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McGILL NEWS

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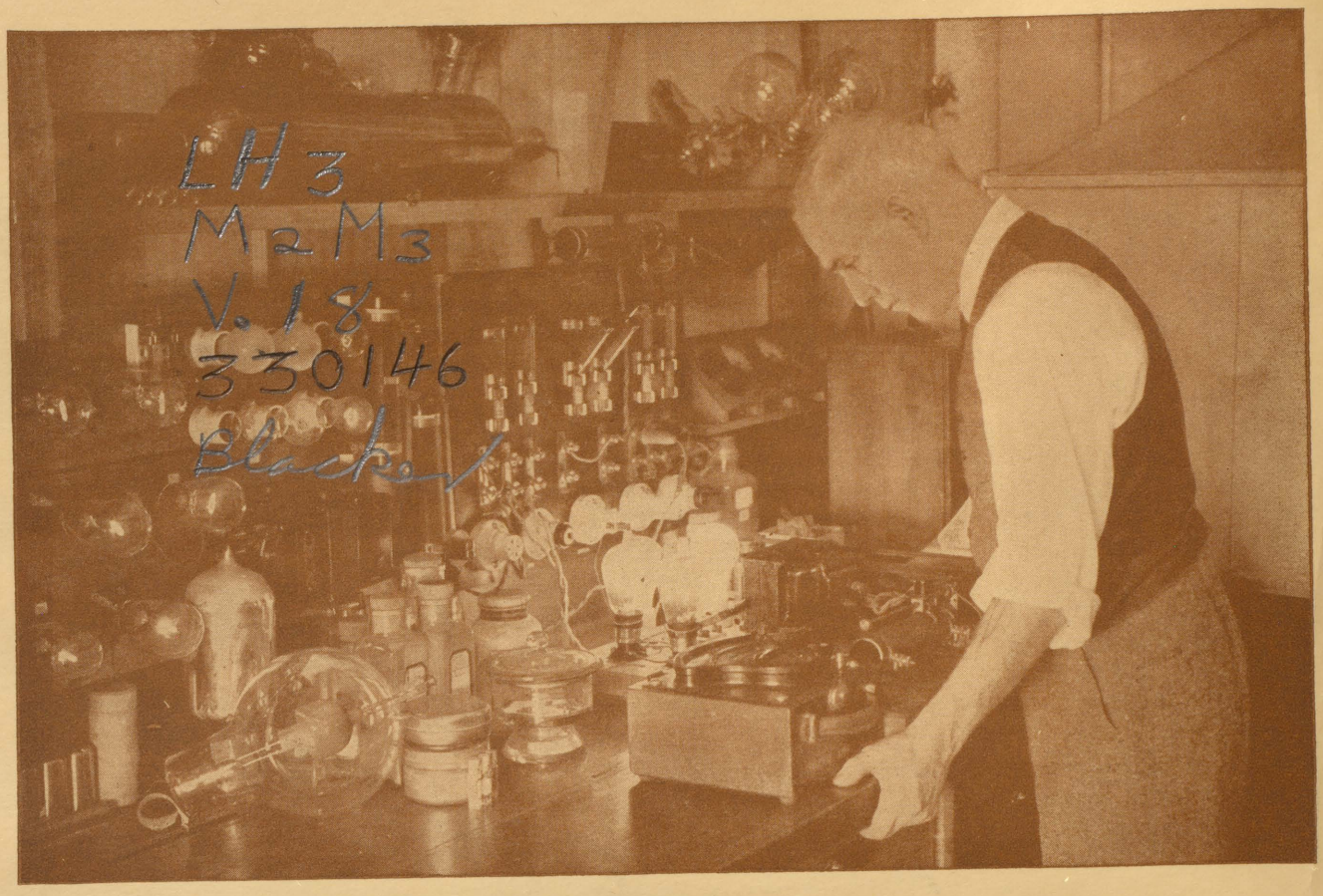
TWENTIETH CENTURY PIONEERS
By A. I. CUNNINGHAM

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

THE QUINQUENNIAL REUNION

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY AT MONTREAL BY
THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY

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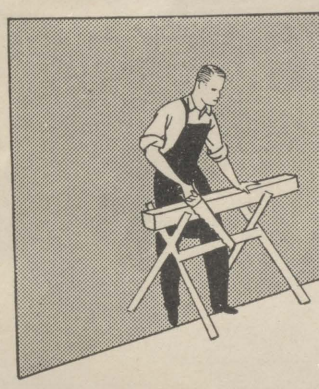
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THE McGILL NEWS

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY *by the* GRADUATES' SOCIETY *of* McGILL UNIVERSITY

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This magazine is distributed to the members of the Graduates' Society of McGill University—Annual Dues $3.00. To those not eligible for membership in the Society, the annual subscription is $3.00. Single Copies, 75c. each.

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IN MEMORIAM—ARTHUR WILLIAM CURRIE

Col. Herbert Molson, a governor of the University and one of Sir Arthur's closest friends, unveils the monument erected in memory of McGill's late Principal.

Memorial to Sir Arthur Currie Unveiled

ON the afternoon of Saturday, December 5, 1936, the third anniversary of Sir Arthur Currie's funeral, a large group of the former Corps Commander's officers, friends, and colleagues gathered in Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal, to pay affectionate tribute to his memory and to take part in the unveiling and dedication of a monument erected in his honour. Incorporating the design of the Cross of Sacrifice, by special permission of the Imperial War Graves Commission, which previously had granted this honour only in the case of the late Field-Marshal Earl Haig, the monument had been erected by the Sir Arthur Currie Branch of the Canadian Legion, which includes in its membership a number of the late General's closest personal friends.

Gathering at the gates of the cemetery at 2.30 p.m., a guard of honour from the McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, the band of His Majesty's Canadian Grenadier Guards, and a large detachment of veterans of the Great War moved into position near the graveside and, in the brilliant sunshine of the lovely winter's afternoon, amid the great expanse of snow and the peaceful silence that prevailed, stood awaiting the arrival of Lady Currie, the members of Sir Arthur's family, the dignitaries of Church and State, Major M. F. Gregg, V.C., honorary treasurer, and Major J. R. Bowler, secretary, representing the national headquarters of the Canadian Legion, the officers of the sponsoring Branch of the Legion, the representatives of McGill University, and those citizens who, though not concerned officially in the ceremonial, had been prompted by their deep regard to join in the tribute to Sir Arthur's memory.

Marked by impressive dignity, the brief ceremonial, which was carried to completion in a quarter of an hour, was opened at three p.m. by the singing of the hymn, *O God, Our Help in Ages Past*, after which the monument was unveiled by Colonel Herbert Molson. As the drapings fell away from the shaft, which stood in classic beauty in the rays of the sinking sun, buglers sounded the *Last Post* and then, after those present had paid the customary tribute of utter silence, sounded *Reveille*. Colonel the Venerable Archdeacon J. M. Almond, who had pronounced the opening prayers, then spoke: "In loving memory of Sir Arthur Currie, I dedicate this memorial, in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost."

After the dedication had been pronounced, the band of the Grenadier Guards, playing softly, led the assembly in the singing of *Abide With Me*, followed by *O Canada* and *God Save the King*. Meanwhile, Mr. Justice C. Gordon Mackinnon, president of the Sir Arthur Currie Branch of the Canadian Legion, had deposited at the foot of the monument a wreath bearing the inscription: "To the sacred memory of our beloved Corps Commander, Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Currie, this wreath of remembrance is laid for grateful comrades of the Canadian Corps by the Sir Arthur Currie Branch of the Canadian Legion, British Empire Service League, December 5, 1936."

In addition to those representing McGill University, the Canadian Corps, the City of Montreal, the Department of National Defence, and many other public institutions, the ceremonial was attended by M. Maurice Onderet, representing the City of Mons, Belgium, which, as those who attended the recent pilgrimage to Vimy Ridge can testify, ever bears in grateful memory the fact that it was the Canadian Corps, under Sir Arthur Currie's command, which effected the relief of the city from German occupation in November, 1918. Paying tribute to the service Sir Arthur rendered at that time, and equally to his knightly service to the Dominion and the cause of peace in the years that followed, the Right Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, whose duties prevented his attending the ceremony, wrote to Mr. Justice Mackinnon as follows:

"I should like to have the privilege of joining with those who may be present at the unveiling of the memorial in Mount Royal Cemetery in paying tribute to the memory of Sir Arthur Currie.

"In common with other officers and men of the army which he led, General Currie, at the time of the Great War, forsook his civilian calling to serve on the field of battle the cause of liberty and freedom. To the very end of his life, he devoted his eloquence and influence to the preservation of world peace, for the attainment of which the army under his command had suffered the horrors and carnage of war.

"In peace and war alike, Sir Arthur Currie proved himself one of the world's great men. His native country will cherish the memorial which is being unveiled over his grave."

(*Continued on Page 49*)

The University Finances*

By GEORGE C. McDONALD

AS chairman of the finance committee, I have been asked to say something about the position of the University. As an introduction, I propose to refer briefly to events since the last Graduates' Reunion in 1931. This period contains two years up to the death of Sir Arthur Currie, two years with the principalship vacant, and one year under Principal Morgan and the new bursar, Dr. Stredder. I feel that throughout the period consistent and substantial progress has been made in building up and strengthening the University policy.

In 1931 Sir Arthur Currie and the governors were concerned about the deficits on revenue account. Steps were taken by the principal to curtail expenditure wherever possible and in 1932 a general salary cut was put into effect. This cut averaged eight per cent. over the whole staff but in the case of no individual was it greater than ten per cent.

At this time steps were also being taken to reorganize the financial administration of the University. The first of these was to study the policy of the University regarding investments. This resulted in the appointment, in November, 1933, of a special investment committee under the chairmanship of the chancellor. At the same time there were additions to the personnel of the finance committee to replace those members who had been appointed to the investment committee.

In January, 1934, the finance committee appointed a sub-committee to make a special survey of the finances of the University, whose activities I propose to refer to later on.

In January, 1934, also, the board of governors appointed a special committee to revise the statutes of the University. The composition of this committee was entirely academic. Its report was finally approved by the governors in January, 1935, and the new statutes put into effect forthwith.

The most important change in these statutes had to do with the replacement of corporation by senate as the principal academic committee of the University. Another change had to do with the term of the governors. As you know, McGill works under a Royal Charter granted in 1821 and amended in 1852, whereby the governors are constituted a permanent organization with perpetual succession. Previously the governors' appointment was for life. This has now been changed to a five-year term.

In June, 1935, the board of governors appointed an executive committee, to which was delegated the full power of the board of governors between meetings. In August, 1936, a building committee was appointed as a standing committee of the board of governors, having to do with all building projects of the University.

Unlike many institutions in Canada, McGill University has no debt. (While the balance sheet as at 31st May, 1936, shows a bank overdraft of some $90,000, that was merely a temporary situation, there being governors' subscriptions which came in shortly after amounting to $77,000, and an amount due on current account by the Royal Victoria College of $28,000.) Instead of a debt McGill has a store or surplus arising from past benefactions and savings, the total of which, including the Royal Victoria College and Macdonald College, amounts, as at the end of the last fiscal year, 31st May, 1936, to $34,200,000. This is now represented by buildings and equipment carried on the books at somewhat under fourteen million dollars ($13,787,292) and investments of seventeen and three-quarter million dollars ($17,770,950.84).

The difference between the total of the endowment funds of $34,000,000 and the assets referred to above is about $3,000,000. This represents accrued deficits on revenue account for a ten-year period, and is the extent to which the surplus of the University has been dipped into to carry on during this period.

It is an amount which we hope will, at some time, be repaid by the graduates of the period.

The investments include:

Mortgages	927,865.81
Collateral loans	71,326.31
Properties	1,031,554.20
Bonds	11,529,087.01
Stocks	4,211,117.51
	$17,770,950.84

Of the total bonds and stocks owned, $14,508,679 are held on behalf of McGill University and Macdonald College, and $1,231,525 on behalf of the Royal Victoria College. In the

*An address delivered before a general meeting of the Graduates' Society in Moyse Hall on October 22, 1936.

case of the McGill and Macdonald College investments, the present market value is 11.2 per cent. below the book value, but there is a credit at investment reserve account of $362,056, which, if applied to these investments, would reduce the percentage to 8.7 per cent. In the case of the Royal Victoria College, the bonds and stocks now have a market value of 9.8 per cent. above the book value and there is also a credit to investment reserve of $161,481.

I must warn you that the present premium on high-grade bonds is a favourable factor that we cannot expect to last forever. You may be surprised to hear that the average rate of interest on all the investments, including the properties, for the year ended 31st May, 1936, was 3.85½ per cent. The highest rate that the University ever received was 5.9 per cent.

Anyone who stops to think of what has happened to capital during the last six or seven years will realize that the University is in a most fortunate position as compared to most institutions, both in regard to the value of its investments and the revenue received therefrom.

The annual expenditure of the University amounts to about two and a quarter million dollars ($2,273,137 in 1935 and 1936). Of this only about $650,000 has in recent years been furnished by fees, although during the last year this amount has been somewhat increased, reaching a total of $718,893.

When talking to graduating classes, we like to make them understand that the fees they pay only represent about one-third of the cost of their education and that the rest has been supplied mainly by benefactions. Under the circumstances, we hope that they will realize the investment the University has made in them and regard it as one which they should repay as soon as they are able, in order that some other student may have a similar opportunity.

McGill University gets comparatively little support from Government sources. Last year the amount was $162,575. This consisted of grants amounting to $16,675 to the School for Teachers and the High School at Macdonald College. Other faculties and departments at Macdonald College got $57,000. Grants are also received by the School of Commerce, the origin of which arose from the great interest Sir Lomer Gouin took in promoting higher commercial studies in this province. The Quebec Government and the City of Montreal are contributing annually to the support of the Neurological Institute, but as this Institute is part University and part hospital, and in its latter function it does a lot of free work for public patients, we regard the governmental support as applicable to the hospital side of the Institute. McGill is, therefore, essentially a privately-supported and controlled institution and those interested in her consider it very important that she should so continue.

It is well as this stage perhaps to give thought to the position of some of the other universities in Canada, who are largely dependent on subventions from Provincial Governments. In one instance the annual grant was cut from $500,000 to $250,000 and in another instance from$600,000 to $400,000. This naturally had a very drastic effect on the teachers' salaries, and in one case the fees of the students were doubled.

You have had described to you the reorganization of the various committees administering the finances of the University. One phase of this reorganization was the determination of the governors to take steps to stop deficits on revenue account to which I have referred. To this end a special sub-committee of the finance committee was appointed consisting of three members of the finance committee. This committee was appointed in January, 1934, and proceeded to make a study of the situation. There appeared to be two alternative ways of going about their duties. One was to have a survey made by some qualified outside individual or organization, such as the Carnegie Corporation or the Rockefeller Foundation. The other was to make the study wholly within the University. The latter policy was decided upon and the committee took steps to inform itself in the first instance as to the costs and revenues of the various faculties and departments. As soon as these figures were obtained, they were laid before the deans and heads of departments to serve as a basis for discussion. The figures used were the gross figures of revenue and expenditure affecting each faculty and department. These figures showed that nearly all faculties and departments were in the red, even before allocation of any overhead expenses. The committee found that in previous years efforts had been made to cut down expenditure, including in 1932 the general salary cut averaging eight per cent. over the staff, which has been already mentioned.

From the outset it was explained that it was not the desire of the governors that economies should take the form of any further general salary cut. While they recognized that the reduction in living expenses in Montreal was greater than the salary cut which the members of the teaching staff had sustained, they did not propose to try to make further savings along such lines. I think it appropriate to say at this moment that

it is the feeling of the governors that the upward readjustment of salaries should take precedence over any new expenditure out of general funds.

At an early stage in the work of the survey committee, one of the senior professors who takes a great interest in University matters, expressed a wish to see me as chairman about the work of the survey committee. I explained to him how we were proceeding, emphasizing the fact that we did not consider ourselves qualified to express opinions on academic matters, and that we must necessarily restrict ourselves more to the administrative and financial side. He advised me that the academic side should not be neglected, that things at the University were at sixes and sevens, and in his opinion the academic side was worse than the financial side. I found that a very interesting observation and proceeded to make a note of it, as I did with other interviews connected with the work of the survey committee.

I propose to illustrate our method of procedure by referring to the case of the medical faculty. I took the statements of gross revenue and expenditure as prepared, and submitted them to the dean of the faculty. I must say that he was very much impressed with the situation disclosed to him. He admitted that the faculty was not only considerably overstaffed, but also that there were evidently some departments that could very well be dispensed with. The members of the survey committee were quite encouraged at this reaction as they felt that very considerable economies could be made without curtailing the essential service of the medical faculty. An examination of the calendar and the published statements of the University showed the following figures for the medical faculty, as to the number of students, the number of the teaching staff and the salaries paid in the years 1913-14 and 1933-34, respectively:

	Students	Staff	Salaries
1913-14	404	104	$ 56,000
1933-34	491	225	182,000

These figures are given for the sake of comparison but they do not include all the figures for special funds. Including the latter, the survey committee found that for the year 1933-34 the teaching staff numbered 240, and the salaries paid amounted to $248,464.72.

We followed this policy of examination and discussion with each of the deans, and by January 1935, we found ourselves in a position to send in a preliminary report to the governors making certain recommendations. In that report we intimated that it was our opinion that economies of about $150,000 should be put into effect and we allotted specific amounts to each faculty and department.

After our report was received by the governors, it was circulated to the deans and a committee of five deans was appointed to discuss the proposals with the survey committee. These two bodies were formed into a budget committee which prepared the budget for the following year, namely, 1935-36. To this deans' committee the governors again reiterated their policy in regard to salary cuts and stated that their object was primarily to help and encourage the deans to set their own departments in order where necessary, and in no case to interfere with the fundamental work of the University.

In this connection, after full discussion with the deans, it was decided to enforce the retirement at 65 years of age policy which had been on the statutes of the University since 1923.

Now, the actual improvement in the budget for 1935-36 as compared with 1934-35, including Macdonald College, was $118,000. This was due to decreased expenses and increased fees, despite the extra provision in the budget for the principal, additions in the bursar's department, and the approval of the recommendation of the deans for additional expenditure for bursaries and scholarships of $10,000 and bursaries to children of members of the staff amounting to $4,500 per annum. This budget was drawn up in the spring of 1935 and was approved by the governors in June, 1935. On that occasion the survey committee reported that the members of the staff were co-operating whole-heartedly in helping to improve the financial position of the University, and they suggested that the governors should take steps to cover up the balance of the budget by personal subscriptions for a period of two years. The idea was that a new principal was coming to the University the following autumn and it would be appropriate to give him a good start by ensuring him a balanced budget for his first two years.

Shortly after that meeting, one of the governors wrote to the chancellor stating that he had realized for some time that it would be necessary for the governors to take some action to help out the finances. He went on to say that, in recognition of the great interest the chancellor had taken in the affairs of the University, he proposed to subscribe $40,000 a year for the next two years to help to reduce the deficit. This offer was immediately followed up and at a meeting of the governors held in August, 1935, it was decided that the governors would raise funds personally to ensure a balanced budget for four

years. The original subscriber incidentally increased his subscription from $80,000 to $100,000.

In the summer of 1935 a new bursar was appointed and in the autumn the new principal arrived. When the budget for 1936-37 was drawn up steps were taken to carry on the work of the survey committee, but in this instance negotiations were practically all carried out by the principal and the bursar with the various departments.

In the new budget, following the policy instituted the year before, considerable further reductions in expenditure have been put into effect. Such economies as were considered necessary have been made with the co-operation of the different departments. The governors realize that a splendid piece of work has been done and they appreciate the sacrifices made and the part played by all concerned.

The co-operation of the staff and the action of the governors is evidence of their loyalty to and their belief in the University. The next step to be taken would seem to be obvious. The minds of those interested in McGill should be turned to its support. I believe that the action of the governors is an indication of what the people of Montreal and of Canada generally think of our University. There has already been very favourable comment both in Montreal and throughout Canada.

Each year the people of Montreal support the Federated Charities by subscriptions of over $700,000. There is no doubt but that those same people will be glad to help maintain the financial integrity of this institution, which means so much to the English-speaking people of Canada.

Already some of the friends of the University have suggested that a scheme of sustaining membership should be adopted by the University. Their idea is to organize something similar to the life governorships at the Montreal General Hospital, which is the source of considerable revenue to that institution. Many citizens in Montreal become life governors of the hospital by the payment of an initiation fee and an annual subscription of $15. There is no doubt in our minds that many of these citizens will be glad to support the University in a similar way and many of them will also remember the University in their wills.

With all parties co-operating, the staff, the governors, the graduates and the public, the friends of McGill need have no fear about her future.

The Harvard Tercentenary

By THEODORE F. M. NEWTON

FIVE years before Maisonneuve set foot on the Island of Montreal, a little group of earnest men meeting as the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony granted money for the building of "a schoale or colledge" in the New World. Three hundred years later, in September, 1936, a vast assembly gathered from the four corners of the world at Cambridge, Massachusetts, to commemorate the decision of that band of Puritan fathers, and to celebrate the tercentennial of Harvard University. Not only as an anniversary of a great and friendly neighbour to the south, but as the solemnization of the birth of higher learning on this continent, the occasion holds considerable significance for the alumni of McGill.

It was an act of faith that was commemorated —the faith of a handful of settlers who three centuries ago planted the seed of higher learning on the edge of a wilderness. The men who chose a site on the banks of the Charles for the institution which they hoped "might advance Learning and Perpetuate it to Posterity" were a hardy God-fearing group living in stirring times. Some of them had been at Cambridge with Milton, who was not yet for thirty years to write his great epic, *Paradise Lost;* some of them may even have talked with Shakespeare himself. In the New France to the north, Champlain was still alive; at home in England, Cromwell's star had not yet risen. The little Puritan colony was hardly eight years old, and its sturdy members had barely arranged for the necessities of life; yet they followed their faith by good works, and an infant college was born beside a peaceful river winding through salt marshes to the sea. A prosperous young London minister named John Harvard, who had left the halls of Cambridge to find adventure abroad, dreamed of a new Emmanuel of the west, and his library and bequests soon gave the fledgling academy its first great impetus. It was only proper that a grateful colony should endow the college with his name, and call the settlement which nestled around it after his alma mater.

The story of Harvard's first century is one of resolute courage in the face of trouble. Near the little building on the Charles, palisades were erected to keep out prowling Indians and hungry



MASEFIELD DELIVERING HIS ODE

In the rear, President Conant surrounded by the Corporation. *At end of second row right*, Bliss Perry. *At end of third row right*, Walter Lippman. *At end of top row right*, Roscoe Pound.

wolves. Fees were offered by students in grain and livestock, in meat and wampum, and the small staff of the college was paid in kind. Cordwood was sent as a gift from the far away Bahamas; money contributions came from the Bermudas; books and instructors crossed from England. Yet, although poverty and danger were daily fare in the adolescent colony, before its first century had passed, Harvard was already internationally known. It had striven to educate the neighbouring Indians, and the college records listed one, Caleb Cheeshahteaumuck, B.A., as a graduate of the year 1665. It had sent one of its graduates, a Nova Scotian, back to England to become a Restoration dramatist of note. It had given birth to its first lineal offspring, Yale College in Connecticut. Its degree was accepted by Oxford and Cambridge, and it looked to the future with high hope and invincible confidence.

The ten thousand Harvard graduates who gathered in solemn ceremony at Cambridge this fall had a right to feel that the promise of that first century had been bountifully fulfilled. The four hundred volumes left by John Harvard have grown to form the largest college library in existence and the sixth largest library in the world. The bounty of friends and graduates has made it the wealthiest university on the continent, and the tercentenary gift was equal to the total endowment of the average North American university. Harvard's graduate schools, attracting foreign scholars in ever-increasing numbers, have expanded to become twice as large as the undergraduate college. Its adoption of an elective system of studies and other broad educational reforms have revolutionized the programme of Canadian and American education. Five presidents of the United States have graduated from its halls, and amongst the giants of its past, it can name such men as Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry Thoreau, James Russell Lowell, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, William James, Theodore Roosevelt, and Oliver Wendell Holmes. Yet, even to the point of exasperating some of its

noisier contemporaries, it has retained academic humility and dignified reserve.

An impartial eye-witness could hardly fail to be struck by the cosmopolitan aspect of the tercentenary celebration. Regions from Auckland to Amsterdam, from Reykjavik to Rangoon, sent emissaries by the dozen. Turbaned Hindus rubbed shoulders with blonde Norsemen, slant-eyed Orientals with swarthy Africans, for every state in the union, every province of Canada, and forty foreign lands sent eminent delegates. The heads of one hundred and sixty universities, domestic and foreign, came in dignity to share and enjoy, while, in all, over four hundred institutions of learning—some, like Cairo, hoary with age and tradition before the new world was found, some, like Panama, still in swaddling clothes—vied in paying honour. Twenty universities in the British Isles, fifteen in Canada, seven in India, six in Australia, three in South Africa, one in Palestine and one in far Hong Kong sent learned envoys to swell the tribute offered by the British Empire.

It was appropriate that the share of Great Britain in the ceremonies should be imposing, for her ties with Harvard have been affectionate and lasting, and Harvard cherishes its British connections. Harvard scholars yearly journey to probe the manuscript wealth of the Bodleian Library and the other great treasure houses of England, and Harvard professors now lecture by invitation at Oxford and Cambridge, where once the traffic in such honours was only westward. From the Bodleian at Oxford came a symbol of its continued good-will in the form of a tercentenary gift of the precious letter from Columbus to King Ferdinand in 1493 describing his discoveries in the New World. As a recognition of the maturity of a stalwart offspring, the universities of Great Britain sent to the ceremonies an imposing group of scholars headed by Sir Arthur Eddington, Sir Frederick Hopkins, Sir Hector Hetherington and Sir Henry Gray. The head of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, from which Harvard springs in direct line of descent, brought greetings from the parent college. And young Peter Harvard, whose father graduated from the college which bears his surname in the early years of the war only to be killed in action as an officer of the Grenadier Guards, came as the living descendant of a revered founder.

During the ceremonies, the voice of the Prime Minister of England sounded across the Atlantic to thrill a vast audience with its words of greeting to Harvard men. For the first time in history an English poet laureate crossed the western seas to take formal part in a ceremony outside the British Isles, and when Masefield, himself an honorary alumnus of Harvard, finished eloquent delivery of his *Lines Suggested by the Tercentenary*, the applause reached thunderous proportions. Yet, to many (and Principal Morgan has confided to me that he was one) the most impressive moment of the final ceremonial morning came when, with fifteen thousand people hushed for the invocation, the chimes of Southwark Cathedral echoed through the lofty trees of the Harvard Yard. While a little group met in solemn service at the English cathedral which John Harvard had attended, its stately bells by a modern miracle rang in a new century of progress for a university thousands of miles to the west. English journalism dignified the anniversary with world importance, and a feature article of the London *Times* struck the keynote when it announced:

"If the national importance of Harvard revealed itself in 1886, its international importance has been no less evident in 1936. No other American university could have brought together so remarkable a gathering of scholars and scientists assembled from all parts of the civilized world to pay her the honour due for her contributions to learning and culture."

The Far East, which has always had a particular fondness for Harvard, was conspicuous in its generosity. Along with other priceless pieces from his country, the Emperor of Japan sent art treasures from his own palace, for a special exhibit in Harvard's honour—the largest and most valuable showing of Japanese art ever to leave the Island Empire. Grateful Chinese graduates shipped across the Pacific a huge stone dragon of the same age as their alma mater with a lengthy Chinese inscription announcing a debt which they could never repay.



The Class of '87 passes the John Harvard statue

The ceremonies which crowned the final day of Harvard's third century were impressive in the extreme and, despite intermittent showers, the pageantry was Old World and mediaeval in its splendour. A long procession of Harvard's sons marched with banners held high beneath the gonfalons of the great tercentenary amphitheatre, and, ninety-seven years young, a graduate of 1862, who had received his commission in the navy from the hands of Abraham Lincoln himself, walked proudly at their head. On the great dais in front of a chapel whose white spire shot into a leaden sky sat a colourful assembly in robes of black and gold, green, and scarlet, and blue. Sixty-two of the world's scholarly elect, whose zeal had pushed back the boundaries of man's knowledge, had come from afar to receive their honorary degrees; seven of them already possessed the coveted Nobel prize. Paris, Oxford, and Cambridge, from whom Harvard boasts descent, had posts of honour in the foreground of the platform, and near their emissaries, in the modest rôle of a distinguished son of Harvard, sat Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States.

It was something more than the pomp and splendour which met the eye that made the occasion unforgettable. As speech succeeded speech, one heard not so much a rehearsal of past glories as the enumeration of a credo implicit with high purpose for the future. Precepts of academic liberty, of freedom of opinion, of unmolested inquiry in the unrelenting search for truth were urged with an almost religious fervour. One came to feel that here was no mere mouthing of words, but the voicing of earnest tenets by men to whom petty politics, national aggrandizement, the horrors of war and the unreasoned jealousies of peace were ephemeral and earthy. One saw neither Hindu nor Chinaman, Spaniard nor Pole, but only present members in an ageless fraternity. Here were the great minds of the world, resolute with purpose, renewing their vows to keep inviolate a commonwealth of learning which knows no boundaries except the knowledge of man. It had already been the common text of a symposium of scholars who, for the two weeks preceding the climactic ceremonies, had contributed their learning to such a congress as the world has not known since twelfth century Paris. President Conant's ringing plea for academic freedom and intellectual integrity was pregnant with overtones for a troubled world and in the best tradition of a university which, twice as old as the country in which it stands, has jealously fostered freedom of speech and thought, even when it hated what they stood for. Many of those who listened remembered that in the beautiful chapel erected in memory of Harvard's war dead stands a tablet commemorating those graduates who died while fighting under hostile flags. Others called to mind that an institution endowed by capitalistic wealth houses a memorial for John Reed, fiery Harvard graduate, who died a Bolshevik saint as the result of his part in the Russian revolution. Visible token of such a spirit was notably at hand in the ovation given President Roosevelt on his arrival on the Tercentenary platform by a throng which was probably ninety per cent. in disagreement with his political policies. President Conant spoke for Harvard when he said:

"We must have . . . absolute freedom of discussion, absolutely unmolested inquiry . . . We must have a spirit of tolerance which allows the expression of all opinions however heretical they appear; we are either afraid of heresy or we are not. If we are afraid . . . the door will be shut to a culture which will satisfy our needs."

For men of Old McGill the occasion held lively interest. No delegates were more welcome than Principal Morgan (who was the personal guest of Dean Murdock), Dr. C. F. Martin (himself a Harvard Doctor of Laws) and the McGill student representatives. Seldom have the enduring ties between the two universities seemed closer. One remembered that Harvard has repeatedly honoured great men of our history such as Osler, Shepherd, Principal Peterson and the late Sir Arthur Currie, even as we continue to pay frequent tribute to its academic celebrities. Because of its unusual wealth, the university to the south has been able to endow its graduate schools with facilities which have brought them a pre-eminence internationally recognized, and of the legion of university presidents, deans, department heads, and professors on both sides of the border who have served their apprenticeship under Harvard's benevolent guidance, McGill has always had its ample share. In turn, the university on the Charles has frequently honoured our alumni with places on its staff. From our own Prime Minister, who spent several years taking graduate degrees at Harvard, to the most recent searcher after higher learning, they have returned with no loss of national pride. In many cases, the love of the Empire to which they belong has deepened while, in an age of specialization, they have sought fulness of knowledge to fulfil their high mission in enlightening Canadian youth. It is a matter of personal knowledge and deep satisfaction to the writer that the name of McGill evokes regard not only from the Harvard student because of happy relations in the world



TERCENTENARY DAY: A SECTION OF THE PLATFORM

First row, right to left: President Roosevelt, Bishop Lawrence, President-emeritus Abbot Lawrence Lowell, Prof. Elie Cartan, of the University of Paris; Alexander Dunlop Lindsay, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford; Thomas Shirley Hele, Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; the Mayor of Southwark, England. *Second row, right to left:* Admiral Stanley, Col. Watson, Secret Service men, and diplomatic representatives.

of sport, but from officials and educators who respect the traditions and achievements of the university which they like to think of as the Harvard of Canada. No more authoritative voice is needed as witness than that of George Lyman Kittredge, world-renowned scholar and grand old man of the Harvard English department, who has frequently confided his affection for McGill, his respect for the honorary degree which she gave him, and his regard for an eminent protege who is now head of the McGill English department, Dr. Cyrus Macmillan.

In the light of such ties, it brought happiness and pride to the men of McGill that the representative from all Canada elected to the society of world savants who received honorary degrees at the tercentenary should be one of McGill's most illustrious staff members, Dr. James B. Collip.

In the world of sport, McGill-Harvard traditions are perhaps even more immediately apparent. Few games are more eagerly anticipated by both teams and students at Harvard than the yearly hockey contests with the Red and White. (On such occasions, at the expense of dignity and an annual ragging from his students, the writer once more sits on a McGill bench and gloats over a privilege denied Dr. Charles Littlefield, former McGill football captain, who is now the doctor in charge of the Harvard hockey team). Yet few McGill men know that our joint rivalry in sport is one of the oldest on the continent, that it precedes the Harvard-Yale relationship in football, and that, through it, McGill played an important part in shaping the destiny of American football.

When I lived in the McGill Union ten years ago, one of the most interesting prints on its walls was that of an historic Harvard-McGill football game played sixty-two years ago. In May, 1874, a McGill team journeyed to Cambridge and played the continent's first international football match under the windows of the very room where this article is being written. The team from

Montreal was supposed to be fifteen strong, but, since four of the men were unable to travel, it was forced to play with eleven on a side. Samuel Eliot Morison, Harvard historian, says:

"The Canadians wore neat striped jerseys and caps, shaming the Harvardian dark pants, white undershirt, and magenta handkerchief; but Harvard contributed some plays unknown to English Rugby which enabled them to win the first match and to hold McGill to a scoreless tie in the second."

The chronicler goes on to report that the "gate" of several hundred dollars was spent entertaining the visitors for two days, "with Champagne flowing as it never will again."

A return visit was made in October, and because of injuries at Harvard's preliminary practice in Montreal, the teams played only nine men a side. One of the nine on the Harvard team was a graduate who had been so stalwart in his hospitality that McGill insisted he make the trip with the Harvard team. The historian reports: "Intense and lengthy entertainment followed. This is worth mentioning to show the sportsmanship standards of those days." The game was played under McGill rules, and the latter so impressed the Americans that they subsequently adopted them. From these rules, the American game developed step by step to the code used today.

There were more than ordinary reasons, then, for McGill's representatives to enjoy their stay as honoured guests at the birthday party of higher learning on this continent. They could hold their heads high in such a parliament, for, like Harvard, their university had borne the torch of learning in a young country with high resolve and cheerful courage. For over a century it had nourished the breadth of vision which was here being earnestly trumpeted for commonwealths of the mind. And when the festival ended, and the great congress had adjourned for a hundred years, they came away a little awed by it all, and thankful that in a fretful world such things still could be. For their Alma Mater, the present held high earnest of the future; its past had brought them present pride.

As Masefield had said of John Harvard, so might they say of their founder:

Would that his human eyes, untimely dead,
Freed from that quiet where the generous are
Might see this scene of living corn made bread,
This lamp of human hope become a star.

The Quinquennial Reunion

FOR four days during October the corridors of Old McGill once again resounded to the tread of graduates and past students. From far corners of Canada, from distant parts of the United States and from overseas, a representative gathering of the University's former students assembled to attend the Fourth Quinquennial Reunion which marked the hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the University's founding.

The Governors of McGill and officers of the Graduates' Society, as well as members of the faculty and present-day undergraduates, extended a warm and prideful welcome to those who returned to pay tribute to their Alma Mater, to recall old student days and to renew those lasting friendships which comprise one of the most valuable treasures of University life. At a special Convocation the University conferred honorary degrees on five distinguished graduates whose scholarship and lifework have added lustre to McGill's roll of honour. At various functions Sir Edward Beatty, chancellor of McGill, and Vice-Chancellor and Principal A. E. Morgan extended personal greetings to returning graduates, expressed pride in their achievements in many walks of life and assured those representatives of former student bodies that the classes of today were carrying high the torch handed down to them by their predecessors.

Conducted by the Graduates' Society, with the Montreal Branch acting as special hosts, the Quinquennial Reunion stirred many old memories in the minds of those who had returned to the scenes of college days. The four-day programme was designed to make studies and sports, formal and informal social activities and all the many phases of college life live once more for those who for four days turned their backs on prosaic life to renew that care-free spirit which makes the undergraduate the everlasting envy of all those who have gone before. During the solemn march of Convocation in Moyse Hall how many minds must have turned back to Convocations of other years when joy and sadness mingled as degrees were awarded for work well done and farewells were said to the old college which for years had been home? During the week how many men and women, doctors, lawyers, scientists, engineers,

business men and housewives, paused in their rambles about the campus, or through college corridors, to recall some stirring event that had occurred there years before? On Saturday afternoon at the McGill-'Varsity football game the play must have been dimmed for many graduates as the ghosts of former stars clouded their young successors. For those who had returned it was McGill '05 or McGill '97 that was on the field. The battle cry was the same—"Beat 'Varsity," the red-sweatered band played the same tunes—"Hail Alma Mater," "Put on Your Red and White Sweater." Time had done the impossible and turned back in its flight.

Principal Morgan, toasting the Graduates' Society, welcomed returning graduates and urged them to retain their interest in the affairs of their University. John T. Hackett, K.C., president of the Graduates' Society and chairman of the dinner, assured the principal that the interest of those who had once attended Old McGill would never lag. Greetings to McGill's graduates were extended by Austin Wright, on behalf of the Montreal Branch of the Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto.

With the Reunion Dinners the Fourth Quinquennial Reunion came to a close. Four days had been spent among old scenes, with old friends, recalling old memories. Not again for five years would McGill's "Old Guard" reassemble. Once more farewells were said to college halls as men and women departed to carry on their appointed tasks. And as they left many of them wondered what changes might be expected to occur during the next half decade, what faces, once so familiar, might disappear. But they left, too, with faith restored, confident that whatever might change, whoever might win victory or suffer defeat, Old McGill would remain, a comfort and an inspiration to those whom she had nourished and sent out bravely into a changing world.

Then, on the final night, there were the Reunion dinners. Classes which long ago had been broken up, reassembled. Deskmates of five, ten, fifteen, perhaps twenty and twenty-five years ago, again sat down side by side, reunited in their loyalty to Old McGill. His Excellency, Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada and Visitor of McGill, was guest of honour and proposed the toast to the University. As he rose to speak his words were carried by radio throughout the nation, so that graduates who had been unable to "come home" might rise with their fellows and drink to the future of their University.

Smokers, informal luncheons, suppers, sports gatherings and "bull sessions" made up a full programme, for directors of the Reunion, graduates themselves, fully realized that the unplanned meeting, the casual assembly, most frequently brought back the most pleasant memories of student days.

Registration for the Reunion commenced two days before the opening, on Monday, October 19. Final figures showed 271 registrations from out-of-town, consisting of 247 men and 24 women; and 438 registrations from Montreal, consisting of 401 men and 37 women; making a total of 709 in all. The opening day, Wednesday, October 21, was given over largely to registration, with an informal luncheon being held at the Windsor Hotel, an informal buffet supper for women at Royal Victoria College and the men's Reunion Smoker in the Windsor Hotel in the evening. The Smoker, in addition to being the first general event on the programme, was featured by an address by Principal Morgan who was meeting many returning graduates for the first time. Sir Edward Beatty addressed the women graduates.

On Thursday an informal luncheon was held at noon and in the afternoon the special University Convocation took place in Moyse Hall. Five graduates, Dr. Maude Abbott, B.A. 1890, Hon. M.D., 1910; Nevil Norton Evans, B.A.Sc. 1886, M.A. Sc., 1892; Dr. William McClure, B.A. 1879, M.D., 1884; Philip Dansken Ross, B.A.Sc., 1878; and Sherman Charles Swift, B.A. 1907, were awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Addressing the special Convocation, Sir Edward Beatty expressed his supreme faith in the future of McGill. "I have been chancellor of McGill University for fifteen years and never at any time in that fifteen years have I felt so satisfied with the University's situation and its future prospects," he declared. Three members of the board of governors, Principal Morgan, Dr. P. D. Ross, of Ottawa, and Dr. W. W. Chipman added their expressions of faith in McGill to those of the chancellor.

Following the Convocation the general meeting of the Graduates' Society was held at which George C. McDonald, chairman of the finance committee, delivered an address on the University's finances which appears elsewhere in this issue.

On Thursday evening individual functions were held by various university groups.

On Friday graduates and former students attended the annual intercollegiate track meet at Molson Stadium in the afternoon and in the evening the Reunion Dance and Supper was held in the Windsor Hotel. Saturday, the final day, saw the fifty-fifth playing of the annual football match with the University of Toronto, an



McGILL HONOURS FIVE DISTINGUISHED GRADUATES

This photograph, taken in the hall of the Arts Building immediately after the Special Convocation in Moyse Hall, shows the group of graduates upon whom the University conferred honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws. From left to right: Dr. N. N. Evans, Dr. S. C. Swift, Dr. D. Sclater Lewis, president of the Montreal branch of the Graduates' Society, Arthur E. Morgan, principal of McGill; Dr. P. D. Ross, Dr. Maude Abbott, John T. Hackett, K.C., president of the Graduates' Society; Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor of the University; Mrs. John T. Rhind, president of the McGill Alumnae, and Dr. William McClure. Note the degrees in the round tubular containers held in the hands of those who have received the highest honour which the University can bestow.

English rugger match against the same college rival on the lower campus and, in the evening, the final functions of the Reunion—the Reunion Dinners, one for men, one for women graduates and a third for women associates of McGill.

Lord Tweedsmuir, who proposed the toast to Alma Mater, spoke as follows:

"I am delighted to be with you tonight, for I do not want my office of Visitor to be so called, on the principle of *locus a non lucendo*—because he never visits you. As a matter of fact I visited you quite recently while the College was not in session, and I sampled the skill of your brilliant faculty of medicine. If you will permit me to say so, I have been so deeply impressed by the talents of your doctors that I think for the future, when I meet an eminent physician or surgeon, I will not ask him if he is a graduate of McGill. I will take it for granted, on the principle of the Scotsman who claimed Shakespeare as a Caledonian. When asked what evidence he had, he replied that he had none, but that 'his great ability warranted the assumption!'

"I am addressing an audience of university graduates, and in proposing the toast of McGill I may be permitted to make two observations. All my life I have been connected with universities, and I am a profound believer in the value of a university training in every conceivable human vocation. It does not matter how a man may earn his daily bread. If he has behind him a background of humane learning it will give him a perspective and a criterion of values which will be of incalculable use in his particular job. That, I think, goes without saying. But tonight I would rather emphasize two especial duties, two particular functions which a university graduate should recognize in the world beyond the college walls.

"The first is the duty of honest criticism. We live in a world today terribly full of false doctrine, terribly cumbered with heresies and congested with empty theories. I do not think that cant has ever been more prevalent, and by cant I mean undigested dogmas which are never thought out, which appeal to the emotions and not to the reason. Formulas, empty formulas, are taken as divine revelations and advocated as the last word in wisdom. Now one of the principal duties of an educated man is to prick these bubbles. You

remember the story in Hans Anderson of the king who was rather a dandy, and who to test the honesty of his subjects rode out one morning without any clothes on at all. So sheep-like is human nature that all the docile people shouted, 'Look at His Majesty's marvellous new suit!' But a child who was being held up to see the spectacle suddenly cried out, 'But he has got nothing on!' And then everybody else began to say, 'Why neither he has.' Today that candour is more than ever necessary. So much of the worst nonsense is talked in the name of progress and enlightenment that it becomes more than ever the duty of honest men to tell these naked sophists that they have nothing on.

"We see this mischief especially in the Old World, where half the troubles come from exalting crude generalizations into eternal truths and investing the slipshod work of men's hands with a bogus divinity. That to me is the mischief of both Communism and Fascism—certain formulas are removed altogether outside the field of reason and treated as if they were divine revelations. The only remedy for this folly is that honest men should exert their critical powers and strip off the divinity. Most of these new creeds are very ancient heresies which should be decently buried again. It is the business of educated men to have open and sympathetic minds, to welcome new doctrines, but to examine them in the light of that accumulated wisdom which we call humane knowledge and bring them in the last resort to the touchstone of practical good sense.

"There is a second duty which I would venture to impress upon you. Today the State means more to the ordinary man than it ever meant before. In our complex society the business of government affects every one of us most intimately in his private concerns. That means that it is essential that the best men should take a hand in the public service. In Britain we have a very fine tradition which has been of incalculable value to the public service, whether in the Civil Service or in Parliament. A man who has had a distinguished career, say in business, usually regards a seat in the House of Commons as the crown of that career. That means that on the whole we get the best men into the service of the State.

"The trouble is that if we neglect the State for our private interests there will most certainly come a day when this neglect will react most seriously upon these private interests themselves.

"This is not abstract idealism, but a matter of plain business. We cannot hold ourselves aloof from the State as our grandfathers could. Our choice is not between public and private life, for in a sense there is no more private life. An immense amount of government we must have; the alternative is a Government which is confused and corrupt and a Government which is clean and competent.

"I am a little tired of the cheap gibes about Parliament and politicians. It is our British fashion not to be too respectful to our authorities, and that is all to the good, for nothing is worse for politicians than that they should be coddled and live uncriticized. But a vigilant criticism is quite consistent with a sincere respect. Politicians today are doing a great and responsible work under many difficulties. They are the St. Sebastians of our time stuck up in a high place to be shot full of arrows. I want to see their prestige exalted so that able young men will regard service of that kind as in the fullest degree worthy of them. For, if Parliaments are to continue, they must represent the best that is in every nation.

"My plea to you, therefore, as graduates of McGill is that you should regard the service of the State in some form or other as a serious duty. No people can be strong unless it can enlist for national purposes the help of its best citizens. You educated young men and women are the cream of our citizenship. It is only if you are willing to give, each in his own degree, thought and work to the welfare of the nation that your country will achieve that greatness which every patriot desires."

Sir Edward Beatty, in replying to the toast to McGill, said:

"I have listened with the greatest pleasure to His Excellency's scholarly and polished address, and I have realized again how fortunate this University is to have as its Visitor one of the most distinguished figures in the life of letters of the Motherland.

"If His Excellency will allow me, I should like to pay some small tribute to the breadth and wisdom of his public addresses and of his understanding of the needs of our people. He is in a real sense a product of the Manse and on his own admission the old saying in Scotland 'the nearer the Manse the farther from grace' is still correct. This is, of course, merely a Scottish version of the Canadian saying 'beware of a Minister's son.' Canada has had many eminent Governors-General, but few, if any, who have combined the hard common sense, the culture and power of attractive and convincing presentation possessed by the present distinguished incumbent of that high office.

"Having said that much about His Excellency, may I add a word of appreciation of your president, Mr. John Hackett, K.C. I have known Mr. Hackett for many years as a skilful lawyer, an able Parliamentarian and as an orator of renown. I have been accused at times—wrongly accused—of treating his pronouncements at times with almost unseemly levity. If that were even remotely so, it was due entirely to an attempt on my part to conceal my admiration for his forensic ability. I have listened with amazement to his eloquent and well-rounded sentences. I have sat spellbound when he lowered his voice to those appealing and impressive hushed tones and have marvelled at his Eastern Townships' humour—some of which I partially understood. Nothing could have been better than his graceful introduction of His Excellency and nothing more considerate than the brevity of his observations which enabled His Excellency to speak for a few moments. Of course, he is a man of moods, and in one of the saddest of those moods he recently admitted to me that on one horrible occasion he was actually compelled to argue one of his cases on its merits. Can you imagine a worse fate for a lawyer than that?

"When I was directed by Mr. Hackett to respond to this toast I thought all that would be necessary for me to do would be to tell you something of the University, its history and its achievements. Those subjects have, however, been most competently dealt with by Dr. Chipman in his splendid Convocation address on Thursday and by Mr. George McDonald in his frank and accurate statement to you late that same afternoon. You should leave for your homes better informed about your Alma Mater and a little prouder of it than ever. This has been a week of self-appreciation. You have heard how great McGill has been, is and will be; how great you were, are and may be; and it was all very pleasant and comforting. I was educated at the University of Toronto and have been employed for 35 years by a railway company, and next to their taciturnity the most distinguishing characteristic of all graduates of Toronto University and of all railway officials is their modesty. I often tell the Principal that modesty is the best policy, and he always replies in his Leacockian way 'that may be all very well, but this is no time for experiments.' Being deprived of the opportunity of reviewing the history of this University and of giving you further reasons why your pride in it should not be in the slightest degree diminished, perhaps I might in a few words indicate the course upon which its future lies. I appreciate it is a matter about which no one can speak with precision and nothing that I say can be construed as a declaration of University policy. At best it can only be regarded as a laymen's dream for an institution for which he has a very deep admiration.

"As you know, McGill, in addition to being the greatest University in Canada in point of achievement and reputation, is one of the very few whose constitution permits it an autonomy of its own and a system of administration which not only ensures its independence but imposes unique and distinctive responsibilities on its governing bodies. It is a wholesome system of education which will enable the University to thrive and prosper so long as there are sufficient people in Canada who believe in this form of university facility and believe that McGill is an effective and outstanding example of the system to which they adhere. In a word, I think that the University's future is best assured by a combination of adherence to fundamentals in its curriculum including a proper appreciation of the value of mathematics and English and history and French and geography, as well as of avoidance from following American precedents in copying all the fads and gadgets which may be introduced into education there. I am informed that in some colleges in the United States you will find they have concluded that bar-tending and the tonsorial art are fit subjects leading to a degree. We can stop far short of these trends or thought—or the lack of it. The McGill of the future will be in the nature of things an improved McGill of the past. It is idle to suggest that any one thing has been responsible for the University's success and its eminence, but the quality of its teaching and the character and calibre of its graduates are two important ingredients. Like other universities, it has obtained glory through the outstanding abilities of many of its staff—from the reputations of the Dawsons, the Oslers, the Rutherfords, and others of almost equal ability in their specialties, and of graduates throughout Canada in particular who have reached positions of great influence and eminence in their particular walk of life and whose ability and success have enhanced the reputation of their Alma Mater. All these things add to the responsibility of the graduates wherever located, because all graduates are the custodians of the good repute of the University, and their achievements and characters are among the University's finest endowments. It would be difficult for me to exaggerate the importance to McGill of the influence and support of the graduate body of the University.

"Then, we come to the whole question of post-graduate training and research. It appears to me,

without vanity, that no university in Canada has a better opportunity to become an institution of advanced study and research. The very disadvantage inflicted on us by the small size of our original constituency among the English-speaking people of the Province of Quebec should be our advantage if we use it well. The ideal McGill must have, as one of its primary functions, the provision of undergraduate education for the English-speaking population of this city and district. That, in our case, does not involve the effort required in the case of some of our sister institutions. This University should well be able to divert to advanced study and research a greater proportion of its effort than is possible in many other institutions. The ideal McGill should be a home of advanced research.

"What is the model of this ideal McGill? It should be an institution in which undergraduates' education should concentrate on thoroughness in the covering of a sufficiently wide field of subjects, rather than on too ambitious an attempt to cover too wide a field in too shallow a fashion, or on the equally unwise attempt to commence intensive specialization too early in the students' academic life. The professional schools, open only to those who have gone reasonably far along the road of general education, might then be able to concentrate, even more than is now the case, on highly specialized training in their fields. The post-graduate and research work would form a suitable crown for this sound structure.

"This is an ambitious programme. It is, of course, not in any way different to what we are now trying to accomplish—except that I believe that our plan should be more definite than it has yet become. It will not alarm me to be told that what I am saying is that we must improve the University as it now is, and that only problems of finance and equipment delay us in that effort. That is precisely what I am saying. I am saying that an ideal McGill will be an institution not much unlike McGill of today in type, but much more perfect in development.

"The ideal McGill should be a McGill of ideals—not a knowledge factory. There are those who believe that the progress of education is measured solely by the number of students who graduate annually—with a degree of some sort. That is obviously absurd. It is the outcome of the type of thought which has led at least one writer to suggest that the minimum educational objective of the United States should be a Bachelor's degree for every citizen. It is impossible to refrain from admiring the wisdom of the reply—humorous but very pungent—that this could easily be accomplished by amending the Constitution so that every citizen of the United States should be given a Bachelor's degree at birth.

"There is something fatally wrong in the idea that universities exist to grind out increasing masses of graduates. They exist to provide an opportunity for the best element in our community to obtain education. They will not serve their purpose by becoming a mere extension of the universal educational system of the schools. They are, I hope, to be increasingly accessible to students without admission being too much limited by considerations of expense. The object, however, should not be unlimited growth in numbers, but constant improvement in quality.

"As I have said, McGill occupies a peculiarly fortunate position in this respect. It can readily serve the needs of its natural constituency, and still have left energy and facilities to be devoted increasingly to highly selective education of the finest type.

"This University has already achieved no small degree of fame. Our ideal should be to labour unceasingly to make it, not a centre of standardized education for as large a number of students as possible, but a centre of true culture and research.

"This is hitching our wagon to a star. It is a high ambition. It will not be possible to prepare a concrete programme of measures to be taken to attain it. If I am right in believing, not only that this is the true ideal of McGill, but that the faculty and graduate members believe with me that this is our ideal, then it will implement itself over the years.

"It is no small honour to be a member of this University. It appears to me to be our duty to strive constantly to the end that the quality of this honour shall constantly increase. You, returning to the scene of your studies, should inspire and be inspired. On your acceptance of the theory that McGill has a special place to fill in the life of our nation, and in the world of learning, will, to no small extent, depend the future of our University."

Presentation to Mrs. Vaughan

The Alumnae Society of McGill University has decided to honour Mrs. Walter Vaughan, warden of the Royal Victoria College, by having her portrait painted by Kenneth Forbes, A.R.C.A. Mrs. Vaughan retires from the wardenship at the end of the present session and the portrait is to be hung in the Royal Victoria College. All graduates wishing to contribute towards the presentation may send in contributions to Miss Margaret Macnaughton, treasurer of the fund, 26 Burton Avenue, Westmount, Que.

Canada's Gold Camps

By J. A. WARBURTON

IN 1934 the five largest gold mines in Canada produced 1,569,479 ounces of gold which, at the present price of gold, means an addition of over fifty-five million dollars to the country's wealth. This sum, which was probably exceeded in 1935 and will likely be surpassed this year, is about equal to the annual operating loss of the Government-owned railways. Smaller mines have accounted for several millions more, but there are no figures on hand to show the exact amount. The principal gold mining districts are in British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia, the five largest producers referred to above all being in the Province of Ontario.

These mines have been in operation for many years and have become settled industries; there are other smaller mines that owe their existence to the increased price of gold and countless prospects are now being explored, some of which will become producing mines. Each producing mine, or group of producers, becomes the nucleus of a settlement that grows in size and importance as the mine's output expands. Timmins is a city of some twenty thousand inhabitants, Schumacher and Porcupine four or five thousand each, Noranda and Rouyn about eight thousand and Kirkland Lake fifteen thousand. Exact figures are not available. To supply mine employees with the things regarded as necessary adjuncts of our complicated existence, churches, hospitals, court houses, banks, shops, hotels, restaurants, theatres and gasoline stations have been built and staffed. To supply the townspeople with the simple necessities of life, farms have been cut from the wilderness for the growing of crops and the pasturing of cattle.

Canada ranks third among the gold-producing countries of the world. Much has been written about her efforts to improve that position, or at least to hold her own with Russia. Statisticians have compiled staggering figures showing tonnages mined and milled; production of millions in bullion played no small part in saving Canadians from utter ruin in the worst depression in history. Paeans of praise have been sung for the men who, on the road to fortune, have employed thousands of others in mill and mine, saving them from starvation or the dole. (One is inclined to use the melodramatic "Death or worse than death.") Curses have been showered on governments that dared to tax one of the country's flourishing industries. Any exhaustive article on gold mining in Canada should deal in detail with all these subjects, but so much has been said about them, and it has been so well said, that it would be presumptuous to add more.

Instead, let us turn to the prosperous communities that have grown up around the mines and follow their growth from the forest primeval to thriving cities of banks and shops, schools and hospitals and swarming masses of humanity. Mining camps exist today in all stages of development, except perhaps that romantic, lawless stage suggestive of the days of '49 and '98—a stage that one has missed seeing at its wildest.

The Canadian wilderness—the "bush"—at its worst is a place of beauty, at its best it beggars description. It is a country of forest and stream and lake—forests of pine and spruce, of birch and maple, of great cedars in the hollows and swamps of tag alder and muskeg, of barren rock outcrops. A tropical luxuriance in the too brief summer gives way to the glory of colour and the falling leaf of autumn, and autumn to the monochrome of winter. There are sunny glades and cool, shadowy, scented depths carpeted with pine needles.

Streams and rivers flow through all this wilderness; lazy winding streams that wander through the flats, or streams that hurry with chuckling murmurs over pebbly bottoms to fling themselves with triumphant roars over rocky cliffs, collecting in pools beneath before continuing their slow and lazy way; streams of many dangerous rapids and falls, clear streams whose brown waters slide over submerged rocks, muddy streams clouded with the silt they carry, sandy rivers with mysterious dark depths between the sandbars; rivers and streams overhung by forest trees and with great clumps of wild flowers mirrored in their depths.

Lakes, clear and clean, rock begirt, lie like jewels set in green enamel; lakes shallow and muddy, rimmed by green-gold treacherous swamp, set in the dark of spruce and cedar; lakes island-studded, beautiful.

In this wilderness the black bear, with swift though clumsy gait, rolled through the glades and the lordly moose in autumn trumpeted his mating call; timid deer came down to drink and at the snapping of a twig leaped lightly into



Photograph: Canadian National Railways

NEW HOMES AT VAL D'OR, QUEBEC

"The forest is cut down . . . log and frame shacks around the mines increase in number."

shelter; fish leaped for the hovering fly and musk rats and beaver abounded.

Man was not unknown to the wilderness but in its great spaces he seemed a small and insignificant thing, something to be tolerated until he became too irritating. Then falling trees, rapids or frost were called upon to wipe him out. Indians hunted, fished and trapped; timber cruisers passed through appraising the value of the forest in terms of newsprint; trappers camped and collected with toil, in bitter cold weather, pelts destined for the markets of the world; prospectors, those super-optimists of the North, camped, scraped, panned, staked and moved on. The wilderness, it seemed, could well afford to tolerate these few puny creatures.

But one of them finds gold, strips the moss off a rock outcrop to expose a dirty quartz vein glittering with the precious metal. The vein is uncovered to the limits of its outcropping, claims are staked to surround it, search is made for other veins, samples are taken and the prospector hurries out to record his claims. Claims recorded he shows his samples, talks of assay results: perhaps, such is the frailty and wickedness of man, he is plied with drink till he is ready to part with his claims for a song, or another drink. But whether or not that is done, news quickly spreads that there has been a gold strike; men, avid for gold, swarm to the district by canoe and trail and aeroplane. The country is staked solid for miles around the original find regardless of further discoveries of gold. Man has become a thing to reckon with and the wilderness is doomed.

The forest is cut down to provide timber for cabins, headframes, mine buildings and workings. The streams are harnessed for power, the lakes filled with tailings or the water used for working in mine and mill. The smaller timber is cut for fuel. Roads are constructed and machinery brought in. The log and frame shacks around the mines increase in number. A hotel of sorts is opened to accommodate visitors, starting with a tent it develops into a series of log cabins, the hospitality of which far exceeds their accommodation. A store is built, a post office established. Then a new cabin appears a little apart from the others, or perhaps one of the older shacks suddenly seems to have taken on a new aspect. An air of mystery surrounds it, it becomes a shrinking violet conspicuous from its very obvious desire to be inconspicuous. Word goes around that beer is for sale and the first "blind pig" is established.

Now begins that stage of development of which old-timers speak with reminiscent tenderness but of which, when pressed for details and facts, they seem to recollect largely from hearsay. The stage of the gay, carefree, wicked mining camp has arrived. Saloons and gambling joints operate openly, free from control or liquor boards. Ladies, known as "Lou," and by other names, follow their ancient profession and, failing the "Poke" of the placer camps, wheedle claims



Photograph: Canadian National Railways

NORANDA TOWNSITE, QUEBEC

"The final stage of development . . . the town has become a city, well organized, properly laid out."

or townsite lots from infatuated miners. Wild parties continue for days and nights, no one retires sober and no one rises drunk. (They stay in bed if they are in that state.) In winter, dog teams lie outside saloons and stores and dance halls, their snarling fights adding to the general merriment. Quick shooting is necessary for self-protection. There is all the noise and nastiness and dubious romance of the days when men are men and nothing can be done about it. A short stage this, existing—one is forced to believe—chiefly in the imagination of the camp's pioneers. Some marvellous, unquenchable thirsts are credited to this period.

Then comes the railway and respectability, pullmans and police. Gambling must be done behind closed doors; beer parlours or taverns and movie houses succeed the roaring saloon. Governments supervise the sale of drinks. "Lou" reforms and cashes in on her claims, her persistently erring sisters must cloak their activities in a semblance of decorum. "Blind pigs" become blinder, bootleggers leading citizens of surpassing righteousness. Log cabins are replaced by brick buildings, water works and plumbing become essential. Modern hotels are built. Shops and theatres display illuminated signs and advertisements. Main Street becomes a white way in miniature. Missions become churches, banks move from two-room shacks to corner blocks. A civic consciousness develops, mayor and councillors are appointed, equipment is provided for the volunteer firemen, the government is petitioned for a new post office. The ubiquitous automobile is parked along paved streets, sidewalks are crowded with a restless throng of eager men, pacing the streets, congregating on the corners or supporting shop fronts. And always the talk is of prospects, of claims and the staking thereof, of this man's good fortune and that man's bad, of free gold, porphyries, sulphides, syenides, greenstones, ten per cent. non-assessable interest, one hundred thousand and not a cent less. Such is the talk, such are the scraps of conversation. The air is charged with optimism.

This man has staked and let go a property now worth millions, that one sold his claims for half a million and has nothing left to show for it. All are prospective Harry Oakes; each is convinced that he will one day make a strike that will make him a millionaire. Some have had and spent their thousands and hundreds of thousands, but they all intend to make another strike and to save their money next time. And so their unquenchable optimism drives them out by canoe and trail, by dog team or aeroplane, into the farthest wilderness in search of gold. When it is found the conquest of the wilderness begins again and the cycle of development is repeated.

The final stage of development is reached when the mines are soundly established. When they have become an industry with years of life ahead of them, the district is well settled. The town has become a city, well organized, properly laid out, a community of many small houses sprawled over a great area but nevertheless built close together—huddled, as it were, for warmth in the bleak north country. Men by hundreds and thousands carry their lunch pails daily to mine and mill; hotels, theatres and shops become more urban and more luxurious, the new post office is built, the volunteer firemen are replaced by a regular force, libraries and fine public schools are constructed. Shop windows display feminine finery; there are women to admire and to buy. The talk of claims and prospects is confined to

the few still actively engaged in the work of exploration. The "man in the street" is too intent on making his daily bread to bother about such things. Old-timers talk of the "good old days" as they watch the board in the broker's office. The dreamers are away in the wilderness looking for nuclei for similar towns in which they will not live.

Such is a picture of the growth of a mining camp, in any case east of Winnipeg, and it is probable that the story of British Columbia's camps does not differ greatly from this. There is a further sad era to which most of Canada's gold camps have not yet come. It is to be hoped that many years will pass ere they arrive at the "ghost town" stage, when man has gone from them and nothing remains but falling houses, desolation and ruin—a slow return to the finally conquering wilderness.

In the last ten or fifteen years the aeroplane has played an increasingly important part in the development of the country for gold mining. Before the war prospecting was done on foot and by canoe in summer, with dog team and on snowshoes in winter. Now the aeroplane makes a trip in minutes that formerly required days. The prospector flies to the district he wishes to explore and flies out to record his claims. Planes rush eager men to districts where gold has been found and carry supplies to them there. Heavy machinery is transported by air enabling development to be carried out soon after a discovery is made. A yoke of oxen was flown to one camp, there to take up their plodding existence, pulling stumps, ploughing, hauling heavy loads. This method of transportation has made possible the development of many properties that would otherwise have waited the coming of road and railway. By the use of telephone or radio and the aeroplane, victims of accidents or sickness can be moved in a few hours from the heart of the wilderness to hospitals in the centre of civilization. The aeroplane has been used so much that it has become commonplace to miners while it is yet an event to city dwellers.

At some time in the development of a mining camp, usually about the rip-roaring stage though often later, comes the great tragedy. The fear that perpetually haunts the wilderness dweller materializes in columns of black smoke rolling over a menacing, baleful glare of fire. With a roar and a crackle the forest fire sweeps before the wind creating a current of its own as it goes. Terrified animals flee before it, mutual enmities forgotten in the general terror. Everything in its path is destroyed. Shaft houses, shacks, dwellings, whole villages are wiped out—the inhabitants are fortunate if they can escape by road or river. Nearly every mining camp has its tale of fire fought and sometimes conquered, of fire that has destroyed in seconds the work of years. But every camp has sprung up again from its ashes to carry on till the growth of bush again becomes tinder.

As districts become settled and the bush is cut down the fire menace decreases. Fire control has done much in recent years to lessen the danger in the bush. Fire rangers located in observation towers at strategic points can spy out incipient fires and prevent their spreading, but fire is still a menace where camps are surrounded by forest.

The last two decades have seen great improvement in the care and treatment of miners. Safety measures are enforced in all mines; mine rescue crews are trained in first aid and in rescue work. Elaborate "dries" or "change houses" are built where men can change in comfort from street to mine clothes. Showers and artificial sun treatments are provided. Many of the larger mines have instituted pension and insurances chemes.

To say that there is no unemployment in the gold mining camps would not be true; it is a



Photograph: Canadian National Railways

RED LAKE ACTIVITIES AT HUDSON, ONT.

"Before the war prospecting was done on foot and by canoe in summer; with dog team and on snowshoes in winter. Now the areoplane . . . has become common-place."

fact, however, that there is less than elsewhere and that the older mining centres are able to employ their own people and to take care of a small percentage of the many who come from elsewhere in search of work. The larger mines have their regular personnel, as in any other industry, which does not vary greatly in number from year to year; even in times of greater production the increase in employees is comparatively small. The number employed by the "prospects" and smaller mines varies with the season, or with the funds available for wages. When and if the "prospects" become mines and the small mines become larger, the number of employees increases but so does the standard of work required and wages paid. The casual labourer, the rustler, the unemployable are problems here as elsewhere.

A business that adds annually from seventy to eighty millions to the country's wealth might well be classed as one of that country's major industries. Gold mining is doing this for Canada, producing new wealth, dragging it from the earth. It is wealth that otherwise would lie useless in the ground. It has been said that Canada's gold resources are as yet but scratched; that many ore deposits are still undiscovered, some of them possibly richer and greater than any now known. There lie in the womb of time many mining camps yet to be born, to struggle through infancy, childhood and adolescence, to sow their wild oats and to settle down to a sedate and sober middle age.

Canada's mining history has yet to be written. When it is it will be an interesting document. These impressions may provide some idea of what the industry means to the country in terms not only of gold produced, but of land development and population, and employment. What the industry means to the miner, and to those who live in the mining camps, only they can know. Villages, towns, whole districts depend for their very existence on the mines; when the ore is exhausted they return to the wilderness.

Ice Hockey

The Fastest Game in the World

How It Started—Where—By Whom Originated

By W. L. MURRAY

TO explain how, on November 10, 1879, I originated rules for "Shinney on Your Own Side," it is necessary to refer to events which took place during the several years preceding that date. As a small boy I played "Shinney" on the ice, opposite the City of Montreal, early in each winter—probably from the middle of November until early in January for, after that time, the heavy snows of winter made it impossible to skate on the river.

At that time, Montreal was divided into three distinct divisions, and the names are still used to designate these localities—Mile End, Griffintown and Uptown. Mile End, east of the "Main Street" (St. Lawrence Boulevard) and north of Sherbrooke Street, was inhabited almost entirely by French-Canadians; Griffintown, west of McGill Street, and from the St. Lawrence River to St. Antoine Street, was a locality in which the population was principally Irish, or of Irish descent, although a large proportion of the city's labouring class lived within its boundaries; while the part of the city, west of Beaver Hall Hill, and north of St. Antoine Street, was called the Uptown district, and this was where the majority of the "well-to-do" and the English-speaking business people had their homes. This division embraced the southern slope of beautiful Mount Royal, and many of the most pretentious residences were built on it.

The part lying between these three divisions was called the "down town" business district, in which were located the post office, the banks, and all the larger business houses of the city at that time. From the post office eastward, the city was entirely French.

This central part of the city was common stamping ground for the small boy at that time; but on a Saturday, it was seldom that a boy from one of the main divisions had any desire to wander alone very far into either Griffintown or Mile End, unless he was looking for a fight.

To play "Shinney" one had to have a good stick—no umbrella handle, or any stick that was of cross-grained wood, would do. So, early in the fall, boys who contemplated playing later on, would go up the sides of the mountain to hunt for small maple trees growing on the

steeper slopes—for those trees invariably had roots that curved sharply into the bank, and when trimmed and dried they made ideal strong sticks with which to play the game.

The "Shinney season" seldom lasted over six weeks, but we took advantage of every opportunity. Holidays and oftentimes after school we were on the ice. "Shinney," at that time, was a small boys' game. The ages of the players averaged from eleven to sixteen years. One had to be a fine skater or he could not enjoy the game. It was played by groups of boys, of no particular number, who would chase a puck of some kind, usually a small block of wood, a battered tin can or any similar object which could be batted along the ice. The object of the game was to try to keep ahead of the rest of the boys by skating in any direction until some other player took the "puck" away from you. As there were no goals, it did not matter where the puck was being driven; a player merely tried to keep it as long as he could.

It was a case of skate, skate, as hard as you could go; take a rest, and go after the puck once again, until you were thoroughly exhausted. Those who later became expert hockey players were able to play an entire game without being replaced every few minutes by a substitute player, as is the case now. In fact, one of the rules of hockey, as first played, was that if a substitute player replaced one of the regulars that substitute had to play out the rest of the game, as in baseball.

There was one infallible rule in "Shinney," and only one. It was to never hit the puck left-handed. If you did so, the rule was for the nearest player to you, unless he was a close personal friend, to say, "Shinney on your own side" and then to give you a smart crack on the shins with his stick. Naturally, if he was not much bigger than you, you would drop your stick, and pitch into him as hard as you could.

None but red-blooded boys played the game on the river in those days for seldom a day passed but some of the gangs did not mix up in some sort of a scrap. The French-Canadians were usually from 100 to 200 strong, and they played about opposite Nelson's Monument. The boys from Griffintown played probably three hundred yards further upstream, near the outlet of the Lachine Canal, and usually not more than fifty of them turned out at one time. The Uptowners seldom had a gang of more than twenty-five players. They were a hardened bunch of boys. They had to be, being in the minority, or they never could have stood the strenuous tactics of the larger gangs.

As a rule, the boys from each district kept to themselves, especially in the mornings, but as time passed, the groups would drift closer together. If one gang liked the other's puck a little better than their own, it was not unusual for some of them to dash in, steal the puck and skate away with it. The result was a melée. Should the scrap start between the Griffintowners and the Uptown boys, it seldom became more than a fight between two boys, but when the French and English boys started scrapping, the fight usually developed into a general battle which continued until one of the gangs drove the other off the ice.



W. L. (Chicken) Murray, left, and Dr. F. P. Mathewson, B.Sc. '85, photographed together in Tucson, Arizona, after meeting for the first time in half a century.

* * * *

W. F. Robertson, who graduated from McGill University in Applied Science in 1880 spent the summer of 1889 visiting relatives in England, returning to his home in Montreal on November 9. At that time I was a freshman at McGill and, on the morning of the 10th, while on my way to my daily classes, I met "Robbie," as he

was called by his friends, entering the gate on Sherbrooke Street. With a smile and a handshake, he said: " 'Chick,' I want you to come to my room tonight for I 'picked up' a fine game over in England. I want to tell you all about it as I believe that it is just the kind of a game that can keep our football team in perfect condition during the 'off season'." (The nickname of "Chick" had been given to me at school when some of the larger boys, who had not been able to catch me, likened me to a chicken dodging.)

Mr. Robertson's reason for selecting me was that he knew that, if I became interested in his idea, I probably would be the best one to "push it through" for it was generally known that I was one of the most enthusiastic young athletes in the city. That evening "Robbie" showed me one of the heavy field hockey sticks, and the large ball, with which the game was played in England, explaining its fine points and saying how popular it had become throughout the country.

He thought the McGill football team could keep in condition by playing this game during the "off season," but I pointed out that football was played until snow covered the ground in the fall, and that practices began again in the late spring.

"Why not play it on the ice?" I said to "Robbie."

"How can we? We have no rules," he replied.

"Why not make some rules?" I countered.

"No, we cannot do that," he answered.

I suggested that we try adapting English rugby football rules to the game; and when he asked what could be used for goal posts, I suggested using lacrosse goal posts by freezing them into holes in the ice. The next problem was that of providing a satisfactory puck. "We could not play with that large round ball," I said. "Why not take a large rubber ball and, by slicing off its top and bottom, make it flat on both sides?"

("Shinney" was played usually with small, square blocks of wood obtained in carpenters' shops, so, when we sliced off the top and bottom of large rubber balls, we always made the puck square. The game was played for over a year with square pucks until the Victoria Hockey Club introduced the round one.)

"Robbie" had a book of rules of English rugby football and we studied each one carefully, criticizing them from every point of view until we were both satisfied that the game could be successfully played on ice. The next day, I told R. F. (Dick) Smith, one of my classmates, about the new game and, following further discussions, he undertook to write out the rules which we had decided upon. With very few changes, they are the rules which are used today.

At that time, hockey players' uniforms were not padded, and the sticks used by goal-keepers were the same as the ones used by the other players. The first sticks were fashioned after Robertson's field hockey stick. They were made in the Indian village of Caughnawaga, about fifteen miles from Montreal, and cost thirty-five cents each.

As soon as we procured the sticks, we rented the Crystal Skating Rink, a public rink situated on Dorchester Street near Windsor Square, for Saturday mornings. We started playing with fifteen men, as in rugby, but soon found that there were too many skaters on the rink. Before long, we had eliminated all but seven men on each side—three forwards, one centre, two guards, and a goal-keeper.

We had been playing for only a short time when a number of the fast skaters of the Crystal Rink, who had been watching the game, asked for the loan of some of our hockey sticks in order that they could form another team. Later, a delegation of skaters from the Victoria Skating Rink, who had heard about the new game, borrowed sticks from us and organized a team. During the rest of the winter the Indians were kept busy making sticks and the three teams played about once a week, sometimes on one rink, sometimes on the other. It was not long before the general public became "hockey conscious," while the small boys of the city played the game on the streets.

Soon, the new game spread throughout Canada and along the American border and, before long, there were few towns or cities in the Dominion which did not boast at least one hockey team.

At that time, ice palaces were being built in Montreal as an experiment—large "palaces" made of blocks of ice cut from the river were erected during January and early February. The blocks—frozen together with water—were four feet long, two feet wide, and eighteen inches thick. The walls were over sixty feet high, with towers at intervals, and the palaces were over one hundred yards long and about fifty yards wide. A platform—strong enough to hold two regiments of militia—was built three feet below the top, on the inside of the walls. On the night of the attack on the palace the soldiers were stationed on the platform, each being supplied with a number of bombs and Roman candles and other varieties of fireworks. About 15,000 snowshoers, dressed in white blanket suits and supplied with torches, assembled at Windsor Square and, at a given signal, put on their snowshoes and started towards the mountain, zigzagging back and forth over a selected route up

its side. From a position atop the ice palace it appeared as if an immense snake was moving back and forth on the mountainside. Finally, the procession worked to the foot of the grade, and then marched down to the palace. When the pre-arranged signal was given, all the snowshoers stuck their torches upright in the snow and lit their fireworks. As they directed them over the top of the palace, the large sixteen arc light within suddenly blazed forth, and then the soldiers lit their Roman candles, bombs and other fireworks, aiming their fire to cross that of the snowshoers. The "cross fire" was a magnificent spectacle.

This was one of the attractions arranged by the ice palace committee to bring visitors to the city. New stunts for attracting tourists were always welcomed and I suggested that it would be a great thing for ice hockey if a series of matches were played during Carnival Week. A committee of hockey players placed my proposal before the Carnival executive and, after witnessing a game between McGill and Victorias, the committee offered to award a $750 silver cup, emblematic of the hockey championship of the world, to the team winning the most games during Carnival Week.

Six teams entered the contest, which was played during the week ending February 12, 1883—McGill, Victorias and the Crystal teams, of Montreal; the Ottawa's, of Ottawa; the Quebec's, of Quebec; and the Toronto's, of Toronto. Each team played the other twice during the six days of Carnival Week—ten full games in six days, or almost two games each day. Under the rules of ice hockey, as played at that time, if a substitute player replaced one of the regulars, that substitute had to play for the remainder of the game.

In order to play ten contests in six days, two rinks were insufficient so the Carnival committee cleared off enough ice on the river, opposite the centre of the city, to make a regulation rink and, when it was scraped and flooded, this playing surface was just as satisfactory as the two enclosed rinks.

It was appropriate that the McGill team, first team to play ice hockey in the world, was declared the winner of the world championship trophy after several hard-fought games. The names of the players on the team were engraved on the cup and each player was given an individual silver trophy bearing his name.

Shortly after this game, I moved to Oregon where I went into the stock-raising business. On a visit to Montreal early in 1913, I was surprised to learn that I was not even mentioned as one of the three McGill men who originated the game. Therefore, I have written this article to give credit to both Mr. W. F. Robertson and Mr. Richard F. Smith, who helped me to make the rules of ice hockey.

Twentieth Century Pioneers

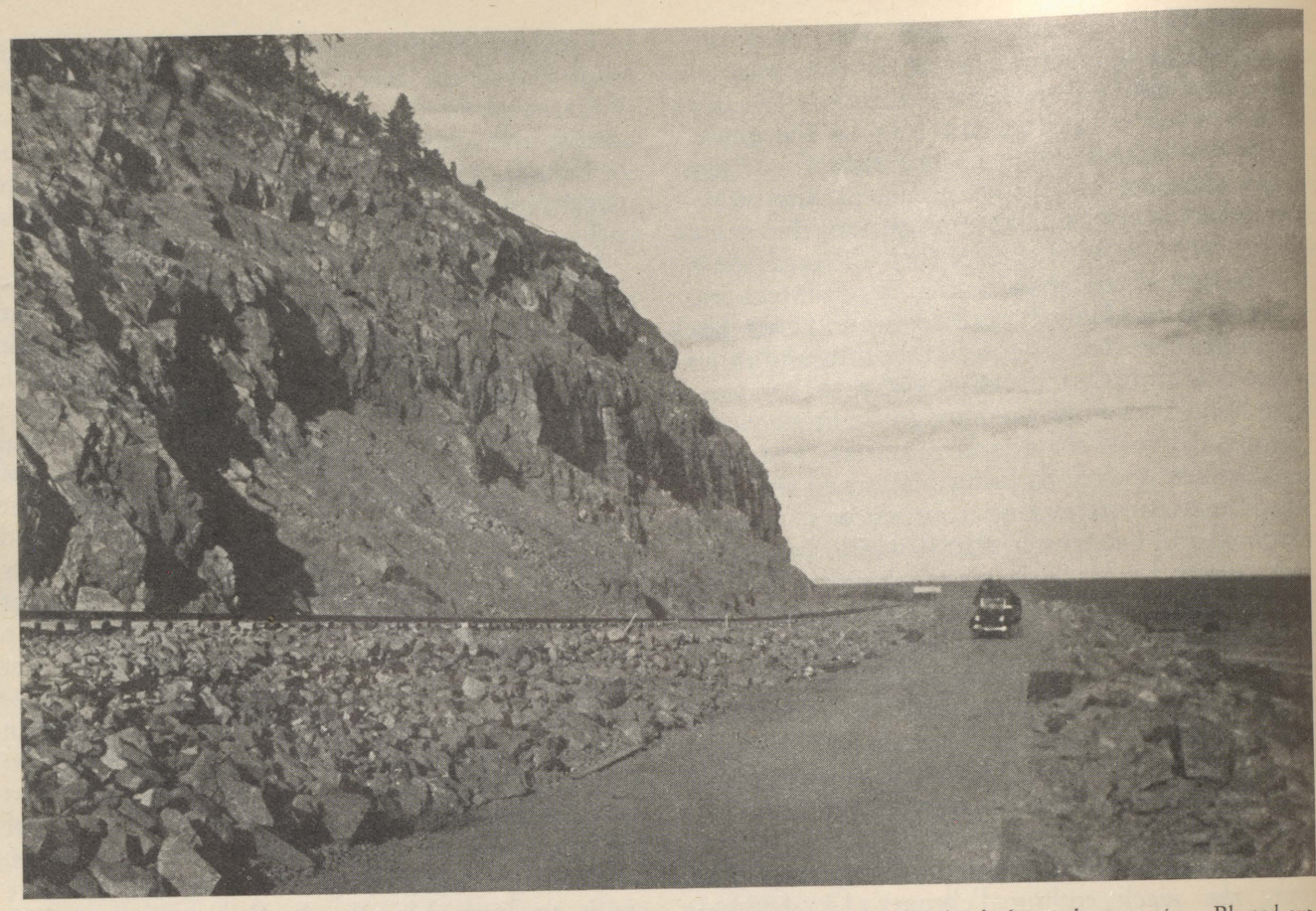
By A. I. CUNNINGHAM

THE day of pioneering in Canada is not dead. In the far north, up on the rim of the Arctic, there are Canadian pioneers in the air and on the land. On the Prairies there are men and women enduring heart-breaking economic hardship, toiling winter and summer to build new homes for themselves and their families. And in eastern Canada a daring group of modern pioneers is carving a city out of a wilderness.

On the rock-lined north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, whipped each fall, winter and spring by fierce Atlantic gales, is the last undeveloped territory in eastern North America. Ice-buried nearly half the year, containing as far as is known little workable farm land or stores of minerals, the north shore presents an unattractive picture to settler or empire builder. Consequently it has remained for centuries practically uninhabited and, from November until March, completely cut off from the rest of the world.

Today, however, a new chapter is being written in the brief history of this great uncharted territory stretching north to Hudson's Bay. Its miles of rocky woodland are being mapped, its rivers harnessed for power and, to the accompaniment of all the twentieth century's cacophony of industrial orchestrations, a modern city is being created. Engineers, chemists, construction men and architects from Old McGill, from Toronto 'Varsity, from Queen's and from other Canadian universities are each playing their parts in a new Canadian epic that should do much to reassure those who have doubted the survival of pioneer spirit in the Dominion.

At Baie Comeau, more than 200 miles below the City of Quebec, and throughout the surrounding district, some $12,000,000, will have been spent during the next two years on the largest single Canadian development since pre-depression years. Work will have been provided for many thousands of Quebec workers, both



First task in the construction of the town of Baie Comeau was the building of a road from the docks to the townsite. Blasted out of solid rock which stretched down to the water's edge, this modern highway and railroad make transportation possible.

directly and indirectly, and for Canadian technical men. The result of this large expenditure of money and many thousands of man-hours of labor will be a modern city, miles of roads and highways, a fully-equipped power plant and a modern newsprint mill. And the forbidding north shore will have become a home for more than five thousand Canadians who will enjoy in the heart of a wilderness all the comforts of modern civilization.

The Baie Comeau development, for numerous reasons, is of interest to Canadians. First, of course, as the largest single enterprise undertaken in Canada since the depression it marks a revival of construction, provides much-needed employment and, generally, acts as a stimulant to business. Its location, in a territory once considered so uninhabitable and unattractive that it was almost totally uncolonized, means the enrichment of Canada as a whole by the addition of completely new wealth. Its establishment at this time of economic uncertainty and social instability also gives evidence of the faith of capital in the saneness of Canadian government and the safety of investment in the Province of Quebec.

The wide extent of the Baie Comeau development makes detailed description of the project as a whole impossible. The enterprise, for instance, involves the use of every form of modern construction, including building of roads, streets, office buildings, residences, warehouses, bridges, tunnels, dams, power plants, ships, railways, docks and piers. Almost everything that man has learned to build is being built today down on the north shore. And in the building the most modern forms of construction machinery are being used.

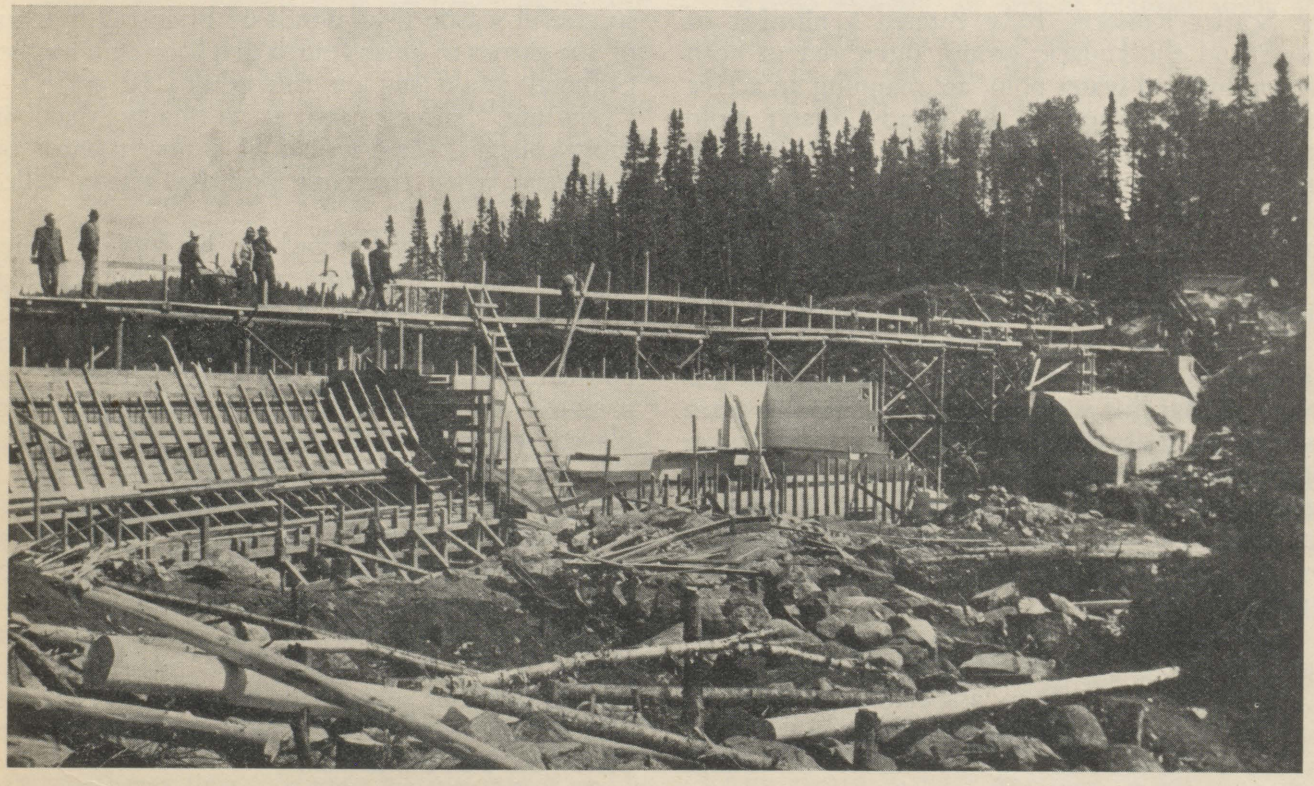
Work on the north shore project commenced last April. At that time the territory surrounding the sheltered inlet, now known as Baie Comeau, consisted of trees and rocks, more trees and more rocks. In November workers were called in from the various development sites and work was halted, except for minor interior construction, until spring. In the interval much had been accomplished. Literally blasted out of a rocky foundation were smooth-surfaced highways leading from newly-constructed docks to the temporary town site. Through virgin forest paths had been cut for transmission lines carrying power to town and mill from the plant at Outardes Falls, sixteen miles distant. Sewers and water mains had been laid, a dam constructed to raise the level of Lake LaChasse, the future city's source of water supply, and a chlorination plant

had been installed to protect present workers from impure water. A modern hotel had been completed as well as the paper storage house and several other mill buildings. Several residences were fully constructed, plumbing installed and residents moved in. Temporary buildings housed construction workers. Temporary power plants supplied power for construction machinery and for the settlement's lighting. A telephone exchange linked various development sites and radio-telephone put the north shore into communication with the rest of the world for the first time in history. A modern, standard gauge railway, the first ever built on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, had been completed and rolling stock imported from Montreal. In seven months dynamite, drills, steam shovels, welders, riveters and carpenters had transformed a sixteen mile area into a typical industrial location.

That much has been accomplished at Baie Comeau to date. During the winter operations are necessarily restricted since the present town is not sufficiently large to accommodate a large winter population. Next spring, however, the work will go on and the following year, in June, 1938, Baie Comeau with homes and shops, churches and schools, hotel and parks, will be ready for permanent occupation.

The men who labour at Baie Comeau today are pioneers in every sense of the word. So also are the men behind the scenes, the men who have planned the development and who have dared to back up their planning with financial resources. For the practicability of newsprint production on the north shore has yet to be proved. Sponsors of the project, the Ontario Paper Company of Thorold, Ontario, believe that production at Baie Comeau is practical and logical. They are spending at least $12,000,000 to find out. At the same time, they point out, their production will have no effect upon the newsprint industry in Canada as a whole. The Baie Comeau mill, when completed, will not be competitive and will not sell its products; newsprint to be made there will go to serve one New York newspaper which is now purchasing its supplies in the United States and Newfoundland.

The Baie Comeau development, therefore, is unique in many ways. It does not fit into the newsprint picture in Canada because it is entirely divorced from the industry as a whole. It is located in virgin territory the resources of which have stood idle for centuries and, except for this project, would probably stand idle for centuries to come. It is definitely an untried experiment based on the experience and good judgment of an established company investing only its own capital. And, finally, through its twentieth century pioneers it adds a vast new territory to the map of civilized Canada.



A giant dam under construction above the new town of Baie Comeau. Raising the level of Lake LaChasse by sixteen feet, this dam will provide a steady water supply for the future city.

McGill at Play

The Graduates' Athletic Club — The Football Season in Retrospect

Sport News and Notes

By D. A. L. MacDONALD

The Graduates' Athletic Club of McGill is fast building itself into a potent force in the realm of sport. The club has already extended its endeavours to no less than six branches of sport and likelihood is that this comparatively new body will widen its scope to other fields in the very near future. Hockey, swimming and water polo, soccer, basketball, track and field, and skiing constitute its present activities and four of these branches have been formed in the last three or four months.

Oldest graduate athletic organizations under the Red colours are the Red Birds Ski Club and the Grads' basketball team. Both have been in actual competition for upwards of three years, the Red Birds having already established themselves as one of the outstanding ski clubs on the continent.

Last month, however, when a new slate of officers was elected for the club it was shown that four out of the six branches were in active competition. The track and field group, known as the Scarlet Runners, have entered a number of meets and the aquatic group, interested in both swimming and water polo, are planning an active season. This month, the Grads' water polo team will compete against Queen's at Kingston on the programme which pits McGill against University of Toronto in their annual water polo match. The graduate poloists are also playing a series of exhibition games with undergraduate and Montreal clubs at Columbus tank.

The McGill Grads' soccer and hockey clubs have yet to function as a competitive body but it is expected that this winter will see the hockey team engage in a series of exhibition games. The soccer branch was formed after the close of the local season but an extensive programme is planned for next year and the team will be augmented by no less than eight players from the undergraduate body.

Recent elections in the main association resulted in the election as president of James A. de Lalanne, who has been associated with sports activities for such a long period at McGill and whose interests in football and hockey in Canada have carried him into a number of executive positions. H. E. Herschorn, retiring head of the organization, was named honorary president and Dr. G. W. Halpenny was elected vice-president. New secretary is T. Palmer Howard, one of the most tireless workers in the interests of the new body, and the treasuser is Carvel Hammond.

A new executive council was also formed and every branch of sport in which the Grads' club is interested is represented. The track and field group named Dr. Phil. Edwards and Frank Nobbs; the swimmers, W. P. Sprenger and T. P. Howard; hockey, J. A. de Lalanne and Tommy Robertson; basketball, Carvel Hammond and Al Swabey; skiing, George Jost and Frank Campbell.

Alistair Watt and Frank Kelland are moving forces in the formation of the soccer club and a group headed by Dr. Flin Flanagan, Herb Murphy and Jeff Notman are pushing plans to form a football group.

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Can a football coach be said to have had a successful season if he winds up by losing five out of six games to finish fourth in a four-club league? Offhand you'd say on this record he wasn't a "howling" success and it is likely that, in most colleges, there would be a new mentor on the scene when the next gridiron season rolled around.

Yet, this was the record of the McGill senior football team this autumn, and we are bold enough to say that Coach Doug. Kerr did a pretty fair job, all things considered. In the first place it might be mentioned that except for three players he had a team composed of youngsters who had never played senior football before and after working for over a month on formations built around a young man called Russ McConnell, his key halfback was injured when the playing schedule was only half completed. Of course, it might be added that a coach is foolish to build his offensive around one player but, at the beginning of the season, Coach Kerr was in the predicament of having only one player around which to build his attack and when McConnell was put out of action so was his attack.

That McGill was able to defeat Toronto, the eventual winner of the intercollegiate title, at

Molson Stadium on Reunion Day in the last game in which McConnell played, was, I think, the highlight of a season that was a disappointment to players and coach alike. What the McGill team would have accomplished with McConnell sound and fit for the remainder of the season will always be a matter of conjecture but the fact remains that with the team he planned, Coach Kerr beat the champions of the league and beat them rather handily.

Kerr's main accomplishment at McGill this fall, however, was the way he handled his young squad and how they reacted to his direction. There wasn't a man among them who did not "swear by" the coach when the season was over and there wasn't a word of regret spoken about the five defeats in six tries. The boys had a lot of fun playing the game and when Kerr kept McConnell out of the last contest, in order not to take the chance of jeopardizing the boy's future athletic career, I think the players learned to admire a man whom they had liked in the first place for the way in which he handled them in practices. There are coaches and coaches in college football but Kerr showed what kind of man he was when he refused to gamble on a youngster's health and future to advance his own reputation. In fact, he gained a pretty fine reputation by doing so.

Next year the McGill team should win more games for, if as many players graduate from Toronto and Queen's as is predicted, there will be a better balance of strength in the college union. Toronto 'Varsity is likely to lose seven regulars, including most of its brilliant backfield and Queen's also will be badly riddled by graduations. These two teams, which met in the play-off this year, will have to start next season the way McGill did this fall whereas the Redmen are virtually intact for the next campaign. As a matter of fact, they will be playing their third season together for they all moved up from the championship freshman twelve of 1935 this fall and they will have had one year's senior experience behind them.

Perhaps it is foolish to make prophecies, but I believe that next fall the McGill team will have a new reason for admiring Kerr and likely something more tangible to show for it.

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A graduates' section has been reserved by the McGill athletic office for all McGill's intercollegiate home games this winter, of which there will be five with the formation of the new international intercollegiate hockey league. The home games are as follows: Queen's, on January 23; University of Montreal, on January 29; University of Toronto, on February 12; Dartmouth College, on February 17; and Harvard, on February 22. Season tickets for the five games will be on sale. * * * *

The autumn portion of the intercollegiate sports programme ended with McGill and University of Toronto each winning three championships. Toronto captured the football and rugger championships and the tennis title. McGill took the golf, harrier and track crowns.

* * * *

Although McGill lost the team tennis title, Bobby Murray, who has played in international tournaments, won the individual honours. W. A. Bush, prominent in Canadian golf, won the individual honours in this tournament.

* * * *

Coach Van Wagner's track men won the college title for the seventh time in a row, tying an old McGill record. Medicine captured the interfaculty track and field laurels. McGill also captured the intermediate track and field championship. * * * *

McGill freshmen were defeated for the college intermediate football laurels they won last year when Loyola took the title, only to be eliminated by Ontario Agricultural College in the playdowns.

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Kenny Farmer, at present playing with Victorias in the Montreal Senior Group, is the new president of the McGill Grads' Hockey Club and Dr. R. B. Bell, coach of the McGill senior hockey team is honorary president.

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Bill Ball, member of Canada's Olympic team at Garmisch, has been named honorary coach of the university ski team. He succeeds W. B. (Bill) Thompson, former president of the Canadian Amateur Ski Association.

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Frank J. Shaughnessy, who coached McGill football teams for over twenty years, dating back to 1912 and who also handled McGill hockey teams, has been named president of the International Baseball League. He is a former general manager of the Montreal Royals.

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An outstanding award came to a McGill graduate at the annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada when Dr. Phil Edwards was named Crow Trophy winner for 1936. The Crow award is made annually by the A.A.U. of C. to Canada's outstanding amateur athlete.

The Royal Canadian Regiment*

A Book Review

By SIR ANDREW MACPHAIL

THE history of The Royal Canadian Regiment by R. C. Fetherstonhaugh is all a regimental history should be. In a precise and coherent narrative, it records every element that has built up the body and life of that formation. No member, from private soldier to commanding officer, will seek in vain for any item of knowledge which he desires to know or to recall. The history is paraded in orderly rank during a period of fifty years in a handsome volume of 467 pages. To recite those events in detail would be merely a futile attempt to do again what Mr. Fetherstonhaugh has already done so well.

The book opens with a letter of commendation from the colonel-in-chief, the Duke of Connaught; it mentions the numerous sources, published and unpublished, from which information is drawn; of these the private diaries are not the least important. The battle honours, eighteen in number, from Saskatchewan to Flanders, are set forth in proud array. The names of the commandants, of the commanders, temporary or permanent, are recorded; these are thirty in number; and in the case of the commanding officers of the permanent force battalion, of whom in forty years there were eleven, the dates of appointment are given.

The roll of officers with a summary of their service, the honours that came to them, and the fate that befell, wounds or death, occupies twenty-four pages, a marvel of careful compilation. Then follows eight melancholy pages containing the honour roll of those who died of wounds, accident or disease. The comparatively small number of those who died of disease is a testimony to the excellence of the medical service. The honours and awards of the other ranks fill six pages. A careful index of eighteen pages completes the technique of the volume.

The origin of the Royal Canadian Regiment lies in Order 26 of December 21, 1883, under which three schools of infantry were formed into one body, to be known as the Infantry School Corps. Their headquarters were in Fredericton, St. Johns, and Toronto. These were to be a model for all military training. Detachments from these schools served in the North-West rebellion and in the Yukon; but it was not until March 31, 1899, that The Royal Canadian Regiment was constituted. This is the Force whose history down to the year 1933 is the subject of Mr. Fetherstonhaugh's elaborate book.

The book is more than a regimental history; it is a history of Canada in a political as well as a military sense; and there is enough Imperial reference to complete the picture. The events leading up to the North-West rebellion, to the South African War, and to the World War are correctly and temperately stated. The Métis, it appears, had a real grievance. They were accustomed to settle along the banks of rivers, as the French did in Quebec. The river was then the village street, bringing the settlers into a community. When a rectangular survey was begun, they feared the isolation of the prairie, a reality which subsequent settlers have discovered for themselves.

The South African War is correctly stated as having its origin in the invasion of a friendly nation by Dr. Leander Starr Jameson with a force of 470 men on the night of December 29, 1895. That date may also be accepted as the origin of the World War. To what extent "the co-operation of Cecil John Rhodes" was a factor is not yet decided, but Europe was alarmed by this "Imperial" adventure.

To integrate these large affairs with the smallest details of regimental life, and present the whole in a pleasing manner, as the author has done, is to perform a rare literary feat. The book demands many more than a regimental audience. Every page has an illuminating comment which must have demanded fresh and close research. Louis Riel, it appears, was not a "half-breed," but the son of Jean-Louis Riel from Berthier, and his mother the daughter of the first white woman to settle in the West; his father tracing descent through the four generations of Canadian-born Riels to a Reilly from Ireland, who was in turn descended from a Scandinavian Reilson. Louis Riel's grandmother on his father's side was a Montagnais Indian woman; he studied for six years in Montreal.

Again, Denys Reitz, who fought throughout the Boer War, lived to command the Royal Scots Fusiliers. This same General wrote that he had no hesitation in abandoning his wounded to the

**The Royal Canadian Regiment, 1883-1933.* By R. C. Fetherstonhaugh. The Gazette Printing Company, Montreal.

"unfailingly humane English soldiers," Three women, two of them nurses, were attached to the Yukon force; one of them had brought a cat from Vancouver; it was promptly destroyed by the police dogs. These little items give life to the more sombre narrative, and keep the reader on the alert. The final test of a history is that it shall be complete and accurate yet readable, and even exciting. This one has all those qualities.

The book is adequately supplied with maps, and well illustrated with pictures. From the maps and text it is an easy task to follow the military operations of the Regiment in every field where it was engaged; and the recital is much clearer than in many other more pretentious books. Hundreds of small incidents, apparently trivial and probably drawn from private or company diaries, give an impression of the war more vivid than can be obtained from official dispatches. The incident of the four men who were shot down and fell in the canal as they crept over the girders of a wrecked bridge near Mons is an artifice quite in the manner of Thucydides. In the Yukon days, by the breaking of a sling the two years' supply of coffee fell into the sea and sank in fourteen fathoms of water. With a bayonet attached to a sapling a 50-pound salmon was speared. War has its lighter aspects; it is not the sordid affair upon which morbid writers delight to dwell.

The narrative falls into four sections, dealing with the North-West campaign, the Yukon adventure, the South African War, and the Great War. It contains all the general reader requires to know of each. The first is peculiarly lucid. The difficulty of transport was great, but the loss of life now appears trivial. In those days the success of a battle was not estimated by the immensity of our own casualties. In the Yukon the Regiment with the Police maintained law and order with a just and heavy hand. In South Africa the march route of 1,100 miles can be followed through every stage. In the recent war the narrative becomes more technical but equally clear, and suggests continually the causes that led to the fame of the Canadian Corps.

Many officers and other ranks are cited for acts of bravery. The most conspicuous is Lieut. M. F. Gregg, V.C., who found a gap in the wire, and under heavy fire led his men through. Although twice wounded he cleared a trench; killed or wounded eleven of the enemy; took twenty-five prisoners, and captured twelve machine guns. The medical officer, Capt. D. D. Freeze, and the chaplain, A. E. Andrew, are awarded high praise. Other junior officers commended for leadership and bravery are Lieuts. England, Porter, Isbester, and Deo.

A suave and gentle spirit pervades the book. On suitable occasion there is a note of exaltation and a tinge of passion. It comes fitly to an end with mention of the last ceremonial of the Regiment on December 5, 1933, when it supplied a guard at Christ Church cathedral for the body of the Corps Commander. "There was majesty," the author concludes, "in the calm figure within the casket—a faithful servant of the King who had won for Canada undying renown—there was majesty also in the scarlet-clad figures who, motionless, with heads bowed over their reversed rifles, guarded Sir Arthur Currie, day and night, in the hours before his burial. Trained, disciplined, trustworthy, the guard stood as the symbol of a Regiment which, with great traditions from the past, would steadfastly maintain that position in the future." In this single valedictory to both Corps Commander and Regiment there is a touch of genius.

The Library Table

THE HONOURABLE COMPANY

A HISTORY OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY. By Douglas MacKay. McClelland & Stewart, Toronto. 1936. Illustrated by photographs and maps. 396 pp. $4.00.

Until recent years, long established companies have been notoriously indifferent to their own background. But since the rise of advertising agencies and publicity bureaus, their attitude has changed. These outside organizations have persuaded them that the public is interested in the romance of commerce, and the achievements of industrial pioneers; and so we have brochures, advertisements, and even books, presenting in as attractive a light as possible the stories of these old companies from their foundation to the present day.

The Hudson's Bay Company is no exception to this rule. "For more than two centuries," Douglas MacKay says in his foreword to *The Honourable Company*, "the company was conspicuously indifferent to its own history, but about the end of the 19th century the apathy froze into a firm policy of negation. Company history was private business, and the widening interest among historians in the archives met with scant sympathy from the Governor and Committee. It was not until the 250th anniversary of the founding of the Company (1920) that the work of organizing the archives commenced,

and the vast, historically important records were made available for research."

Bryce, who wrote the last substantial history of the H. B. C., had access to the records only up to 1821, and they were unclassified and uncatalogued. The present author, on the other hand, has been allowed to work from the records as a whole, well arranged and catalogued under the able direction of R. H. G. Leveson-Gower. This alone would make his book an important one; but it is by no means in this alone that its merit lies.

Mr. MacKay has handled the material at his disposal in a fair and masterly manner. Although he is director of publicity for the company in Canada, he has written this book as a private citizen who knows the great company well, and where criticism is called for, he does not hesitate to give it—even when it is directed at developments and policies of comparatively recent years.

In his criticism, however, there is little bitterness such as mars the quality of other books on the subject. Neither does he go to the other extreme and indulge at intervals in three hearty British cheers, as earlier historians of the company have done. And although he is obviously aware of the aura of romance that surrounds the old lords of the fur-trade, he does not let it blind him to their shortcomings.

In most writings about the story of the Hudson's Bay Company, the Adventurers of England (not the *Gentlemen* Adventurers, as Mr. MacKay takes pains to point out) are made out to be the heroes, and the Northwesters of Montreal the deep-dyed villains. In other books, these roles are reversed. But the present author realizes that his company is the offspring of both of these old concerns, which united in 1821, and owes as much to one parent as to the other.

Thus, before 1821, the English company's affairs were managed almost entirely from London—a system which obviously had its drawbacks. But at the union, the principle of admitting the leading fur-traders to partnership was adopted from the North West Company organization, and forty of the one hundred shares of the new H. B. C. were distributed among the fifty-three chief factors and chief traders. These new partners, says Mr. MacKay, "were the Commissioned Gentlemen, the very fibre of the Hudson's Bay Company. They were the men who set traditions of loyalty, courage, and personal integrity which gave prestige to the Company throughout the nineteenth century." And it is interesting to note that thirty-two of the fifty-three were ex-Nor'westers. "Unarmed and with no beating of drums they went by express canoe to their posts in the farthest reaches of British North America, almost unconsciously engaged upon the bloodless conquest of an empire. Had they led red-coated soldiery on punitive expeditions against savages, and planted flags over burned villages, their names might today be cut deep and large upon stone in high places. But they were only fur-traders going about their business."

And again: "These men were more than pioneers. With all the individualism of frontiersmen they had orderliness, a high sense of discipline, and the feeling for command. Their authority carried the north and the west of Canada through the transition from a primitive to a civilized state without the bitter, painful fumblings which have been the common experience of the history of territorial expansion."

Under these Commissioned Gentlemen and their successors the company attained its greatest power. But the guiding genius of the whole vast enterprise, that extended from sea to sea and from the Red River unto the ends of the earth, was the Governor-in-Chief of Rupert's Land, Sir George Simpson. Mr. MacKay devotes two chapters to the "Little Emperor" as he was called, and shows him to have been unquestionably the greatest man that the fur-trade produced. Through the winters and summers of forty years, with tireless efficiency, he travelled his far-flung empire by carriole and canoe, from the Saguenay and Hudson Bay to the Pacific Ocean. Occasionally he would put on a show of pageantry to impress the Indians; but anyone who pictures him as always travelling in ease and comparative luxury has only to read the account of his overland journey from Carlton House to Red River in 1825, to see what hardships even the lordliest of the fur-traders had to undergo.

The word-picture that the author draws, of Simpson writing in his *Book of Servants' Characters*, one cold winter's night at Fort Garry, makes one wish that such sketches were more liberally sprinkled throughout the book, to give more of the intimate flavour of fur-trade life. But the story as a whole is a long and intricate one, and to have compressed it intelligibly into 400 pages is in itself something of a feat.

The third chapter, "Wars with the French," contains in note form enough material for twenty novels of adventure, and gives the reader a fine thirst for more details. Thereby, perhaps, the author's purpose is most satisfactorily fulfilled; for again and again he looks forward to the time when other writers will enlarge on this or that phase of the story, by making use of the material now lying almost unused in the archives in London.

To students of the subject, the selected bibliography at the end of the volume will prove most useful. But it seems that the excellent illustrated quarterly, *The Beaver*, which Mr. MacKay edits for the company, and from which some of his material was drawn, might well be included in the selection. Incidentally, four of the illustrations in the book are photographs of objects in the collection of the McCord Museum.

Some day, no doubt, the company will compile a lengthy, official history of its own. But even that, one feels, would not supplant the present volume for interest and readability. For Mr. MacKay's sincere and authoritative treatment of the old material as well as the new makes his book not only the best history of the Hudson's Bay Company published to date, but also an outstanding contribution to the history of the trade upon which Canada was founded.—*Clifford Wilson.*

THE WHITE SAVANNAHS

By W. E. Collin. The Macmillans in Canada. 1936. $2.50.

The cover note to *The White Savannahs* tells us that it is a "collection of critical essays dealing with the work of Canadian poets." One hesitates to question the definition yet it does not seem to be quite accurate. Professor Lascelles Abercrombie once observed that in accord with "the last word in the theory of romantic criticism . . . given by Manzoni's formula" we must do three things "discover the author's purpose, judge its worth, criticize the technique." If we are to consider Mr. Collin's book as a work of criticism we must see whether he deals with the poets, of whom he writes, according to any such rule. The first thing which strikes the reader is that Mr. Collin is a poet himself. He has a

real and deep admiration for the poetic, in whatever form it may appear and for the spirit from which it grows. Whether he is speaking of Archibald Lampman, Marjorie Pickthall, Dorothy Livesay or A. M. Klein he is striving to convey to others his own surging sympathy. He is indeed trying to discover the purpose of the writers who are his subjects but his approach is psychical rather than psychoanalytical. He feels what his authors feel too strongly to stand aside and consider the value of their effort coldly.

In consequence, even though Mr. Collin does offer some well founded criticisms of technique it is more than doubtful whether we should call *The White Savannahs* a critical book. But perhaps a book can fall into more than one classification, and whether or not we call these essays critical, they are most enlightening. Mr. Collin's poets are embodiments of their poetry rather than individuals who write poetry. He produces for us, on a four-dimension stage, not the human being who writes but the poet within the author, the poet whom the author himself scarcely knows, the poet living in time as well as in space.

Mr. Collin has written a charming as well as a valuable work. He has opened a window on a landscape which too few Canadians know. His quotations are excellent, chosen with a sure, poetic instinct and with an object clearly in view. His own writing is as good as any he quotes. And if we cannot all agree that his book is criticism in the strict sense, it is something which is perhaps better, a notable addition to literary history and an interesting example of a very special method in literary appreciation.—*W. B.*

CANADIEN

ETUDE SUR LES CANADIENS FRANÇAIS. Par Wilfrid Bovey. Version française de Guillaume Lavallée, O.F.M. Montréal: Editions Albert Lévesque. $1.25.

Three years ago Wilfrid Bovey wrote a book called *Canadien*. It appeared in the English language and ran quickly through four large printings. Copies of it are to be found in the homes of thoughtful English-Canadians throughout the Dominion.

It professed to be a study of the French-Canadians and it claimed to offer no judgments. With all deference to the late Dr. Jean-Charlemagne Bracq, to Mr. Arthur Hawkes, to Mr. W. H. Moore, M.P., to Dr. Emile Vaillancourt, and to other workers in the field, it remains today and will probably continue for at least a generation, the fairest and most trenchant assay available of a race which constitutes nearly one-third of the population of Canada.

Less than a week after the swearing-in of the Union Nationale government in Quebec there was published a French version of *Canadien*, prepared by Rev. Guillaume Lavallée, O.F.M., and bearing the Imprimatur of the Roman Catholic authorities of the Archdiocese of Montreal.

Dr. Bovey's book comes in French at an opportune time. There are developments afoot in the Province of Quebec which mystify not only English-Canadians but also the people of the Ancient Province. Old ways of government and old habits of thought are being violently uprooted. Old allegiances are dissolved and new combinations are in process of formation. Party lines are in the melting pot, social and economic privileges are facing judgment, and the land is filled with prophets. Even the ecclesiastical world is troubled.

When *Canadien* first came out the old order still appeared secure. Dr. Bovey wrote when it was yet possible to examine the French-Canadian mentality in what might fairly be called the atmosphere of the laboratory. The seeds of subsequent changes were discernible, and he indicated them, but the new social revolution had not yet assumed uproarious proportions. His judgments (and every page is a judgment of that fair and generous type to be expected from a flexible and courageous mind like Wilfrid Bovey's) are singularly equitable, calm and thorough.

Those who are charged with leadership in French Canada during the next few years may find that *Canadien* will not only help them to understand what is passing in their own minds, but will suggest to them how their theories and policies are likely to be judged by the English-Canadian majority with which, whether they like it or not, they will probably have to live for many years to come.

There is nothing controversial in the book. Neither the extreme Imperialist nor the rabid Nationalist will derive any comfort from its pages. It paints things as they are, not as the partisan would have them be. That is why its re-issue at this time is important. It comes to Quebec, where spirits are hot and verdicts are likely to be rendered too hastily, like a breath of cool air from the study window of an observer who has not forgotten to be a gentleman.

The translation, made by a master of French prose in the calm of a monastery, is beautifully done. The style is crisp but it flows. The flavour of the author's thought is preserved intact. Exhaustive footnotes, missing in the original, have been added. The finished volume is a typographical triumph.

It is to be hoped that this version will run through as many printings as may be necessary to bring Col. Bovey's work to the attention of all French-Canadians who have roles of importance to play in the near future, and that the English original, re-issued, will reach all those English-Canadians who may be forced by events to take cognizance of what is going on in Quebec.—*Theodore Lafleur Bullock.*

BROAD SIDE

By Emile Vaillancourt; with an Introduction by Wilfrid Bovey. G. Ducharme, Montreal. 1936. 118 pp.

This timely and beautifully made little book, with its chapters, among others, on Unity of Origin—Unity of Sentiment, The Unswerving Loyalty of French Canada, The French Tricolor in Canada, should be placed in the hands of at least a million English-Canadian readers. Not that they in the mass need it more than does the mass of French-Canadian readers; but it is addressed to them in excellent English by a brave man who has for many years sought to convince both French and English in Canada that they are brothers of one great family—that it is time they take heed not by fruitless misunderstanding to divide and lose their kingdom.

It may be said truthfully that among English-Canadians there is no coterie working clandestinely or openly with deliberate intent to discourage the *bonne entente:* what would be the object of so doing?; though they are

legion who ignorantly hinder it by their attitude of disdain and their thoughtless disregard in speech and action of ideas of broad charity and tolerance. Not so much can be said for some professed leaders of French-Canadian opinion, who not only clandestinely but openly, uncharitably and intolerantly, for the definite object of maintaining a breach and conserving their own dominance, mislead opinion as to the character and the rights of English-Canadians. "All that one can say of those who have so misled both youth and age," Dr. Bovey says in his thoughtful introduction, "is may God forgive them, for they know not what they do." Were those false and selfish leaders silenced, and the foolish and ignorant among the English taught the loyalty of restraint and the elements of patriotism, there is no doubt of the healing and the brotherly goodwill that would ensue and endure. It is easy to see why after nearly two hundred years books such as this are still necessary.

But Mr. Vaillancourt, speaking for that considerable number among both races who consecrate themselves to the cultivation of goodwill, of his chivalry forgives or ignores all extremists, and writes to encourage those who may be won over patiently to "view the years in the light of the centuries," as Emerson somewhere finely said. It is his general thesis that four-fifths of the French-speaking, and at least one-half of the English-speaking citizens of Canada, are direct descendants of the Normans, or of collateral branches of that stock whose roots were nourished in the soil of Normandy and England. "*There*," he adds, "should be sufficient reason for a common ground of understanding between the two component elements of this country." Where these groups have worked and played together in unison and with a common purpose, they have obeyed a natural impulse, that of kith and kin to be friendly, to forgive and to understand. Yet

> "Every time the two groups, obeying their natural impulses, have tried to get together, inimical minds have thrown obstacles in the way of so desirable and so essential a reunion. No goal is more worthy of our common efforts, and more appealing to true patriotism, than the binding of our friendship and its preparation for the time when it will be unbreakable."

Cheerio! Mr. Vaillancourt—the time will come. Go, little book: soften and make kindly the hard and selfish hearts, enlighten and subdue the thoughtless, bring us peace in our time, and charity, and with the unfolding of the years the friendship that shall be unbreakable.—*W. S. J.*

ARNOLD BENNET AND HIS NOVELS

A Critical Study by J. B. Simons. Basil Blackwell. 1936.

This is a painstaking, methodical, and rather disappointing book. It devotes 340 pages to the exploration of the whole written work of the late Arnold Bennett, attempting to link that work with the author's life and mental development. Mr. Simons is nothing if not thorough, and he has a great deal of useful information to convey. Yet it cannot be said that his subject ever comes alive. Gleams of enthusiasm appear now and then; we are told repeatedly that Bennett was a great writer, and that his personality was a complex and fascinating one; we are not, however, made to feel contact with such a personality.

There is, surely, a certain naïveté in criticisms like this: "William Morris was oppressed all his lifetime with the sad sense of change. This also is the feeling which pervades *The Old Wives' Tale;*" or this: "Arnold Bennett in very truth goes back to the eighteenth century when a rigid exclusion of self was the first duty of a writer, and impersonality was the chief virtue." (Shades of Sterne!) Not that Mr. Simons writes habitually on such a level. He has many judicious pages, and his analysis and discussion of *The Old Wives' Tale*, for example, are models of clarity. The pity is the greater that he has allowed himself to lapse so frequently.

There is, too, a certain lack of balance in the comparative amount of space allotted to Bennett's works, though one must admit they are so multifarious as to offer special problems to any critic aiming at completeness. Is *Grand Babylon Hotel* not unfairly treated in receiving only eight lines, in a book of this size?

Another debatable point is the placing in an "Epilogue" the only full-length discussion of Bennett the man. It may, of course, be said that others, who, like Mrs. Bennett, had special qualifications and sources of information, have done this part of the work so well as to leave little for subsequent gleaners. Still, the title suggests an account of the inner life of our author, and of the stages through which that inner life passed between, say, *Anna of the Five Towns* and *Lord Raingo*, and it is a little disconcerting, to say the least, to have to wait till the end of the book to meet A. B. in flesh and blood.

When all this has been said, Mr. Simon's labours remain a valuable contribution, particularly as regards the general reader, to our knowledge of the Edwardian and Georgian novel. He includes an interesting chapter on "Literary Influences" and a good bibliography.—*A. S. N.*

MAINLAND

By Gilbert Seldes. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 1936. $3.00.

The re-election of Roosevelt is a timely tribute to the tenets and beliefs set forth in this book. It is a clear telescopic view of his native land by an American who is weary of the American intelligentsiacs who decry their brethren because they lack the culture of the European, and who is wary of Fascism and Communism, because they are un-American, and the enemies of freedom. His people cannot be other than the products of their own environment. They prefer to make history rather than permit themselves to be controlled by it. The American brand of democracy lives and thrives on change, and the possibility of change. It refuses to permit itself to be cast in an unalterable mould. It is dynamic; it refuses to recognize the caste idea; the poor errand-boy may easily become the rich banker or President.

The writer offers no formula for the solution of his country's problems, other than the equivalent to the British doctrine of "muddling through." Leave American democracy alone. Forget and abjure all the " 'isms," and she will work out her own destiny in her own way, without the necessity of importing foreign ideologies which have no place in the expression of normal American

aspirations. Better, he says, to suffer if necessary, the very errors of a free democracy than any form of a servile state. He believes in the common leavening influence of democracy, "in favor of the common man against the intellectual, of the gross against the spiritual, of the average against the exception."

The thesis of the book will possibly not appeal to intellectuals, but it serves at least to ensure to them freedom to live and think as they please. One the whole, it is healthy and sane in that it postulates no specific doctrine or nostrum as a cure-all. One can have much more confidence and faith in the man who preaches a doctrine of meeting every emergency as best one may, without stipulating that one must follow certain rules, regardless of the nature of the problem. This does not necessarily involve aimlessness or drifting, if the intrinsic character of a people is strong and does not bear the stamp of slavery. This book should exert a salubrious influence on all those who are tired of being the targets of the countless quacks who nearly always have their own little axe to grind, and care not how much freedom is lost to millions, as long as a chosen few enjoy unbounded license.—*Lionel A. Sperber.*

KIT BRANDON

A Portrait by Sherwood Anderson. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 1936. $2.50.

It is hard to believe that the man who, twenty years ago, wrote the poignant and significant stories in *Winesburg Ohio* could have written *Kit Brandon*. *Winesburg Ohio* was a prose *Spoon River Anthology*. Both Edgar Lee Masters and Sherwood Anderson attempted to find the essence of the small middle western American town. Both succeeded. In each case the individual story or poem was occasionally slight or even incredible but the sum total of poems and stories left a definite impression of truth. Both writers scratched the skin of their Americans and, following the lead set by the great if ponderous Dreiser, sought the essential man beneath.

But *Kit Brandon* is not only melodrama but fails to give that sense of truth without which a novel is valueless. The characters—Tom Halsey, the small-time "big-shot" bootlegger; the boy who is a F.F.V., and goes into bootlegging for the excitement of it; Kit herself, the mountain girl who becomes a gun "moll" and a celebrity—are all types one has read about before. One wonders if Anderson created them from observation and experience or read about them, too, in tabloids and wood pulp magazines. The incident is also unconvincing. The episode with Kit's father at the beginning of the book is a sagging prop which has been used before when poor white mountaineers or moonshiners step on the stage.

One could forgive the romanticism and the melodrama if one felt, as the jacket blurb maintains, that it really was a "profoundly moving interpretation of the American nature." But one is not convinced. Kit's gropings, her final decision "to find some other puzzled and baffled young one with whom she could make a real partnership in living," leaves one skeptical. There are occasional moments or reality in the book when one feels close to truth. The episode of the woman Kate, who follows Tom Halsey when he brings his child for her to nurse after her own baby died, is moving, if theatrical. The portrait of the young farmer and his wife, seen by Kit as she hides from the police, is painted with living brush strokes like a Dutch interior. But this reality, this apt symbolism comes too late to save the rest of the book from hollowness.

The main disappointment, however, is Mr. Anderson's style. He has broken it to pieces. It is as if he had been reading too much Sherwood Anderson and had begun to caricature himself. The broken sentence and the *nominativus pendens* are useful and valid forms when a certain staccato effect is to be attained. Ernest Hemingway, who is a past master at the art of staccato writing of this type, seldom lets mannerism run away with him. In *Kit Brandon* style has given way to mannerism. The unfortunate reader finds it tiring to have to finish every other sentence for 373 pages.

Mr. Anderson has set out to write to the tune of the breathless tempo of modern American life but, in spite of his efforts to get inside Kit Brandon, he has stayed on the surface. He feels the tempo but he doesn't interpret it. Once he did—and that is why *Kit Brandon* is a disappointing book. If a stranger had written it one could damn with faint praise; since Sherwood Anderson is the author one must record disappointment. —*Florence Rhein.*

THE CHURCH THROUGH HALF A CENTURY

Essays in Honour of William Adams Brown by Former Students. Editors: Henry Pitney Van Dusen and Samuel McCrea Cavert. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 1936. 426 pp. $3.00.

William Adams Brown has served on the staff of Union Theological Seminary, New York, for forty-four years. Able as teacher and theologian, influential as an author, Dr. Brown has made his greatest contribution as a churchman, representative of an epoch of liberal Christianity in America that is now drawing to a close. This book is a tribute to him by eighteen of his former students who themselves have attained distinction.

It begins with two chapters on Dr. Brown himself, the first, by S. M. Cavert, comprising a sketch of his life and a personal tribute, the second, by A. C. McGiffert, jr., examining his literary output of seventeen volumes and over two hundred essays and reviews. Born into a family of wealth, culture and evangelical piety, he has given back with his ten talents ten talents more. "Side by side with continuous teaching and productive scholarship. . . has gone a career of amazing activity in the life and organization of the Church," arising from "his conception of the social significance of the Christian religion" Foremost in missionary and social service enterprise, Dr. Brown has made also outstanding contributions to education, especially in the survey of theological training in America, and, as a member of the Yale corporation, in the administrative reorganization of the University. As an apostle of Christian unity he has taken a leading part in inter-church co-operation both in the national and in the international field, and is widely respected in Europe as a representative American churchman.

The biographical material, however, is only introductory to a comprehensive series of essays on fifty years of American liberal Christianity. Van Dusen declares that "the liberal movement in its positive outreach—fidelity to the outlook and faith of the historic Jesus, vision of mankind's life brought wholly under the ideal

of Christ, reasoned but hopeful expectation of men's response. . . . is one of the great creative advances in the consummation of Christian thought" (p. 87, 88). Out of it have come the modern missionary movement, the crusade for a transformed social order and the impulse to Christian unity. It has fought and won the battle for free enquiry and scientific method in the study of the subject matter and history of religion. But now the optimism and utopianism of liberal Christianity have given way to a mood of disillusionment and uncertainty, and a more "realistic theology" is emerging to take its place. Religion in America appears to be moving "politically to the left and theologically to the right." "The influence of European theologians whose thought starts with disillusionment concerning the human situation, and the challenge of Marxism have combined to force a rethinking of the theological basis as well as the practical program." (p. 113).

Emil Brunner contributes a brief but illuminating chapter on "Continental European Theology" in which he emphasizes the completeness of the change the last twenty years have witnessed. The other writers confine themselves almost entirely to American Protestantism, the developments in worship, preaching, Christian education, and the Church's mission to the community and to society and the world at large. The names of W. M. Horton, J. C. Bennett, H. Sloane Coffin, Chas. W. Gilkey, E. B. Chaffee are enough to indicate the quality of the essays the book contains.

As a survey of American Protestantism during a historically significant epoch, ably written and well documented, this book will be of permanent value. And it is a fitting tribute to one who once remarked that "he desired no other epitaph than 'Servant of the Church of Christ'" (p. 37).—*R. B. Y. Scott.*

THE FRENCH FRANC AND THE GOLD STANDARD, 1926-1936

By Philip F. Vineberg. Preface by Stephen Leacock. Guy Drummond Publication, McGill University. 55 cents.

The recent monetary accord between the three important democratic powers, which led to the devaluation of the French franc, is the best news from Europe in a long time. It will produce major consequences, both economic and political, for all countries. France, of course, is vitally concerned, and it is with the position of the French franc that Mr. Philip Vineberg deals in this very readable and excellent thesis.

In the days before the War the gold standard maintained a fixed relationship between the world's principal currencies. They were all convertible into gold, and, therefore, their foreign exchange values fluctuated only within certain very narrow limits. The War materially altered this situation. The enormous borrowings and expenditures for destructive purposes led to currency disequilibrium and inflation. The gold standard was destroyed, and, although restored for a few years, it has never functioned successfully since.

We recall the financial crisis of 1931 when England was again driven off gold, to be followed by Canada, the Scandinavian countries, the South American republics, and other states. The effect was the depreciation of the currencies of these countries in terms of gold. This gave them a trade advantage: it became cheaper to buy their products. Their exports increased, while depression continued in the gold countries. The consequent difficulties and loss of confidence led to the American banking crisis of 1933. The United States then joined about thirty-five other nations in abandoning gold and allowing the dollar to depreciate.

The world was now divided into two currency systems. There was, first, the large group which had abandoned gold and allowed its currency to depreciate. The other was the "gold bloc," led by France, and retaining the fixed relationship between gold and the currency. The results were instability, declining trade, and novel trade restrictions.

The position of France was a particularly unhappy one. While Great Britain and the United States had reduced the value of their currency by about forty per cent., France tried to keep the franc at its pre-depression value. The result was a severe decline in two of its important sources of revenue: exports and tourists. As trade declined, so also did government revenues. The resulting large budget deficits led to a lack of confidence in the stability of the franc. Wealthy persons sought to safeguard their resources by exporting their capital. The Bank of France lost a substantial part of its gold reserves in this way. A devaluation of the currency was inevitable: but political reasons made it inadvisable. The growing crisis, however, combined with the courage displayed by the Popular Front Government of Premier Léon Blum, finally brought devaluation about—and with the support and co-operation of Great Britain and the United States. It is a major constructive step in economic disarmament.

Mr. Vineberg presents the French financial situation in a very interesting fashion, and his book deserves wide reading.—*H. C. G.*

THE ALTERNATIVE TO WAR

By C. R. Buxton. Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto. 1936. 176 pp. $1.25.

Most people today are completely discouraged about the possibility of establishing collective security. The League of Nations has failed; the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact is a dead letter; even nations which are still League members seem to have assumed that League methods will not be followed in the next great war, and are consequently making private arrangements with other nations in the form of treaties of alliance, to protect their interests. As a consequence of this general despair and disillusionment constructive thinking about the problem of world peace declines. This is unfortunate, for the despair can only be met by new thinking, and only in so far as past mistakes and failures are analyzed intelligently can a new and improved procedure be discovered. The present League may have failed, but it is equally clear that a world without a league is intolerable, and sooner or later, perhaps only after another great war, that realization is bound to make men attempt to build a new world order. For this reason, Mr. Buxton's little volume, though it may seem at the moment to contain little but idealistic conceptions and pious hopes, is nevertheless extremely helpful for anyone who wishes to understand in what way the League of Nations must operate in the future if it is to succeed.

Mr. Buxton's thesis is that the alternative to war is to guarantee economic openings for all states which now

lack them, and to provide for a method of sharing in the development of backward regions with large unused resources. He believes that the search for secure supplies of raw materials and for markets are the principal cause of war, and that no collective system will survive unless it provides or distributes these opportunities in fairly equal measure. The League of Nations did not fail in all respects, but merely in its inability to apply Article 19 of the Covenant and to deal with treaties which had become obsolete and with new conditions which endangered the peace of the world. It tried to be a judiciary and a police force without providing a legislature. He thinks that if it developed machinery for altering the *status quo* as need arose, it would be able to remedy the abuses which now cause war. Amongst these causes the economic barriers are the most important.

It is sometimes unthinkingly assumed that all nations have an equal opportunity to purchase raw materials since the countries possessing them are only too anxious to sell on the world market. Mr. Buxton points out that this is by no means necessarily true, and cites examples of export duties placed upon raw materials going from colonies to countries other than the mother country. In any case, nations without supplies are fearful lest the source of supply should be cut off when they most need it. This difficulty might be met by some form of international control, and particularly by an extension of the mandate system to certain parts of the colonial empires now in existence. He thinks the British Empire should give a lead in the removal of barriers to international trade, in the guaranteeing of equal access to raw materials, in a greater freedom of immigration, and in the acceptance of the mandate system for all dependencies.

Few people would quarrel with the desirability of most of the improvements in international machinery suggested by Mr. Buxton. The difficulty, of course, is to discover the will to make the changes. In regard to this Mr. Buxton has little more to suggest than the summoning of new world conferences. This is a long way short of the proposals coming from other quarters, that there should be created a Peace Bloc of democratic and allied nations determined to stand together in these critical days to secure the acceptance of League principles and the improvement of League practice along the lines suggested by Mr. Buxton.—*F. R. Scott.*

CROSS ROADS

By Austin F. Cross. Montreal, 1936.

Cross Roads is a new kind of travel book. Mr. Cross is one of those people who know locomotives and cars by their numbers and names. There will probably be some who wish that he had had a word for 8000 or streamlined 3000 or the latest Canadian National monster, but no one can deny that he manages to put individuality into a railway train. The author's language is the best journalese; at no time does he try to make it anything else, and his chapters are as easy to read as Stephen Leacock's. He takes you on a breezy journey over a large section of North America, loses his suitcases, borrows razors, and looks with a hard-boiled reporter's eye at the so-called high spots of our material civilization. The University of Washington handles more than 8,000 students per annum: " 'That,' as one of my cultured friends told me, 'is a lot of guys learnin' how to read à la carte menus and spendin' the old man's money.' " Malibu Beach, Eden to the movie-fan, is "a seaside shanty-town" to Austin Cross. "Los Angeles is a city of hencoop architecture" in which "you'll find skyscrapers beside goat pastures."

But he is not always hard-boiled. When he discovers something worth while Mr. Cross writes a new style altogether, a sort of journalistic prose poetry which no one who was not jealous of the author's ability to write it can help enjoying and admiring. It does not bear quotation, for half its charm lies in its setting. One guesses that Mr. Cross has a deep vein of sentiment which he tries very hard to hide but every now and then the amethyst shows among the rocks.

As a lesson book, which is what the author seems to think he has written, *Cross Roads* is a novelty; no one could find any difficulty in reading it and anyone will know a good deal more about North American geography and sociology after he has finished it. "Toronto is the seat of government for the most populous and most advanced, if not the most interesting province in Canada. It is the county town of York County if you are interested. Lastly, Toronto is known as Toronto the Good, because of its alleged piety. My guess is that there's more polygamy in Toronto than Baghdad, only it's not called that in Toronto."

If the latest regulation of Nazi Germany is not to be applied to Canada the critic is still bound to criticize, but there is not much more in the way of criticism of *Cross Roads* than has already been said or implied. Most travel books are apparently written for or by women. *Cross Roads*, differing in this from a well known magazine which attracts ladies by announcing that it is for men, is a book written for men by a man.—*W. B.*

McGILL GRADUATES
and Other Readers of
THE McGILL NEWS

are invited to submit articles or letters for publication in this magazine. Suggestions as to make-up and subject matter will also be welcomed.

Note: THE McGILL NEWS reserves the right to reject or edit any contribution which may be received.

No remuneration will be paid for such articles but, in the event of publication, reprints will be supplied on request.

Books Received

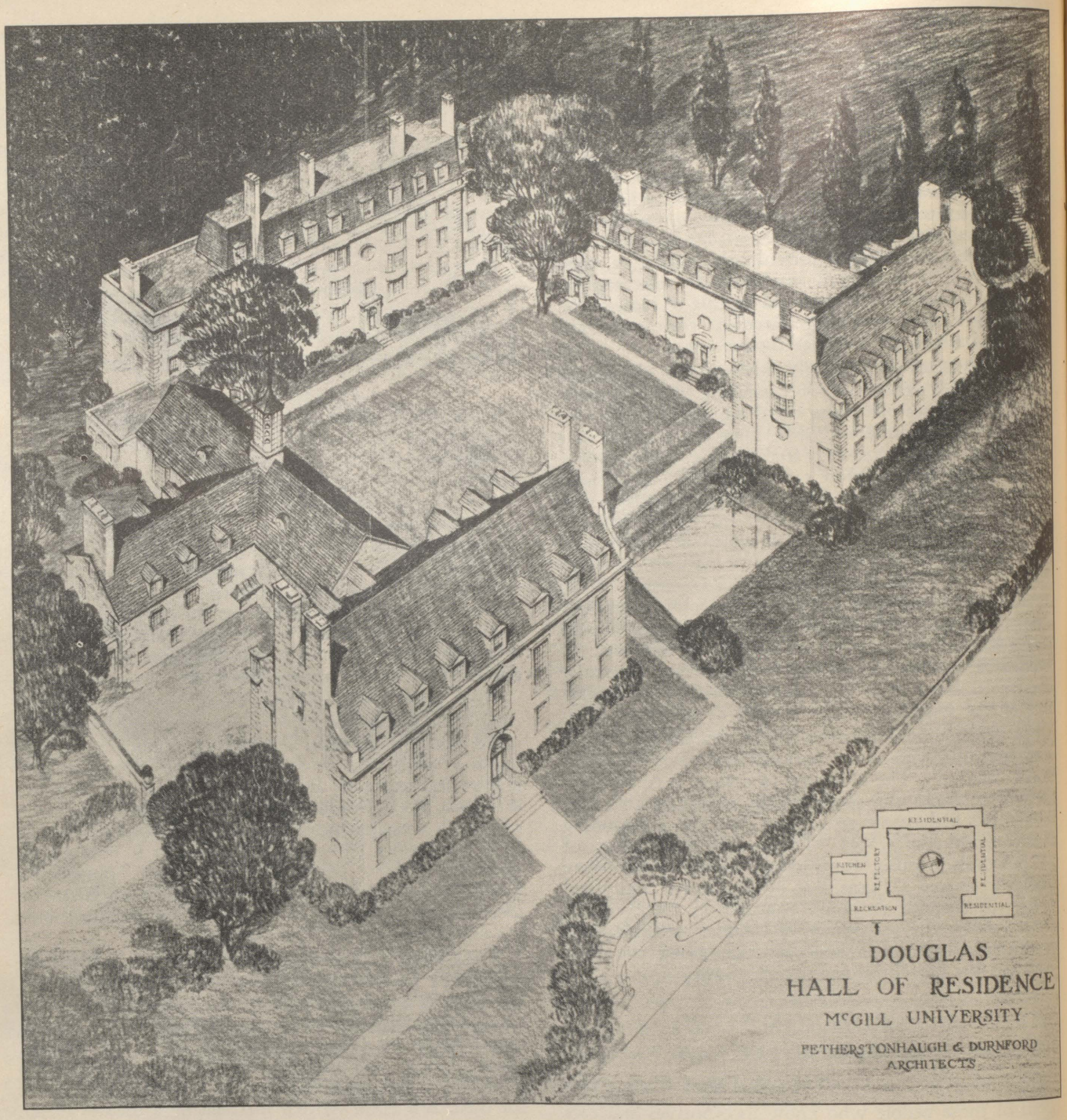
Charles I as Patron of Poetry and Drama. By Margaret Barnard Pickel. Frederick Muller, Ltd., London.

The Glittering Century. By Phillips Russell. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Southern India—Its Political and Economic Problems. By Gilbert Slater. Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto.

Regional Types of British Agriculture. By J. P. Maxton. Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto.

The Hour Glass. By Maurice Maeterlinck. Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto.



The architects' sketch, above, shows McGill's new Douglas Hall of Residence, now under construction in Macdonald Park above the Percival Molson Memorial Stadium. The building, the architecture of which is typically Canadian, will provide accommodation for approximately 125 students and will be completed by September 1 next in time for occupancy during the 1937-38 session. The first sod was turned on October 28 by John A. Nolan, president of the Students' Society of McGill University, in the presence of a group of University officials including Principal A. E. Morgan, George C. McDonald, McGill governor who is chairman of the building committee, Dr. Charles F. Martin, George S. Currie and Dr. W. W. Chipman, also governors of McGill.

The building, the first hall of residence at McGill for men students, will be constructed of field stone, with slate roofs. The plan, which has been approved by the executive committee of the board of governors, calls for a series of separate student houses built around a quadrangle. Each house will hold approximately eighteen students. For every three bedrooms there is a common study.

The plan includes three blocks of residences, a refectory and a recreation hall. The refectory will provide dining facilities for all the students. There will be a resident warden in charge, with two assistant wardens. A large measure of student self-government, however, will be introduced in keeping with the plan of student self-government at McGill.

The architects are Fetherstonhaugh and Durnford, and the Atlas Construction Company are the contractors.

Annual Meeting of the Council

INAUGURATION of the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury Building Fund Campaign and the Fourth Quinquennial Reunion were the principal activities undertaken by the Graduates' Society during the past year, John T. Hackett, K.C., president, reported at the annual meeting of the Council of the Society held in the faculty room of the University Arts Building on Monday evening, November 9. Mr. Hackett also pointed to the establishment of five new branches in Sherbrooke, Que., Valleyfield, Que., Noranda, Ont., Regina, Sask., and London, England. Other highlights of the year under review, he continued, were: the dinner tendered to Principal A. E. Morgan following his inauguration in October, 1935; the Principal's visits to branches of the Society in Toronto, Quebec, Ottawa, Sherbrooke, Boston, New York and London, England; and visits by the president to branches in Toronto, Ottawa, Sherbrooke, Quebec and Halifax, following his tour of branches in the West during the previous year.

All these efforts had the object of making McGill's work and mission more appreciated by disseminating knowledge about the University and its finances, Mr. Hackett pointed out, for it had been found that the graduate body as a whole either lacked information or was misinformed about McGill affairs. During the year relations between the University and the board of governors, on the one hand, and the Society on the other, were immeasurably improved, he stated, and increased goodwill was in evidence. Furthermore, it had been demonstrated that large numbers of McGill men and women were genuinely interested in the welfare of the University and ready to lend McGill their wholehearted loyalty and support.

Honorary Secretary's Report

Membership in the Society, as at September 30, showed a gain of 170 over the previous year, the total being 2,924 members in good standing, D. C. Abbott, honorary secretary, stated, in presenting his report. In making reference to a report presented by the sub-committee on the dues structure of the Society and the discussion in connection with the relationship of branches and the parent society, Mr. Abbott said that a revision of the constitution would be necessary and that the executive committee would give this matter immediate consideration. He pointed out that by an amendment to Section 1, Article V, of the constitution the Alumnae Society now has a representative on the executive committee of the Graduates' Society. In conclusion he expressed confidence that a solution would be found to the question of the financial relationship of the Alumnae Society and the parent body.

Honorary Treasurer's Report

Financial reports for the year ended September 30 were presented by G. W. Bourke, honorary treasurer. The statement of revenue and expenditure showed a surplus of $650.91 as compared with a loss of $464.99 in the previous year. The schedule of investments showed that the market value of securities held by the Society is greater than the book value. The balance sheet and statement of revenue and expenditure appear on another page.

McGill News Report

Dr. H. W. Johnston, chairman of the editorial board of THE McGILL NEWS, reported slight changes in the make-up of the magazine and a new distribution of publishing and advertising administration costs.

Dr. Johnston then announced that he had resigned as chairman of the board. (His resignation had been accepted by the executive committee which had expressed the thanks of the Society for his long service on the editorial board of the "News.")

Graduates' Endowment Fund

Reporting as chairman of the board of trustees of the graduates' endowment fund, Dr. C. F. Martin stated that assets totalled approximately $90,000 while the income was about $4,000 annually. Of the invested funds approximately $22,500 represents earned revenue which has been reinvested. During the year $2,500 was donated from income to the gymnasium fund and it was the intention of the trustees to make a gift of the same amount in each of the next four years unless the gymnasium is built before that time. He pointed out that the trustees had already promised to donate an annual amount of $2,500 from income for the maintenance of the gymnasium building when, and if, it is constructed. No additional subscriptions have been received during the year, he added, pointing out that since 1932 the policy of the collection committee had been that of making no particular appeal for funds.

In the absence of Paul F. Sise, senior representative of the Society on the board of governors, Dr. Martin presented his report dealing with the activities of that body during the past year.

G. B. Glassco, executive secretary, read a report prepared by Dr. R. B. Bell, senior representative of the Society on the athletics' board.

Election of Officers

Mr. Abbott then presented the scrutineers' report on the result of the elections conducted by letter ballot and the following were thereupon declared elected:

Dr. Charles F. Martin, as representative on the board of governors for three years dating from October 1, 1936;

John T. Hackett, K.C., as president for a two-year term;

Dr. F. S. Patch, as first vice-president for a two-year term;

Dr. D. Sclater Lewis and Brig.-Gen. G. E. McCuaig, as members of the executive committee for two-year terms;

Linton H. Ballantyne, Eric A. Cushing, Col. Robert A. Fraser, Eric A. Leslie, and Dr. Ralph E. Powell, as members of the graduate council for two-year terms.

On motion of Dr. Patch, seconded by Mr. Justice Gregor Barclay, second vice-president, a vote of thanks was tendered to the following retiring officers: Paul F. Sise, representative on the board of governors, H. A. Crombie and Dr. Allen E. Thompson, members of the executive committee; and Miss Winifred Birkett, A. H. Elder, G. S. MacCarthy, Roy H. McGibbon and R. R. Struthers, members of the graduate council.

On motion of G. C. McDonald the following were elected to serve on a nominating committee for terms of three years: Dr. F. A. C. Scrimger, V.C., Dr. Stephen Leacock and A. H. Elder.

McDonald, Currie and Company were reappointed as auditors for the ensuing year.

Branch Society Reports

Alumnae Society: Mrs. John T. Rhind, president, reported a successful year and an increase in membership.

Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society: Col. A. F. Duguid reported a successful year.

Montreal Branch Society: Hugh Crombie, president, outlined the principal events of the year which are dealt with in detail in another column of this issue.

General Matters

It was reported that a general meeting of the Society had been held on Thursday, October 22, as one of the events of the Reunion programme.

Mr. Cushing advocated representation of out-of-town graduates on the executive committee and suggested abolishing the graduate council. Mr. Hackett referred to a meeting between officers of branches and the parent society held in October to discuss this and other matters. He regretted that a certain amount of time must pass before necessary revisions of the constitution could be made.

Gymnasium Fund Campaign

The appointment of Col. T. S. Morrisey as honorary field organizer for the gymnasium fund was announced; and it was stated that the gymnasium campaign was being continued with administration in the hands of the executive secretary, and with headquarters at the Society's executive office.

Dr. Martin suggested that consideration be given to the holding of future reunions at the time of the annual convocation in May.

Graduates' Monthly Bulletin

Reporting on recent visits to graduate groups in various parts of the Dominion, Dr. Martin stressed the importance of the University and Society making adequate contacts periodically with every graduate. This, he said, might be accomplished in several ways: (1) By developing a corps of energetic class secretaries; (2) by frequent correspondence; (3) by the issuance of news bulletins at more frequent intervals than THE McGILL NEWS.

With reference to the proposed "McGill Graduates' Bulletin," Dr. Martin offered to contribute $2,000 to help defray the cost of the publication. He believed that it should be mailed to every graduate, whether a member of the Society or not, and that it should contain news items concerning the University and its graduates. Articles should not be published in the "Bulletin" and its news contents should not compete with THE McGILL NEWS. He proposed that a committee, including representatives of others than officers of the Society, such as deans and business executives, be selected to take charge of the new publication, adding that the University authorities were whole-heartedly in favour of the scheme but had no funds available for the purpose.

Mr. Hackett thanked Dr. Martin for his generous offer and, on motion of Dr. Patch seconded by Dr. Lewis, it was decided to refer the matter to the executive committee for immediate action.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1936

REVENUE

		Year 1935-36		Previous Year 1934-35	
Revenue from Membership Dues:					
Montreal Branch Society—					
Parent Society's share at $2.00 per member		$2,158.00		$2,072.00	
Branch's share at $1.00 per member	$1,079.00		$1,036.00		
Less: Expenses paid for its account	408.21		663.61		
		670.79		372.39	
		2,828.79		2,444.39	
Alumnae Society—					
Parent Society's share at $2.00 per member	493.00		421.00		
Less: Expenses paid for its account	135.45		68.67		
		357.55		352.33	
Other Branch Societies—					
Parent Society's share at $2.00 per member		1,440.00		1,289.00	
Members with no Branch Affiliation—					
Parent Society's share at $3.00 per member		1,986.75		1,936.75	
			$6,613.09		$6,022.47
Interest On:					
Deposits		25.45		41.58	
Investments		291.94		297.88	
			317.39		339.46
McGill News—Advertising Administration:					
Advertising Revenue—35%		1,720.78		1,657.76	
Less: Agents' Commissions	251.13		248.64		
Expenses	6.50		15.75		
		257.63		264.39	
		1,463.15		1,393.37	

McGill News—Publishing:						
Advertising Revenue—65%	3,241.68			3,209.57		
Sales	22.00			22.50		
	3,263.68			3,232.07		
Less: Cost of Publication	3,712.08			3,342.75		
		— 448.40			— 110.68	
			1,014.75			1,282.69
Dinner to Principal—Net Revenue			249.57			—
TOTAL REVENUE			$8,194.80			$7,644.62
EXPENDITURE						
Salaries		$5,954.30			$6,208.23	
Printing, Postage, Stationery, etc		899.26			858.98	
Provision for Depreciation on Furniture and Equipment		434.87			434.64	
Miscellaneous Expenses		91.31			310.70	
Travelling Expenses		90.00			115.40	
Publicity		40.00			12.80	
Bank Charges		34.15			35.88	
Employment Bureau—Net		—			62.98	
Provision for Unpaid Advertising		—			70.00	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE			$7,543.89			$8,109.61
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure— for the year ended 30th September, 1936			650.91			
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue— for the year ended 30th September, 1935						— 464.99
			$8,194.80			$7,644.62

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1936

ASSETS			**LIABILITIES**		
Current Assets:			*Current Liabilities:*		
Cash on Hand and in Banks	$2,837.09		Accounts Payable	$ 774.34	
Accounts Receivable—			Subscriptions Paid in Advance	2,085.50	
Advertisers McGill News	843.15				$2,859.84
1936 Reunion	860.06		*Surplus:*		
Sundry	161.98		*Commutation Fund Account:*		
		$4,702.28	Balance as at 30th September, 1935	9,598.35	
Investments (Approximate Market Value $7,314.45)			*Add:* Life Memberships Paid	200.00	
As per Schedule	6,526.50			9,798.35	
Add: Interest Accrued to date	103.31		*Revenue and Expenditure Account*	583.51	
		6,629.81			10,381.86
Deferred Charges:					13,241.70
Unexpired Travelling Credits	247.60		*The Sir William Dawson Memorial Library Fund:*		
Prepaid Publishing Expense	94.39		Balance as at 30th September, 1935	$9,877.59	
		341.99	*Add:* Profit on Sale of Investments	17.50	
Furniture and Equipment:	4,348.70		Interest on Investments	400.75	
Less: Reserve for Depreciation	2,781.08		Interest on Savings Account	5.63	
		1,567.62		10,301.47	
		13,241.70	*Deduct:* Grant to McGill University Travelling Library	200.00	
The Sir William Dawson Memorial Library Fund:					10,101.47
Cash in Bank	155.61		*The Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium and Armoury Building Fund:*		
Investments, as per Schedule	$9,792.75		Total Subscriptions to 30th September, 1936	133,469.57	
Add: Interest Accrued to date	153.11		*Deduct:* Expenses to 30th September, 1936	12,674.97	
(Approximate Market Value of Investments $10,553.75)		9,945.86			120,794.60
		10,101.47			$144,137.77
The Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium and Armoury Building Fund:					
Cash in Bank	53,829.28				
Pledges Receivable—1936	6,436.16				
do 1937	35,183.11				
do 1938	25,346.05				
		120,794.60			
		$144,137.77			

(Continued on next page)

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

We have audited the books and accounts of the Graduates' Society of McGill University for the year ended 30th September, 1936, and we have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required.

We report that, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Society's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Society.

(Signed) McDONALD, CURRIE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

MONTREAL, 20th October, 1936.

Graduates' Society Branch Activities

Montreal Branch Annual Meeting

H. A. Crombie was elected president of the Montreal branch of the Graduates' Society at the eighth annual meeting held in the McGill Union on November 3. He succeeds Dr. D. Sclater Lewis. E. A. Cushing was named honorary treasurer and the following were elected members of the council: Dr. F. H. Mackay, C. K. McLeod, Dr. W. J. McNally, H. E. O'Donnell and F. G. Robinson. Dr. Stuart Ramsey, chairman of the nominating committee, reported that only one candidate had been selected for each office.

D. L. Morrell, honorary secretary, in presenting his report, reviewed the activities of the year pointing out that the annual smoker had been held in February and that the branch had tendered a luncheon to Major W. E. Gladstone Murray, recently-appointed general manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, in October. The fostering and development of graduates' athletics had been advanced through the formation of the Graduates' Athletic Club, he said, while other activities had included: the publication of five graduates' issues of the *McGill Daily*, assistance given by officers and members to the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury Fund campaign and the presentation of a combination radio and gramophone to the McGill Union for the use of undergraduates.

A detailed financial statement showing a cash balance of $670.79 was submitted by H. E. Herschorn, honorary treasurer, and it was unanimously decided to turn over the entire cash balance to the parent society. E. A. Cushing, as chairman of the membership committee, reported an increase of forty-three as compared with the previous year. A report on behalf of the public relations and publicity committee was presented by A. A. McGarry chairman, while Dr. G. W. Halpenny reviewed the activities of the sponsored athletic clubs, including the Graduates' Basketball Club, the Graduates' Swimming Club and the Red Birds Ski Club.

In welcoming the new president, Dr. Lewis thanked the members for their support during the past two years and took occasion to call upon the graduates to support their University by making contributions to the general funds. Dr. Colin Sutherland proposed the vote of thanks to the retiring officers—Dr. Sclater Lewis, president; H. E. Herschorn, honorary treasurer, E. A. Cushing, L. H. Ballantyne, Dr. G. W. Halpenny and B. B. Claxton, councillors—a motion which was seconded by D. C. Abbott. L. N. Ballantyne spoke of the notable work carried out during the year in the interests of the branch by D. L. Morrell, A. A. McGarry, T. Miles Gordon, Major D. S. Forbes and G. H. Fletcher, and a vote of thanks was unanimously adopted. On motion of A. F. Byers, seconded by C. K. McLeod, the three vacancies on the nominating committee were filled as follows: W. C. Nicholson, J. A. de Lalanne and Prof. O. N. Brown.

Ottawa Valley Branch

H. Aldous Aylen was elected president of the Ottawa Valley branch of the Graduates' Society at the annual meeting held in the Chateau Laurier Hotel, Ottawa, on November 4. Mr. Aylen succeeds Dr. T. H. Leggett who had occupied the presidential chair for the past two years.

Other officers were elected as follows: Dr. P. D. Ross, honorary president; G. Gordon Gale, Dr. T. H. Leggett, Dr. G. S. MacCarthy and Mr. Justice T. Rinfret, honorary vice-presidents; G. H. Burland, first vice-president; R. L. Gardner, second vice-president; Dr. R. W. Boyle, third vice president; Dr. W. S. Lyman fourth, vice-president; G. H. MacCallum, honorary secretary-treasurer; C. R. Westland, assistant secretary; executive committee: Miss Jean Matheson, Miss Grant, Raymond Bangs, R. W. Guy, Alan K. Hay, Dr. L. P. MacHaffie; representatives to graduate council: R. C. Berry and Lieut.-Col. A. F. Duguid.

Dr. Charles F. Martin, former dean of the faculty of medicine and a governor of the University was the guest speaker. Taking as his subject "Magic in Medicine" he traced the development of medicine from pre-historic times to the present day. Dr. T. H. Leggett introduced the speaker and Dr. Warren S. Lyman proposed the vote of thanks.

Announcement that the branch had raised approximately $11,000 for the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury Fund was made by Mr. Aylen. G. H. MacCallum stated that membership had shown an increase of twenty-eight over the previous year and that finances were satisfactory. It was announced that Roger Holden, of L'Orignal, was the winner of a $100 scholarship donated by Dr. P. D. Ross in memory of his father, the late P. S. Ross, and awarded annually to the student from the Ottawa district ranking highest in the matriculation examinations. No candidates qualified for the branch's $75 scholarship or for Dr. H. M. Ami's $50 scholarship, awarded annually to students from the district ranking second and third, respectively, in the matriculation examinations, but these scholarships, as well as Dr. Ross' bursary, will be open for competition again next year.

The report of the nominating committee was submitted by Jaspar Nicholls. Dr. R. W. Boyle proposed the vote of thanks to the out-going executive and Dr. Lloyd MacHaffie that to the press.

Branch in Noranda District

Organization of the "Noranda" branch of the Graduates' Society took place at a dinner held in the

Noranda Hotel in October at which thirty-five graduates and their wives or husbands were in attendance.

Oliver Hall, of Noranda, was elected president and the following officers and councillors were also named: A. K. Muir, Kirkland Lake, vice-president; A. L. Dempster, Noranda, treasurer; H. T. Airey, Noranda, secretary; councillors: B. C. Rochester, Haileybury; V. C. Lindsay, Kirkland Lake; J. E. Legg, Arntfield; Mrs. J. R. Bradfield, R. H. Taschereau, Dr. S. D. McKinnon, Noranda; M. J. O'Shaughnessy, Kewagama; Dr. J. D. Hope, Siscoe; Matty Dineen, Bourlamaque, and J. B. Redpath, Sigma.

Mr. Muir presided at the dinner and Mr. Dempster proposed the toast to "Old McGill." Mr. Airey acted as chairman at the meeting which followed and R. F. Ogilvy was appointed secretary pro tem. It was decided that all McGill graduates and past students residing in Ontario beetween Cobalt and Swastika and thence eastwards to the Quebec boundary, as well as in the districts of Temiscamingue and Abitibi and the Abitibi territory of Quebec, would be eligible for membership. It was decided that the constitution would be based upon that of the Montreal branch. A suitable name for the new branch could not be found and therefore suggestions will be welcomed by the executive.

Mr. Airey submitted a report on the progress of the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury Building Fund campaign in the Noranda district. Thirty-five subscriptions totalling $1,118 had been received and approximately ten more were in prospect, he said, and it was thus estimated that contributions would total $1,400. In addition several graduates resident in the district had made returns direct to the Toronto or Montreal headquarters. Further contributions may be mailed to H. T. Airey, Box 755, Noranda, Que.

Regina Branch Organized

Major J. G. Robertson, B.S.A., has been elected president of the recently-organized Regina, Sask., branch of the Graduates' Society, and other officers and representatives on the executive from various faculties have been named as follows: M. J. Spratt, B.Sc., vice-president; Dr. B. C. Leech, secretary; faculty representatives: Rev. A. D. Mackenzie, M.A., arts; Dr. E. A. McCusker, medicine; Dr. V. Lane, dentistry; W. H. Gibson, agriculture. Representatives from other faculties will be elected later.

Dr. F. A. Corbett acted as chairman at the organization meeting and others present included Dr. F. D. Munroe, Dr. Urban Gareau, Rev. A. D. Mackenzie, and Dr. G. J. McMurtry.

Dr. William S. Allan represented the branch at the Reunion.

District of Bedford Branch

Col. R. F. Stockwell and the other officers of the District of Bedford branch of the Graduates' Society were re-elected at the annual meeting held in the Paul Holland Knowlton Memorial Building, Knowlton, Que., on September 5. Hon. Mr. Stockwell, who presided, explained why the proposed banquet had been cancelled and expressed the hope that it would be held in the spring. Rev. Ernest M. Taylor, secretary-treasurer, reporting for the scholarship committee, announced that Walter Conrad, of Bedford High School, had been unanimously appointed to the committee.

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Rev. Mr. Taylor, who has served as secretary for the last twenty-four tyears, again requested that his resignation be accepted. However, on being urged by Messrs. Kneeland, Duboyce, and Bowles to continue in office he consented to endeavour "to round out the quarter of a century of service."

Mrs. L. M. Knowlton, who was appointed assistant secretary, was congratulated on her recent election as president of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers and as a member of the executive of the Canadian Teachers' Federation, representing the Province of Quebec.

It was announced that the scholarship committee is now composed of the following: Hon. R. F. Stockwell, B.A., B.C.L., K.C., A. C. Paintin, M.D., C.M., W. F. Bowles, B.C.L., W. A. Kneeland, B.C.L. and Rev. Ernest M. Taylor, M.A.

St. Maurice Valley Branch

The following officers were elected at the organization meeting of the St. Maurice Valley branch of the Graduates' Society on October 3: J. MacD. Sharpe, president; F. Bradshaw, Three Rivers, and C. S. Kee, Grand'Mere, vice-presidents; J. D. Converse, 188 Broadway, Shawinigan Falls, secretary-treasurer.

Northern Alberta Branch

Recent changes in the administration of McGill University, including the revision of the statutes, changes in the personnel of the board of governors, formation of an investment committee and the replacement of the corporation by the senate were reviewed by Sir Edward Beatty, chancellor of McGill, at a dinner in his honour arranged by the Northern Alberta branch of the Graduates' Society. The meeting was held in the Macdonald Hotel, Edmonton, on Saturday evening, September 5.

Dr. W. W. Chipman, a member of the board of governors, extended greetings to the local graduates from the academic staff, and George C. McDonald, chairman of the finance committee of the board of governors, spoke of McGill's financial problems. Hon. A. C. Rutherford, K.C., president of the branch and chancellor of the University of Alberta, who was in the chair, made an appeal for funds on behalf of the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury campaign. G. H. MacDonald, secretary of the branch, also spoke briefly.

McGill Society of Ontario

Generally speaking, McGill alumni throughout Canada are not aware of the true state of the University's affairs, Sir Edward Beatty, chancellor of McGill, told the annual meeting of the McGill Society of Ontario on October 31. The University's finances are in sound condition, endowment funds are only about eight per cent. less than their book value, and McGill has emerged from the depression in a satisfactory manner, he pointed out.

Sir Edward expressed the hope that branches of the Graduates' Society would develop into "more effective, more virile forces," adding: "You haven't been able to keep in touch with the University or with yourselves as much as you should."

H. M. Jaquays, chairman of the gymnasium campaign committee, reviewed the progress of the campaign to date and outlined plans necessary to bring the campaign to a successful conclusion. E. G. McCracken, secretary of the society, also spoke briefly. W. D. Wilson, of Hamilton, first-vice president, introduced Sir Edward Beatty and G. Eric Reid, president, proposed the vote of thanks. About 150 members of the society, as well as the McGill senior football team and Coach Doug Kerr, attended the dinner.

Prior to Sir Edward's address a short business meeting was held, at which the report of the nominating committee was adopted and the following officers were declared elected: Vice-presidents, Cecil Robinson, Windsor, W. D. Wilson, Hamilton, and Grant Glassco, Toronto; treasurer, H. C. Davies, Toronto; and honorary president, Dr. Stephen Leacock, Montreal. The other offices were filled last year, but it was necessary to select three vice-presidents this year because of the resignation of Dr. Laing, of Windsor. The councillors will be elected by the officers at their next meeting.

Contributors to this Issue

A. I. CUNNINGHAM, who graduated from McGill with the Class of Science '14, is managing engineer for the Ontario Paper Company at Baie Comeau, Que.

D. A. L. MacDONALD, who spent several years at McGill as a student in engineering, commerce and arts, is sports editor and columnist of *The Gazette*, Montreal.

SIR ANDREW MACPHAIL, distinguished both as a physician and an author, is a frequent contributor to the *London Quarterly* and various magazines. His works include the "Official History of the Canadian Forces in the Great War." From 1914 to 1919 he served with the 6th Field Ambulance and at Headquarters as a Major. He graduated from McGill with the Class of Arts '88, received the degree of M.D., C.M. three years later and, in 1922, the University conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

GEORGE C. McDONALD, chairman of the finance committee of the board of governors of the University, graduated from McGill with the Class of Arts '04.

W. L. MURRAY attended McGill as a partial student in mining engineering from 1879 to 1884. He wrote the article in which he claims to be the inventor of ice hockey after discussing events of fifty years ago with his classmate, Dr. Edward P. Mathewson, B.Sc. '85, of the University of Arizona, in Tucson, recently. Dr. Mathewson forwarded the article to the "News."

THEODORE F. M. NEWTON, who graduated from McGill with the Class of Arts '25, is a member of the Harvard English department and a contributor to periodicals on both sides of the Atlantic. As a specialist in the history of journalism he has held research grants at Oxford and Cambridge and is at present at work on a life of Daniel Defoe. While at McGill he was president of the Union and of the *Daily*, and later an instructor in the department of English.

J. A. WARBURTON, who graduated from McGill with the Class of Science '13, has been closely associated with the development of Canada's gold mining industry for a number of years.

Memorial to Sir Arthur Currie Unveiled

(*Continued from Page 7*)

Knowing the love that Sir Arthur cherished in his lifetime for the units that comprised the Canadian Corps in France, it was pleasing to realize how many of these were able to be represented in the gathering at the graveside on December 5. Members of the Staff were there, of the Artillery, the Infantry, the Engineers, the Army Service Corps, the Army Medical Corps, all the services, in fact, which by their united effort had combined to make the Canadian Corps an organization with a definite place among the great military formations of history. Sir Arthur Currie, as Mr. Mackenzie King so truly wrote, had led these men in war and set before them a fine example in peace. That his memory remained as an inspiration to them, the tribute paid in Mount Royal Cemetery on the afternoon of December 5 bore fitting witness.

The Gymnasium-Armoury Campaign

The following progress report has been submitted to THE McGILL NEWS by T. S. Morrisey, vice-chairman of the Gymnasium-Armoury Campaign Committee:

"There has been enough money received and pledged to justify the hope that construction may be started in the spring of 1937.

"The architect is working on plans for a building which will provide suitable accommodation for all branches of indoor sports, and it is expected to have close estimates of its cost in the near future. Particulars of these plans will be published as soon as they are available.

"It is emphasized that the amount of money referred to is only expected to provide for the building and equipment, and funds are still required to ensure that it can be maintained and operated without cost to the University.

"The Campaign is continuing."

McGill's Games in the International Intercollegiate Hockey League

December 18—With University of Montreal.
January 7—With Yale at New Haven.
January 9—With Princeton at Princeton.
January 23—With Queen's at Montreal.
January 29—With University of Montreal.
February 5—With Queen's at Kingston.
February 6—With Toronto at Toronto.
February 12—With Toronto at Montreal.
February 17—With Dartmouth at Montreal.
February 22—With Harvard at Montreal.

N.B.—McGill plays Harvard and Dartmouth at home and Yale and Princeton away from home.



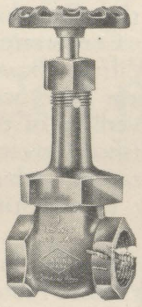


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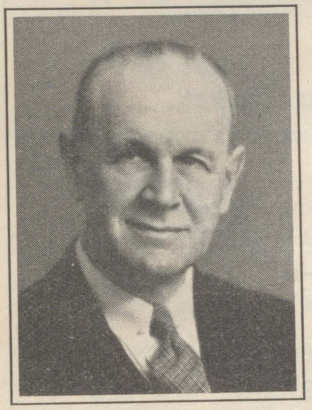
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Graduates Honour Gladstone Murray

General Manager and Two Governors of Canadian Broadcasting Corporation are Alumni of McGill

GRADUATES of McGill University are playing an important part in the development of radio broadcasting in Canada. Major W. E. Gladstone Murray, formerly director of public relations and manager of publications for the British Broadcasting Corporation, has been appointed general manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, while Dr. Wilfrid Bovey and Rene Morin have been selected as governors of the recently established Government organization which controls radio broadcasting in Canada.



DR. WILFRID BOVEY

At a largely attended luncheon in the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on October 15, alumni and alumnae of the University tendered an enthusiastic welcome to Major Murray as he embarked on his new career in Canada. John T. Hackett, K.C., president of the Graduates' Society, expressed the sentiments of all those present in these words:

"When a McGill man succeeds, McGill men rejoice. They rejoice doubly when he succeeds in the great world outside Canada: they feel that something of themselves has gone into it. Once again we say thanks to 'Bill' Murray for what he has done for his University and his country. We are glad to welcome him home."

During the course of a brief address, Major Murray remarked: "What little I have managed to do has been through the inspiration of coming on the fringe of the spirit of McGill . . . Pray God, the spirit of McGill may spread!"

Major Murray is a native of Maple Ridge, B.C. He graduated from McGill with the Class of Arts '12 and was selected as a Rhodes Scholar for Quebec in 1913. He then attended New College, Oxford, reading jurisprudence until the outbreak of the Great War. On August 4, 1914, he joined the King Edward's Horse and until February 15, 1919, he served with distinction in this unit, and successively in the Highland Light Infantry, the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Air Force. He was special correspondent of *The Daily Express*, London, from 1919 to 1920 and public relations officer of the League of Nations Union, London, from 1920 to 1922. In the latter year he joined the staff of the British Broadcasting Company, the private corporation which preceded the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Dr. Wilfrid Bovey, a member of the editorial board of THE McGILL NEWS, has been prominent in Canadian radio circles for several years, particularly as chairman of the broadcasting committee of the Conference of Canadian Universities. He was selected to represent the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation at the first national conference on educational broadcasting held in Washington, D.C., this month. A graduate of the Class of Arts '03, Dr. Bovey received the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature from the University of Montreal last year.

Rene Morin graduated from McGill with the Class of Law '05.



Major W. E. Gladstone Murray, *left*, recently appointed general manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, greets John H. McDonald, *right*, editor-in-chief of the *McGill Daily* this session. Major Murray was the founder and first editor of the undergraduate newspaper.

The Late Eileen Burton Thompson

The University Book Club, at its meeting held in the Redpath Library on Wednesday, November 25, placed on record its sense of loss in the death of Miss Eileen Burton Thompson, and its deep appreciation of her continuous and devoted service since her appointment as honorary secretary on October 17, 1913.

It was largely due to Miss Thompson's enthusiasm and self-sacrificing activity that the University Book Club was maintained during the difficult years of the War and was subsequently developed so that its membership had to be increased to keep up with the growing number of applications. Her unreserved energy, deep understanding of people, and wide knowledge of books, fitted her in a rare manner for the work she so ably performed and her sympathetic personality so endeared her to the Library staff that she soon came to be regarded as an ex-officio member.

Miss Thompson's interest in books and reading was equalled by her craftsmanship in the art of writing. It has been aptly said of her that "in the future, historians of Canadian literature, who will find the first half of the twentieth century a field of rather thin harvest, will note with respect the name of Eileen Burton Thompson." She was a welcome writer in the *University Magazine* in the early days of its too brief existence, and contributed to *Queen's Quarterly*, *Cornhill*, and the *Canadian Forum*. Gifted with an ear for harmony in music and words and with a keen feeling for form and colour in art, she expressed her instinctive sense of the value of words in poetry and essay, those two forms of literary art in which the feeling of the writer and the gift of apt speech are indisolubly combined.

Already the permanence of her writing has been foreseen by the inclusion of her "Pan in the New World" in a volume of Canadian essays edited by Norris Hodgins.

The Late D. A. Cameron, M.D.

News of the recent death in Alpena, Mich., of Duncan A. Cameron, M.D. '85, who had practised in that city for more than half a century, was received with sorrow by many of the older graduates of McGill University as well as in the community where he had spent the greater part of his life and his entire professional career. Dr. Cameron was so beloved in Alpena that he had been awarded one of its greatest honours, its "Book of Golden Deeds," and, in 1926, 1,200 of the 3,000 babies he had ushered into the world united in a surprise parade held in his honour. His daughter is Mrs. Howell, wife of W. B. Howell, M.D. '96, of Montreal.

The Late George Murray

In the death of George Murray, B.Sc. '11, M.Sc. '13, McGill has lost one of her outstanding graduates. Mr. Murray, who was assistant general superintendent of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, died in the Trail-Tadamac Hospital on November 7 at the age of forty-seven. He had been in the employ of the company since graduation and, in 1933, he was awarded the Randolph Bruce medal of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy for outstanding work in connection with the slag fuming process. He was prominent as a sportsman and community worker. He is survived by his wife and three sons.

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A McGill Conspectus

September - December, 1936

Wherein THE McGILL NEWS *presents in condensed form some details of recent activities in and about the University.*

Warden of R. V. C. to Retire

Mrs. Walter Vaughan, known to hundreds of alumnae of McGill University, as warden of the Royal Victoria College will retire before the beginning of the 1937-38 session, according to an official announcement made recently. Appointment of a new warden will take effect on September 1, 1937, and the University is now inviting applications for the post.

Mrs. Vaughan, formerly Susan E. Cameron, has had a long and notable career in the life of McGill. Coming originally from the Maritimes, she bacame a student at the University, from which she graduated in 1895, taking her B.A. degree with first class honours and winning the gold medal in English. She took her M.A. in 1899 and in the following year became resident tutor in English, teaching both men and women. The head of the English Department was then John W. Cunliffe, now director emeritus of the School of Journalism, Columbia University.

Susan Cameron became assistant professor of English and vice warden of Royal Victoria College in 1913, a position she held until 1918, when she resigned to marry Walter Vaughan, bursar of the University.

When Miss Ethel Hurlbatt left Montreal in 1928, Mrs. Vaughan, then a widow, became acting warden and later, warden.

She was president of the Federation of University Women in 1925-26.

Principal Morgan at Harvard

Principal A. E. Morgan represented McGill University at the Harvard Tercentenary celebrations in September. At the invitation of the undergraduates of Harvard two McGill students also attended the ceremonies: John A. Nolan, president of the Students' Society, and George Owen, vice-president.

New McGill Honorary Degrees

In future McGill University will grant five honorary degrees, the Senate announced recently. In the past only one doctorate, i.e., Doctor of Laws (LL.D.) has been conferred. Now the University will be able to grant degrees of Doctor of Literature (D.Litt.), Doctor of Science (D.Sc.), Doctor of Civil Law (D.C.L.), and Doctor of Music (D.Mus.) to persons especially distinguished in these fields.

Dr. Collip Honoured by Harvard

Among the sixty-two leading scholars of the world, including nine Nobel Prize winners, who received honorary degrees at the Tercentenary celebration at Harvard University in September was Dr. James Bertram Collip, of McGill University, famous for his work in biochemistry and especially as a bold explorer among the tangled complexities of the internal secretions.

$17,000 Grant for Genetics

A grant of $17,000 has been made by the Rockefeller Foundation to the department of genetics of McGill University, it was announced recently. The grant was made for the purpose of sponsoring a three-year programme of research in the fields of genetics and experimental cytology. Part of the grant from the Rockefeller Foundation will be used to extend the physical facilities of the department. The greater portion, however, will be for personnel and specific research. Genetics research will be conducted chiefly in the direction of studies on mice, rats and flies in relation to problems of normal and abnormal growth. For this particular work the services of Dr. S. C. Reed have been obtained from Harvard University.

McGill Registration Higher

According to interim registration figures, issued late in October, ninety-seven more students are enrolled at McGill University this session than in 1935-36. The total, exclusive of the faculty of graduate studies and research, diploma courses in agriculture and extension courses, is 2,820—of which 1,902 are men and 918 women. Last session the total was 2,723—1,844 men and 879 women. Undergraduates enrolled in courses leading to degrees total 2,331 as compared with 2,297 in 1935-36; in diploma courses, 175 against 176; in partial courses, 194 against 189; and in short courses, 120 against 61.

At Macdonald College, the student body this session numbers 416, six more than in 1935-36 and an all-time record.

Principal Addresses Graduates

Arthur E. Morgan, principal of McGill University, addressed groups of graduates in Detroit, Chicago and Winnipeg last month.

New McGill Governors Elected

Paul F. Sise was elected as a member of the board of governors of McGill University on November 3 for a term which will expire on January 30, 1940. Mr. Sise was previously one of the representatives of the Graduates' Society on the board, and the position he vacated was filled by Dr. C. F. Martin, former dean of the faculty of medicine, who will serve as one of the Graduates' Society's representatives for the next three years.

C.O.T.C. Command Changes

Lieut.-Col. T. S. Morrisey, D.S.O., has been appointed commanding officer of the McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, succeeding Lieut.-Col. Erskine Buchanan, who had commanded the corps during the last five years.

Redpath Library Expanded

Expansion and re-adjustment, made possible by the removal of the Gest Chinese collection, have not only resulted in greater convenience in the Redpath Library of McGill University but have provided room enough to take care of accessions for a period of from three to five years, according to a report presented to the library committee by Dr. G. R. Lomer, librarian. During recent months, 18,367 feet of shelving have been moved, a total of approximately 100,000 books.

The Blacker Library of Zoology and the Wood Library of Ornithology—5,254 feet of shelving—now occupy the place formerly held by the Chinese books and extend to the section below. Canadian literature and the libraries devoted to the smaller European countries are more conveniently placed, the French and German libraries are together, and the literature and history sections are more conveniently arranged and have been given more space.

In October, the Institute for Advanced Study announced the transference to Princeton University of the Gest Chinese Library, which had been acquired from McGill early in the summer. Dr. Nancy Lee Swann, who was curator of the library during the period it was housed at McGill, has been retained in that position by the Institute for Advanced Study.

Founder's Day Ceremony

In accordance with tradition, the University honoured its founder, Hon. James McGill, on the anniversary of his birth. At the close of the fall convocation, the Grenadier Guards performed the guard-mounting ceremony. Twenty-five men, colourful in their scarlet tunics and great fur busbies, paraded in front of the Arts Building, stood at attention and saluted the Chancellor, Sir Edward Beatty, who had taken his position on the steps, wearing his robes and mortar board. Accompanied by Major W. W. Gear, Sir Edward inspected the detachment. The band, under J. J. Gagnier, played "Hail, Alma Mater" and other airs.

Two grenadiers stood with bowed heads in front of James McGill's grave under the gingko tree, and two went on sentry duty. There were three reliefs of ten minutes each. The men were in charge of Lieut. T. H. Carlisle. The band played in the hollow for about an hour.

James McGill was first colonel of the regiment from which the present unit sprang, and the Grenadier Guards have thus honoured his memory for a number of years. Col. Gilbert Stairs, M.C., V.D., is officer commanding.

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40 Extension Courses Offered

Forty extension courses are being offered by McGill University this session. Last year, 532 persons enrolled in the University's evening classes and it is anticipated that total registrations for the 1936-37 courses will be in excess of this number.

Library Continues Exhibits

Facsimiles of more than 100 drawings by some of the greatest of the old masters and nearly 200 theatrical designs of costumes and scenery were on exhibition in the reading room gallery of the Redpath Library recently.



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Dr. Leacock Tours Western Canada

In response to many invitations from branches of the Graduates' Society, colleges, Canadian clubs and other organizations, Dr. Stephen Leacock, who retired from the chairmanship of the department of economics at McGill this year, is now making a series of addresses throughout western Canada.

Dr. Leacock opened his lecture tour in Fort William, Ont., on November 27 and he plans to deliver addresses in Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria, and in other cities, before concluding his tour in mid-January. While a great many of his lectures will deal with the present economic situation in Canada, he will also speak on educational and literary topics.

In a letter dated at Fort William on November 28, and addressed to Gordon Glassco, executive secretary of the Graduates' Society, Dr. Leacock tells of the successful inauguration of his tour. The text follows:

We had a fine meeting here last night, a dinner at the Prince Arthur Hotel in Port Arthur, about 100 graduates and wives and daughters. There are not enough McGill graduates in this town to eat in anything bigger than a lunch wagon, so we had to fall back on Toronto and Queen's and such, and pretend that they were the same.

We had 13 McGill graduates (the other one was sick) and 18 Toronto and 15 Queen's and 6 Manitoba and 4 Western and some from Minneapolis, etc., to make up. It should be noted that bright young McGill graduates are needed in this district: they tell me here that the business connection with Toronto is much closer and it has gradually come about that jobs are filled from there.

Anyway, of the leading McGill men here, one of the best known is G. R. Duncan, who is in Real Estate. He was in Applied Science in Lord Rutherford's day and was a demonstrator under Rutherford and Soddy, and took his first degree in 1901 and a higher degree later. Then there is Dr. Crozier, a medical man of 1903, who spoke the thanks of McGill at the dinner. Dr. D. R. Macintosh of the class of 1894 is the doyen of the McGill graduates. Among the younger ones are several representatives of Commerce, such as Frank Murphy of 1925, who is now in the family business as a coal importer.

I struck also one or two more doubtful cases of graduation from McGill. The barber who cut my hair here called me "*Professor.*" He said, "I'll trim it a little full over the ear, eh, Professor" and I said. "Yes, either that or trim the ear." Then, noticing that he called me "Professor," I said "Are you from McGill?" He answered, "Yes, sir. I left in 1913, came right here to Fort William, got a chair here in six months and have done fine ever since! Two other boys came on the same train and have chairs down the street!" That looked fine as academic advancement, three appointments to chairs in one and the same town! But afterwards, I didn't feel so sure, my ears were pretty well shrouded with towels. He may have said "Montreal," and not "McGill." Anyway, he and the other two boys, he says, are going back for vacation "to see the old place" some day, so you watch for them and see where they go.

(Signed) STEPHEN LEACOCK.

Appointed to CBC Staff

R. T. Bowman, former sports editor of the *McGill Daily*, has been appointed sports commentator on the staff of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. A graduate of McGill, Class of Commerce '32, he has resided in London, England, during recent years, where he was employed as assistant editor of the Empire news department of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Marler Goes to Washington

Sir Herbert Marler, new Canadian Minister to the United States, presented his credentials to President Roosevelt in Washington on October 20. Sir Herbert graduated from McGill's faculty of law in 1898.

Dr. Abbott at San Francisco

Dr. Maude Abbott, formerly assistant professor of medicine and curator of the museum of the history of medicine at McGill, was guest of honour at a dinner in the Clift Hotel on November 2, given by McGill graduates living in the San Francisco Bay area. Dr. Abbott entertained the gathering with an illustrated lecture on the history of McGill.

Dr. M. A. Craig, of the Class of '86, contributed some interesting sidelights to the lecture. He stated that when Osler was in Montreal he gave a course of lectures to veterinary surgeons at seven o'clock in the morning, and that most of the medical students attended in spite of the early hour and sometimes bitter cold during winter. Dr. Abbott said that she did not believe it was generally known that Osler taught veterinary surgeons as well as medical students while at McGill and that she was glad to learn of the fact from one of Osler's students.

The following McGill graduates and guests were present: Robert Legge '30, Eugene Perez '36, Jerome F. Zobel '33, Morris J. Groper '30, A. W. McArthur '96, C. F. Fluhman '22, C. P. Higgins '99, Ernest Falconer '11, Arthur C. Armstrong '10 (Toronto), M. A. Craig '86, Jos. H. Milliken '32, W. W. Nicolson '34, E. C. Fabre-Rajotte '99, W. A. S. Magrath '16 (Manitoba), Paul Michael '28, Robt. Stewart Peers '30, B. D. Holt '34 (Royal Colleges, Edinburgh), John Blemer '30, Geo. N. Wood '24 (British Columbia), Levon K. Garron '36, Walter W. Dolfini '36, Roger G. Simpson '34, Maurice E. Leonard '32, Mariana Bertola '99 (Cooper-Stanford), Evelyn Anderson '34 (California) '36 (McGill).

Over 200 Graduate Students

Students registered in the faculty of graduate studies and research at McGill this year number 201, nine more than last session but twenty below the total for 1934-35. Of this total 171 are men and thirty are women.

Graduates' Basketball Team's Schedule of Games

Date	Opponents	Place
Dec. 5	British Consols	Mtl. High School
Dec. 12	McGill	Mtl. High School
Jan. 6	Y.M.H.A.	Y.M.H.A.
Jan. 9	Central Y.M.C.A.	Central Y.M.C.A.
Jan. 13	C.P.R.	C.P.R.
Jan. 30	Y.M.H.A.	Mtl. High School
Feb. 6	Central Y.M.C.A.	Mtl. High School
Feb. 13	British Consols	British Consols
Feb. 27	C.P.R.	Mtl. High School
March 3	Dodds Cup Match...	

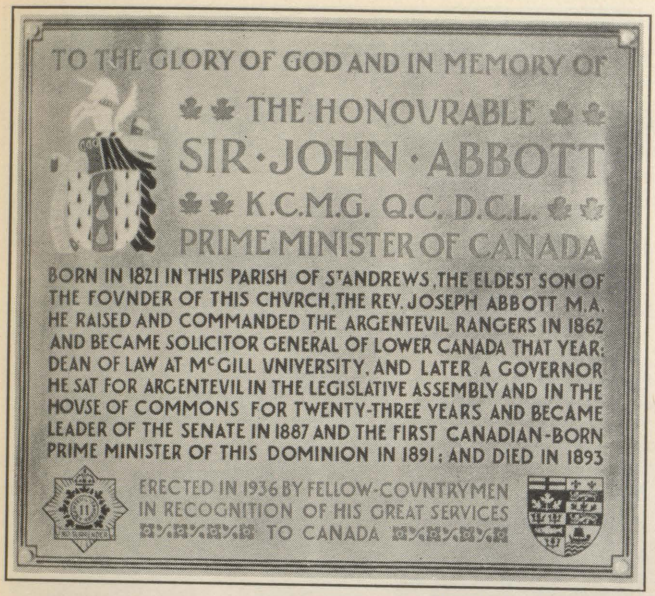


Photo by R. V. V. Nicholls

Memorial to Sir John Abbott

The unveiling and dedication of a memorial tablet to Sir John Abbott, K.C.M.G., Q.C., D.C.L., first native-born Canadian to become Prime Minister of Canada, took place in the Anglican Church at St. Andrew's East, Que., on October 4, in the presence of a distinguished gathering of citizens. The ceremony was of particular interest to graduates of McGill University for he was not only a graduate but also a former dean of the faculty of law and later a governor of McGill.

The tablet was unveiled by His Excellency Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada and Visitor of McGill University while others present included representatives of the Dominion Parliament in the persons of Hon. Fernand Rinfret, Secretary of State, Senator The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen and Sir George Perley, and of McGill University and of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the presence of Sir Edward Beatty, chancellor of McGill and chairman and president of the company, all of whom pronounced eulogies of Sir John from the chancel steps. The Right Rev. John C. Farthing, Lord Bishop of Montreal, consecrated the memorial to Sir John, who died in 1893.

"He was a man who fully served his day and his generation," declared his Excellency. "Surely the most fitting form of commemoration for such a man is in his native place, the church where his father ministered, the church where he worshipped as a boy."

The memorial was designed by Prof. P. E. Nobbs of McGill's department of architecture.

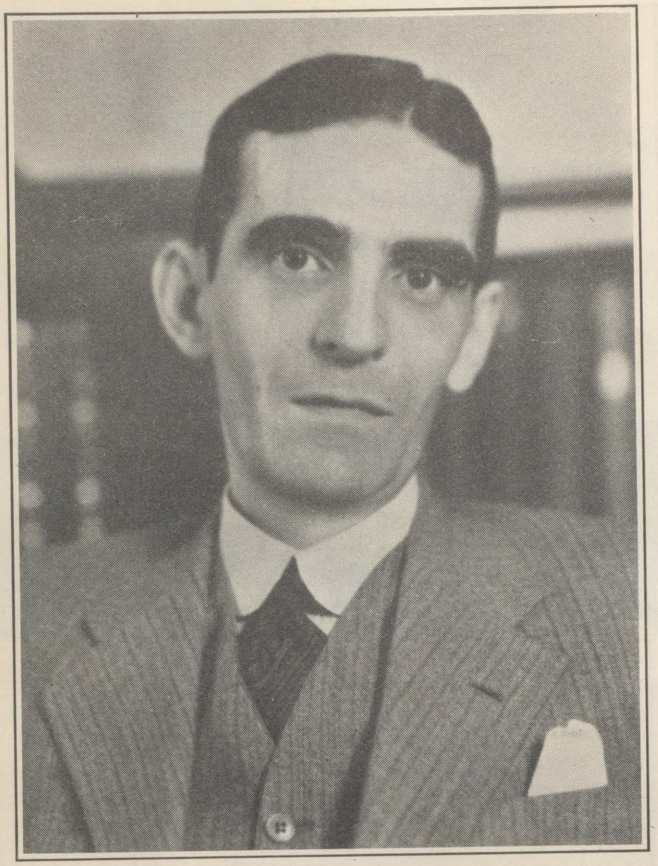
Among the members of the Abbott family present at the ceremony was Dr. Maude E. Abbott, cousin of Sir John. The last remaining member of the family living in the district, Dr. Abbott retired this year as assistant professor of medicine and curator of the museum of the history of medicine at McGill.

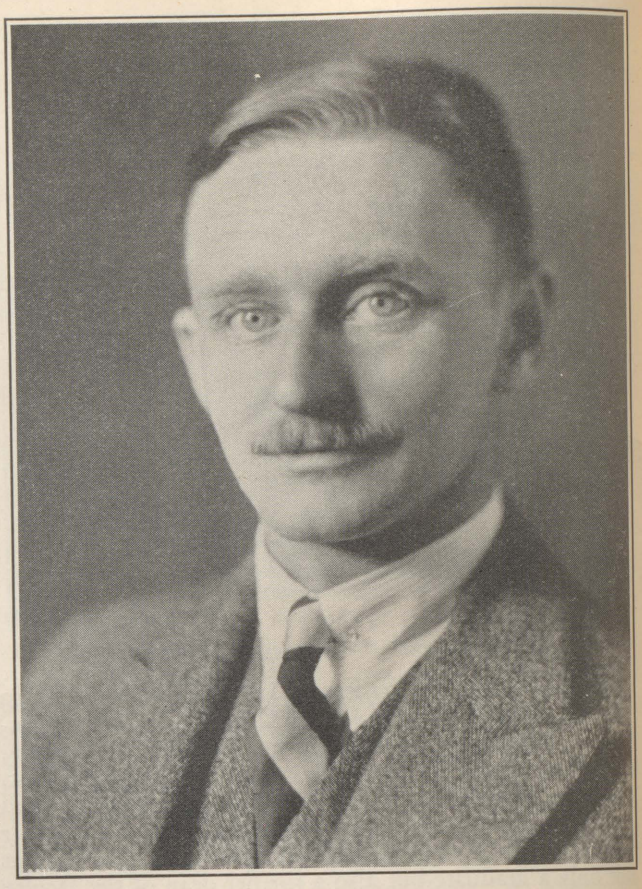
Fall Convocation at McGill

Thirty-one degrees and one certificate were conferred at the fall convocation of McGill University held on Founder's Day. Sir Edward Beatty, chancellor, presided, and the address was delivered by Dr. John Murray, principal of the University College of the South West, Exeter, England.









R. C. FETHERSTONHAUGH, *left*, has been appointed chairman of the Editorial Board of THE McGILL NEWS in succession to DR. H. WYATT JOHNSTON, *right*, who has resigned. Dr. Johnston became chairman of the Board late in 1933, after serving for several years as a member. Mr. Fetherstonhaugh has been a member of the Board since his resignation as editor of the magazine, a post he held from September, 1929, to September, 1934.

The New Medical Course

The reorganized medical curriculum, which was referred to in the last issue of THE McGILL NEWS was inaugurated by McGill University on September 2, when 109 students entered upon the new course. The regulations provide that:

The minimum period of professional training required by the University as a qualification for the independent practice of medicine shall be five years, including:

a. *Four years of medical study in the University* leading to the degree of M.D., C.M., and

b. One year of internship in an approved hospital, *or* one year of further medical study in the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University or in another medical school approved by it.

In the four-year medical course the session will be nine months, extending from the first week in September until the last week in May, with two weeks' vacation at Christmas and one week at Easter, thus covering thirty-six weeks instead of thirty weeks as hitherto.

The fifth year of training, which is required before license in all Canadian provinces and in 19 states of the Union, will be post-graduate, so that those who choose to devote it to internship will enter the hospital with all the advantages that accrue from the possession of a medical degree.

On the other hand, those who prefer to enter upon advanced studies along medical lines may register as graduate students in this faculty or in any medical school approved by it. This provision will, for example, permit graduates to devote the fifth year to study in preparation for a British qualification.

On the satisfactory conclusion of the year of internship or of advanced study the faculty will issue to the graduate a certificate that he has satisfied the University requirements and is eligible to present himself for the examination of a licensing board.

The arrangement of the major subjects of instruction in the new course is as follows:

First Year:

Anatomy, histology and embryology, physiology.

Second Year:

Anatomy, physiology, biochemistry, pharmacology, general pathology, bacteriology, medicine, surgery, obstetrics.

Third Year:

Special pathology, public health, medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology, paediatrics, mental hygiene, psychiatry, therapeutics, ophthalmology, otolaryngology.

Fourth Year:

Pathology, bacteriology and immunology, medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology, paediatrics, ophthalmology, otolaryngology.

Personals

THE McGILL NEWS *welcomes items for inclusion in these columns. Press clippings or other data should be addressed to H. R. Morgan, Recorder Printing Company, Brockville, Ontario; or to the Graduates' Society, McGill University, Montreal. Items for the Spring issue should be forwarded prior to February 1.*

ABBOTT, MISS MAUDE E. S., B.A. '90, M.D. '10, LL.D. '36, has been nominated for honorary membership in the New York Academy of Medicine.

ADDY, G. A. B., M.D. '90, of Saint John, N.B., has been elected to the board of regents of the American College of Surgeons.

ANDERSON, A. A., B.Sc. '11, formerly of Ottawa, has been appointed senior assistant engineer of the Department of Public Works at London, Ont.

ANDERSON, BRIG.-GEN. T. V., B.Sc. '01, D.S.O., Quartermaster-General on the militia staff at Ottawa, has been promoted to the rank of Major-General.

ARCHER, R. C., B.A. '33, B.D., has resigned from the charge of Cardinal and Mainsville, of the Brockville presbytery of the Prebyterian Church in Canada.

ASHBY, R. B., B.Sc. '24, who has been associated with the firm of Pitfield & Co., of Montreal since 1927, has been elected a member of the Montreal Stock Exchange.

ATKINSON, WALTER S., M.D. '14, of Watertown, N.Y., conducted a demonstration on "Local Anaesthesia in Ophthalmic Surgery," at the meeting of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology in New York during September.

BAKER, LAUCHLIN J., M.D. '33, has opened a practice in ear, nose and throat at Ogdensburg, N.Y., after service on the staff of the Montreal General Hospital.

BAUSET, JULES, past student, has been appointed inspector of agencies, Canadian Division by the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.

BEAUCHAMP, J. NOEL, B.C.L. '16, K.C., has been appointed Crown Attorney for the judicial district of Hull, Que.

BENJAMIN, BEN, B.A. '17, M.D. '22, of Montreal, attended the meeting of the American Academy of Paediatrics in Baltimore in November.

BIGGAR, W. H., B.A. '20, B.C.L. '21, of Montreal, has been elected president of the Union of Canadian Municipalities.

BOVEY, DR. WILFRID, B.A. '03, of Montreal, has been appointed a member of the board of governors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

CARLYLE, G. M., B.Com. '34, is assistant accountant of United Dairies, Ltd., Calgary, Alberta.

CHAUVIN, HENRY N., B.C.L. '00, K.C., has been elected president of the Prudential Trust Company, Ltd., Montreal.

CLARKE, DOUGLAS, M.A., Mus.B. (Canton), F.R.C.O., dean of the faculty of music at McGill, has been named a fellow of the Royal College of Music.

CLAY, CLEMENT C., M.D., '32, has been appointed medical assistant to the director of the University clinics and hospitals of the University of Chicago.

COONAN, THOMAS J., B.C.L. '14, elected to the Quebec Legislature, has been named Minister without Portfolio in the Duplessis administration along with Gilbert Layton, past student, also of Montreal.

CRANKSHAW, JOHN E., B.C.L. '20, has been appointed one of the Crown Prosecutors for the district of Montreal.

DAWES, A. S., B.Sc. '10, president of the Atlas Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, has joined the board of the Reliance Insurance Company of Canada.

DEBELLE, J. E., M.D. '26, has been appointed general superintendent of the Children's Memorial Hospital, Montreal.

EGERTON, REV. NORMAN, B.A. '23, of Waterloo, Que., has been re-elected president of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College Alumni.

ESTALL, H. M., B.A. '30, M.A. '31, who has done graduate work at Cornell University has assumed duty as lecturer in philosophy at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

FABRE-RAJOTTE, E. C., M.D. '99, chief ophthalmologist to the French Hospital, San Francisco, has been awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honour by the French Government.

FARQUHARSON, HUGH M., B.A. '31, B.C.L. '34, is continuing studies in law in Paris while playing hockey with the Paris Volants.

FETHERSTONHAUGH, H. L., B.Arch. '09, has been elected an associate architect of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts.

FINLAYSON, J. N., B.Sc. '08, M.Sc. '09, was tendered a farewell banquet by engineers and public men on leaving Winnipeg to become dean of the Faculty of Applied Science at the University of British Columbia. A presentation was made by the University of Manitoba engineers' alumni and the Association of Professional Engineers in Manitoba.

GORMAN, FRANK, B.Com. '35, has been appointed manager of the Royals hockey team, who are playing their games at the Empress Stadium, Earlscourt, London, England.

HATCHER, ELEANOR, B.Sc. '36, is engaged in laboratory work at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

HENRY, R. B., M.D. '25, has opened a practice at Arundel, Que., after having spent some time in Cleveland, Ohio.

HILL, EMERSON S., M.D. '23, of Torrington, Conn., has been elected a fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

HOLLINGSWORTH, LEE, B.Com. '32, has been on the staff of the Canadian National Carbon Ltd., in Toronto, for the past two years.

HOWARD, RUPERT F., B.Sc. '01, has been elected president of the Ottawa Fish and Game Association.

HOWE, R. W., B.Sc. '25, of Montreal, has been appointed consultant to the General Engineering Company of Canada, Ltd., paying particular attention to new mining developments in Ontario and Quebec.

JEAKINS, REV. MAJOR C. E., B.A. '01, of London, Ont., has been appointed chaplain of the newly organized Middlesex and Huron Regiment, Canadian militia.

JOHNSON, DAVID M., B.A. '23, former Rhodes Scholar, has been appointed Solicitor to the Treasury, Department of Finance, Ottawa.

JOHNSTON, LT.-COL. H. WYATT, B.Sc. '21, M.Sc. '27, Ph.D. '29, has relinquished the command of the 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, Montreal, and succeeded Lt.-Col. B. C. Hutchison, past student, in command of the 3rd Mounted Brigade.

JOLIAT, E. A., B.A. '31, who was on the staff of the McGill French Summer School this year, is now instructor in Romance Languages in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

LAMONTAGNE, YVRES, B.Sc. '15, is now serving as Canadian Trade Commissioner for Belgium with office in Brussels.

LINCOLN, J. H., B.Com. '34, is located in the investment department at the head office of the Sun Life Assurance Company, Montreal.

LLOYD, D. C. P., B.Sc. '32, Rhodes Scholar, a recent graduate from Oxford, is continuing research in neuro-physiology at the Banting Institute, Toronto, in preparation for the D.Phil. degree of Oxford University.

McBRIDE, HAZEL, B.A. '36, is specialist in commercial subjects at Strathearn High School, Montreal.

McCLURE, WILLIAM, B.A. '79, M.D. '94, LL.D. '36, was guest of honour at a luncheon in November given in Toronto by the Board of Foreign Missions of the United Church of Canada.

McDOUGALL, JOHN G., M.D. '97, of Halifax, has been appointed to the board of governors of Dalhousie University.

McGERRIGLE, C. J., B.A. '23, B.D., has been appointed executive secretary of the North branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Montreal.

McGREGOR, G. R., past student, president of the Kingston, Ont., Flying Club, has won for a second time the John Webster trophy carrying with it the distinction of being Canada's foremost amateur pilot.

McINTYRE, GORDON, B.Sc. '21, is serving as chief chemist of Imperial Oil, Ltd., at Sarnia, Ont.

MacLEOD, REV. DR. NORMAN A., B.A. '92, has been elected moderator of the Brockville presbytery, Presbyterian Church.

MacLEOD, HECTOR J., B.Sc. '11, M.Sc., M.A., Ph.D., formerly professor of electrical engineering in the University of Alberta, has been appointed head of the Department of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering in the University of British Columbia.

MacLEOD, MARGARET, B.Com. '33, has recently received an appointment in the educational department of the Confederation Life Association, Toronto.

McKENNA, LEO. B., M.D. '27, formerly of Charlottetown, P.E.I., is now practising in London, Ontario.

McMILLAN, HELENA M., B.A. '91, director of nursing at the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, was recently honored by the Florence Nightingales of Illinois, members of the First District State Nurses' Association for outstanding contributions to the cause of nursing.

McNAMEE, K. B., B.A. '31, B.C.L. '35, is practising in Montreal as a member of the firm of O'Connor & McNamee.

MONTGOMERY, GEORGE H. A., B.C.L. '97, K.C., of Montreal, was winner of the silver medal in the annual agricultural merit competition of the Quebec government. He took 916 points for his farm at Philipsburg, Que.

MORIN, L. S. RENE, B.C.L. '05, of Montreal, has been appointed to the board of governors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

MORRIS, REV. J. F., B.A. '11, rector of the Church of the Ascension, Montreal, has been appointed an honorary canon of Christ Church Cathedral.

MOWRY, D. P., D.D.S. '17, has been elected president of the Montreal Light Aeroplane Club.

MURPHY, BETTY, B.A. '36, has been appointed directress of outdoor athletics at the Pensionnat le Manoire at Lausanne, Switzerland; at the same time she is studying for the degree of M.A. in French.

O'CONNOR, J. BRENDAN, B.C.L. '35, is practising in Montreal as a member of the firm of O'Connor and McNamee.

PALL, DAVID B., B.Sc. '36, has been appointed to the teaching staff of Brown University, Providence, R.I., as an assistant in chemistry.

PAYTON, R. T., B.A. '32, graduated from Osgoode Hall in 1935 and is now practising law in Toronto with Alexander Stark.

PENNY, W. S., B.A. '13, who has been in charge of the Canadian agency division of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada in Montreal, has now been promoted to be one of its senior officers as director of its world-wide agency forces.

PICARD, R. I. C., M.A. '32, F.C.B.A., was recently transferred from Montreal to a post in the Ontario supervisor's department of the Royal Bank of Canada in Toronto.

PICARD, R. L. M., B.A. '36, has been appointed to a teaching post in Strathearn High School, Montreal.

POPE, ERIC J., B.Sc. '20, has been transferred from Montreal to the head office of the Metropolitan Life Assurance Company in Ottawa.

PUGSLEY, WILLIAM H., B.Com. '34, has received the degree of Master of Business Administration from Harvard University with high distinction.

RETALLACK, LOIS, B.Sc. '36, is chemistry assistant at the Montreal High School.

RITCHIE, SHEILA, Phys. Ed. '34, who has been attached to the staff of Mount Royal College, Calgary, Alberta, has become physical education director and girls' work secretary at the St. Thomas, Ont., Y.W.C.A.

ROGERS, JOHN C., past student, vice-president and partner of A. T. Ross Limited, Montreal investment dealers, has been elected a member of the Montreal Curb Market.

ROUNTREE, G. M., M.A. '33, is the author of a recently published volume on unemployment and the Canadian railway situation. Mr. Rountree is at present on the staff of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal.

ROY, LOUIS CHARLES, B.S.A. '17, has been appointed superintendent of agriculture for Eastern Canada by the Canadian National Railways.

ST. GERMAIN, RALPH, B.Com. '33, has entered into partnership in the real estate business with H. D. Fripp in Otawa.

STE. MARIE, C. E., B.S.A. '28, has been appointed superintendent of the Dominion Government agricultural expeimental station at Cap Rouge, Que.

SCHOFIELD, J. HARPER, B.A. '16, of Kitchener, Ont., has been elected president of the North Waterloo Liberal Association.

SHARKEY, SIDNEY J., B.A. '34, has been ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian Church in Canada and inducted as pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Penticton, B.C..

SHEPHERD, SIMPSON J., B.C.L. '06, K.C., of Lehbridge, Alberta, has been appointed to the trial division of the Supreme Court of Alberta.

SMITH, J. W. H., M.D. '23, formerly in charge of the X-ray department at the Owen Sound (Ontario) General and Marine Hospital, has now opened a practice at Kincardine, Ont.

SPROULE, M. J., M.D. '14, has been elected president of the Kiwanis Club of Cornwall, Ont.

SWEENEY, REV. J. F., B.A. '78, M.A. '81, LL.D '21, of Toronto, has been re-elected president of the Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

TALLON, JOHN A., M.D. '19, of Cornwall, Onario, has been elected a fellow of the American College of Surgons.

TEES, F. J., B.A. '01, M.D. '05, of Montreal, has ben elected president of the Canadian Association of Clinical Surgeons.

THOM, JAMES B., B.Sc. '15, has been appointed asistant to the vice-president of traffic, Canadian National Railways, Montreal.

TOMBS, LAWRENCE C., B.A. '24, M.A. '26, D.Sc. Pol. (Geneva '36), represented the League of Nations at the meetings of the International Air Traffic Association, Sockholm, and the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale, Wasaw, held in August.

URQUHART, FRED S., B.A. '36, Phys. Ed. '36, has assumed duty as director of physical education at the Southwestern branch of the Montreal Y.M.C.A.

WELDON, R. LAWRENCE, B.Sc. '17, M.Sc. '20, who has been for the past six years chief engineer with the International Paper Co., and subsidiaries in New York, has been appointed president of the Bathurst Power and Paper Company.

WILSON, PERCY D., B.A. '10, K.C., of Ottawa, has been appointed official guardian for the province of Ontario, with headquarters in Toronto.

New members of the Medical Council of Canada include ALEXANDER M. YOUNG, M.D. '06, Saskatoon, Sask., PETER A. McLENNAN, M.D. '98, Vancouver, and H. A. LAFLEUR, B.A. '82, M.D. '87, LL.D. '33, of Montreal.

A tablet in memory of the RT. REV. JAMES D. MORRISON, B.A. '65, M.A. '68, LL.D. '80, sometime Bishop of Duluth, was unveiled on October 18 in St. John's Church, Ogdensburg, N.Y., of which he was a former rector.

Quinquennial Reunion Registrations

The following are the names of the alumni of McGill University who registered for the Fourth Quinquennial Reunion, held in Montreal from October 21 to 24:

A

Abbott, Elizabeth E., Montreal..B.A. '19
Abbott, Maude E., Montreal..
B.A. '90, M.D.C.M. '10
Abbott, D. C., Montreal.....B.C.L. '21
Ackman, F. Douglas, Montreal..
M.D.C.M. '23
Acton, H. J., Montreal.....Sci. '21
Adams, C. A., Burlington, Vt....Arts '02
Adams, Leyland J., Montreal..
M.D.C.M. '27
Addie, D. K., Westmount.....B.Sc. '25
Alexander, W. W., Montreal..
M.D.C.M. '91
Allen, H. D., Montreal.....Past Student
Allen, A. S., Kiating, China.....Med. '29
Allan, W. S., Regina.....Med. '28
Anderson, Duncan P., Westmount..
M.D.C.M. '95
Angel, J. B., St. John's, Nfld..B.Eng. '35
Angus, W. F., Montreal.....B.Sc. '95
Archambault, J. J. A., Outremont..8
B.Sc. '26
Archibald, E. B., Montreal.....B.Sc. '11
Archibald, E. W., Montreal..
M.D.C.M. '96
Archibald, W. M., Creston, B.C...
B.A.Sc. '97
Argue, A. F., Carp, Ont.....Med. '14
Argue, J. F., Ottawa, Ont.....M.D. '96
Arkley, L. M., Kingston, Ont...B.Sc. '00
Armstrong, J. W., Outremont..
B.A. '97, M.D.C.M. '00
Arthur, R. H., Sudbury.....M.D. '85
Atkinson, E. Theodora, Montreal, Arts '27
Auld, Mrs. F. M., Nelson, B.C...B.A. '05
Aylen, H. A., Ottawa, Ont.....B.A. '19
Aylen, W. W., Westmount..M.D.C.M. '89

B

Bacon, Thos. H., Montreal.....B.Sc. '11
Balfour, R. H., Westmount.....B.Sc. '97
Ballon, D. H., Montreal....B.A.M.D. '09
Ballon, H. C., Montreal.....M.D. '22
Bancroft, Mrs. M. T., Quebec...B.A. '23
Banfill, H. L., Rio de Janeiro....B.Sc. '22
Banfill, Stanley A., East Angus, Que...
M.D.C.M. '98
Barclay, Gregor, Montreal..
B.A. '06, B.C.L. '09
Barlow, W. L., Montreal..
B.A. '94, M.D.C.M. '98
Barr, D., Montreal.....Arts '29
Barron, Robert H., Montreal..
B.A. '92, B.C.L. '95
Bates, Harry E., Shawinigan Falls..
Sci. '08
Baxter, Fred H. A., Montreal..D.D.S. '19
Bayne, H. Douglas, Sherbrooke..
M.D.C.M. '14
Bayne, Margaret, Sherbrooke..B.H.S. '36
Bazin, A. R., Montreal.....B.A. '27
Bazin, A. T., Montreal....M.D.C.M. '94
Beck, S. G., Nazareth, Pa.....Med. '12
Benjamin, N. W., St. Andrews East..
M.D.C.M. '74
Benvie, R. M., Stellarton, N.S...
M.D.C.M. '07
Bercovitch, Abram, Montreal..
M.D.C.M. '06
Betts, Mrs. V. V. Leonora, Lacolle..
Arts '11
Bieler, J. L., Montreal.....B.Sc. '23
Birkett, H. S., Montreal.....Med. '86
Birks, W. Noble, Montreal.....B.A. '20
Bishop, Gilbert, Toronto.....B.Sc. '23
Bissett, Miss A., Lachine.....B.A. '28
Blair, D. E., Westmount.....B.Sc. '97
Bone, A. T., Westmount.....B.Sc. '16
Bone, Mrs. A. T., Westmount..
B.A. '17, M.A. '20
Boulter, J. H., Picton.....Med. '03
Boyd, G. M., Norbestos, Que.....Sci. '11
Boyle, H. A., Middleton, Mass...Med. '24
Bourne, C. R., Montreal...M.D.C.M. '12
Brebner, W. I., Montreal.....B.Sc. '11
Bremner, Douglas, Westmount..B.Sc. '15
Bridgman, Randolph, Montreal..
B.A. '16, B.C.L. '19
Britton, H. E., Moncton, N.B.,..
M.D.C.M. '18
Brooks, C. E., Lachine....M.D.C.M. '28
Brooks, Charles L., Montreal..
App. Sci. '22
Brow, George R., Montreal..
M.D.C.M. '20
Brown, A. A., Arnprior, Ont....B.Sc. '18
Brown, C. H., Ottawa.....M.D.C.M. '98
Brown, Ernest, Montreal....McGill Staff
Brown, E. C., St. Lambert, Que..Med. '18
Brown, G. L., Ayers Cliff...B.A.M.D. '97
Brown, Jessie, Westmount.....B.A. '94
Brown, M. B., Westmount.....Partial
Brown, Miss M. L., Montreal....B.A. '91
Brown, O. N., Montreal.....B.Sc. '10
Brown, S. F., Magog.....Med. '92
Browne, John G., Montreal..
B.A. '97, M.D.C.M. '01
Browne, J. S. L., Montreal..M.D.C.M. '29
Bruce, D. A., Atlantia, Mass....Med. '92
Bruneau, A. S., Montreal.....B.A. '13
Bruneau, Mrs. A. S., Montreal...Arts '17
Budden, A. N., Montreal.....Sci. '23
Budden, Hanbury A., Montreal..
B.A. '85, B.C.L. '88
Burgess, H. C., Montreal..M.D.C.M. '05
Burke, E. A., England.....B.C.L.
Burke, T. V., Montreal.....B.Com. '22
Butler, P. P., Montreal..
B.Sc. '98, M.Sc. '01
Byers, W. Gordon, Montreal..
M.D.C.M. '94

C

Cameron, Hugh D., Westmount...Sci. '01
Cameron, J. S., Westmount.....B.Sc. '08
Camp, E. W., Toronto.....B.Sc. '18
Campbell, A. D., Montreal M.D.C.M. '11
Campbell, D. G., Montreal.....Med. '08
Campbell, Geo. A., Montreal....Law '01
Carlule, E. J., Montreal.....B.Sc. '14
Carr, William L., Huntingdon....B.A. '06
Carter, E. B., Barbadoes, B.W.I...
M.D.C.M. '18
Chahers, O. P., Windsor...M.D.C.M.
Chalifour, S. J. L., Montreal.....Sci. '14
Chamberlain, W. T., Brooklyn, B.A.Sc. '97
Chandler, Edward B., Montreal..
M.D.C.M. '21
Chapman, Stuart M., Montreal..
B.Eng. '36
Charlton, E. A., New York, Chem.Eng. '17
Charters, Mrs. F. G., Montreal..B.A. '23
Chipman, W. W., Montreal.....M.D. '11
Christie, H. H., Esterhazy, Sask...
M.D.C.M. '06
Clough, R. B., Valois.....Sci. '17
Coates, A. H., Montreal.....Med. '15
Coke, R. N., Montreal.....B.Sc. '14
Cole, Arthur A., Cobalt, Ont....B.Sc. '94
Cole, G. Percy, Montreal..
B.Sc. '03, M.Sc. '06
Conroy, B. A., Montreal...M.D.C.M. '06
Conroy, M. Patricia, Montreal..
B.L.S. '34, M.A. '36
Convery, E. B., Quebec.....Med. '14
Cossitt, L. S., Montreal.....B.Sc. '24
Costigan, Mrs. H., Hampstead, B.H.S. '23
Costigan, J. S., Westmount...B.A.Sc. '94
Couper, W. M., Montreal.....B.C.L. '02
Coussirat, J. H., Brooklyn....B.Com. '33
Cowan, David, New York.....B.A. '23
Cowie, F. W., Montreal.....B.A.Sc. '86
Cowie, F. W. Jr., Montreal.....Eng. '33
Crabbe, A. B., Montreal.....B.A. '81
Craig, Edward, St. Lambert..
M.D.C.M. '17
Crain, Geo. E., Ottawa.....B.Sc. '23
Crawford, R. E., Montreal.....B.Sc. '22
Crombie, D. W., London, Ont...
M.D.C.M. '13
Crombie, Hugh A., Montreal....B.Sc. '18
Cross, C. Ernest, Three Rivers..
B.A. '05, M.D.C.M. '09
Crutchfield, C. N., Shawinigan Falls..
B.A. '08
Cummings, Mrs. F., West Springfield..
Arts '33
Cummings, V. P., North Adams, Mass...
Med. '31
Currie, Geo. S., Westmount.....B.A. '11
Cushing, Dougall, Montreal..
Arts '07, B.C.L. '10
Cushing, Eric A., Montreal.....B.Sc. '17
Cushing, Harold B., Westmount..
M.D.C.M. '98
Cuttle, W. G., Montreal.....B.Sc. '23

D

Dahlgren, Darl A., Concord, N.Y...
M.D.C.M. '31
Dalpe, W. G., Montreal....M.D.C.M. '14
Daly, Mrs. Roland, Toronto.....B.A. '16
Daniels, E. A., Montreal..
M.D. '27, M.Sc. '29

Darling, Edward, Montreal....B.Sc. '94
Darrsin, Mrs. A. O., Montreal..
Past Student
Davis, Hugh P., New York, N.Y...
M.D.C.M. '27
Dawes, A. S., Montreal.....B.C.L. '10
Dawson, T. H. R., Brownsburg..B.Sc. '26
Dean, Joseph R., Montreal.M.D.C.M. '18
DeBlois, Wm. H., Montreal.....B.Sc. '01
DeLalanne, J. A., Montreal.....B.A. '19
Demers, P. E., Montreal.....B.Sc. '22
Derome, H. R., Montreal..M.D.C.M. '12
Dewar, C. L., Montreal..
B.Sc. '21, M.Sc. '22
Dixon, M. F., Montreal.....B.Sc. '30
Dixon, Walter U., Montreal.....B.Sc. '11
Dixon, W. E., Grand'Mère, B.A., M.D. '02
Donald, J. R., Westmount.....B.Sc. '13
Dormer, W. J. S., Montreal..App.Sci. '23
Douglas, H. T., Ottawa....M.D.C.M. '12
Dowd, K. E., Montreal....M.D.C.M. '23
Dowswell, H. E., New York..... Sci. '09
Dresser, J. A., Westmount.....LL.D. '33
Drinkwater, C. G., Montreal..B.A.Sc. '97
Drysdale, W. F., Nanaimo, B.C...
M.D.C.M. '94
Duncan, G. G., Philadelphia, Pa...
M.D. '23
Dunfield, J. W., St. Lambert....B.Sc. '02
Durnford, A. T. G., Montreal..B.Arch. '22

E

Easson, J. McN., Toronto....B.Com. '23
Easterbrook, J., Sarnia, Ont...B.A.Sc. '27
Eaton, Mrs. Milton, Shawinigan Falls..
B.A. '22
Eaton, Milton, Shawinigan Falls..
B.Sc. '21
Eberts, E. M., Montreal.....M.D. '97
Edwards, Geo. M., Outremont...B.Sc. '89
Ein, W. B., Newark, N.J.....M.D. '23
Elder, A. H., Montreal..Arts '10, Law '13
Elder, J. C., Montreal.....B.Sc. '21
Elder, R., Vancouver, B.C., M.D.C.M. '03
Elder, H. M., Montreal.....Med. '23
Enright, William E., Westmount..
M.D.C.M. '07
Emerson, C. L., Saint John..
M.D.C.M. '21
Ereaux, Lemuel P., Montreal..
B.A. '20, M.D.C.M. '23
Evans, Prof. N. N., Montreal...B.Sc. '86
Evans, O. B., St. John, N.B...
B.A. '20, M.D. '23
Evans, Miss A. L., Saint John, N.B...
B.A. '33
Evans, P. S., Westmount.....B.Eng. '33
Ewens, W. S., Toronto.....Sci. '07

F

Fagan, J. W., Montreal.....B.Sc. '23
Farquharson, J. S., Toronto.....B.Sc. '22
Fellowes, N. A., Montreal.....Arch. '27
Feeney, Neil, Montreal.....Med. '27
Ferguson, W. P., Vancouver....B.Sc. '24
Fetherstonhaugh, H. L., Montreal..
B.Sc. '09 (Arch.)
Finley, F. B., Montreal.....
M.D.C.M. '85
Finley, Mrs. M. R., Montreal..
Partial Arts '17
Finnie, John H., Montreal.....
M.D.C.M. '98
Finnie, O. S., Ottawa.....B.Sc. '97
Fisher, P. S., Montreal.....B.A. '16
Fisher, R. E., Bolton Centre..
B.A. '09, B.C.L. '12
Fisk, G. Harold, Montreal.....Sci. '22
Fisk, Walter M., Montreal.M.D.C.M. '96
Fitzgerald, Corner Brook, Nfld...
M.D.C.M. '33
Fleck, W. W., Dalhousie, N.B...
B.A. '16, M.D.C.M. '19
Flemming, A. J., McMasterville.M.D. '32
Fletcher, G. H., Montreal.....B.A. '11
Flinn, J. W., Prescott, Arizona..Med. '95
Flint, Mary F., Stanstead.....B.A. '01
Flitton, R. C., Montreal.....B.Sc. '14
Forman, A. S., Montreal.....B.Sc. '01
Foss, D. B., Grand'Mère.....B.Sc. '23
Foss, Roy H., Montreal.....B.Sc. '22
Foster, Miss J. M. F., St. John, N.B...
B.A. '23
Franklin, Dr. Gerald, Montreal..
D.D.S. '22
Fraser, Col. R. A., Montreal.....B.A. '15
Fritz, Clara W., Ottawa.....M.Sc. '18
Frost, C. E., Lachine.....B.Sc. '31
Fyon, A. L., Montreal.....B.Arch. '16

G

Gage, E. V., Montreal.....B.Sc. '13
Galley, A. H., Toronto.....B.Com. '24
Garden, H. M. G., Montreal....B.Sc. '15
Gardner, R. L., Ottawa.....M.D. '01
Gardner, C. McG., Montreal..
M.D.C.M. '31
Gardner, Wm. M., Westmount..B.Sc. '17
Gardner, Mrs. W. McG., Montreal..
M.Sc. '18
Gilday, A. L. C., Montreal..
B.A. '98, M.D. '00
Gill, J. E., Montreal.....B.Sc. '21
Gillander, H. E., Mansonville, Que...
M.D.C.M. '20
Gillean, A. Muriel, Westmount...B.A. '05
Gillean, R. H., Montreal.....Sci. '00
Gillis, John E., W. Somerville, Mass...
M.D.C.M. '04
Ginsherman, A. B., Gaspé.....Med. '26
Gladman, E. A., Fulton, N.Y...
M.D.C.M. '98
Glassco, G. B., Montreal.....B.Sc. '05
Gliddon, W. O., Ottawa..
Arts '09, M.D. '11
Goddard, A. L., Barbadoes, B.W.I...
Med. '27
Goode, J. D., Montreal.....B.Sc. '09
Goodwin, Wilford W., Boston, Mass...
M.D.C.M. '88
Gordon, A. H., Montreal.....Med. '99
Grafftey, W. A., Westmount.....Sci. '14
Graham, G. P., Montreal.....Sci. '23
Gray, C. F. A., Montreal.....M.D. '99
Green, John L., Philadelphia, Pa...
M.D.C.M. '27
Grier, A. G., Toronto.....B.Sc. '99
Griffith, H. R., Montreal..
Arts '14, Med. '22
Gurd, Charles C., Westmount..
B.A. '93, M.D.C.M. '97
Gurd, Fraser B., Montreal..
B.A. '04, M.D.C.M. '06
Gowdey, W. C., Montreal.....M.D. '13
Grimmer, Roy D., Hempstead, N.Y...
Med. '05
Gross, F. W., Montreal.....B.Com. '28

H

Hackett, J. T., Montreal.....B.C.L. '09
Hackett, W. F., Montreal.....B.C.L. '17
Haentschel, Chas. Wm., Haileybury, Ont.,
M.D.C.M. '88
Hall, A. B., Montreal.....Med. '28
Hall, George, Montreal....M.D.C.M. '05
Hall, John G., Montreal.....B.Sc. '21
Hall, Oliver, Noranda.....M.Sc. '03
Hamilton, H. D., Montreal.....Med. '90
Hamilton, J. B., London, Ont....B.A. '30
Hamilton, P. D. P., Toronto....B.Sc. '22
Hamilton, W. F., Montreal.....Med. '91
Hardisty, R. H. M., Montreal...M.D. '03
Harris, N. M., Knowlton...M.D.C.M. '90
Harvey, F. W., Montreal..B.A., M.D. '98
Harwood, C. A. deL., Westmount..
B.C.L. '93
Hawthorne, A. B., Montreal..
B.A. '17, M.D. '21
Haycock, R. LaF., Ottawa.....B.Sc. '97
Hedman, J. A., Montreal.....B.Sc. '02
Henderson, Arthur T., Montreal..
M.D.C.M. '13
Henderson, Ernest H., Lachine..
B.A. '99, M.D.C.M. '05
Henderson, J. G., Montreal.....M.D. '27
Herschorn, H. E., Montreal..
Arts '11, Law '14
Herzer, Richard W., Winnipeg..M.Sc. '35
Heward, C. G., Montreal..
B.A. '07, B.C.L. '10
Hibbard, C. A. L., Montreal..
B.A. '16, B.C.L. '20
Hillier, L. G., Detroit.....Med. '18
Hinds, Ewart, Kitchener.....B.Sc. '29
Hobart, G. M., London, Ont.....Sci. '20
Holden, R. C., Montreal..Arts '14, Law '20
Horsfall, Frank L., Seattle, Wash..
M.D.C.M. '03
Houston, J. C., Charlottetown..
M.D.C.M. '98
Howell, E. N., Montreal.....Sci. '06
Hovey, Waldo C., Niagara Falls, N.Y.
B.Sc. '16
Hudson, Geo. M., Montreal.....B.Sc. '11
Hunt, W. G., Montreal.....B.Sc. '17
Hunter, Miss Georgina, Montreal, B.A. '88
Hunter, N. McL., Hudson, Mass..
M.D.C.M. '01
Hutchison, K. O., Montreal,.....
M.D.C.M. '21
Hutchison, Paul P., Montreal..
B.A. '16, B.C.L. '21

I

Ivey, C. H., London.....B.Sc. '11

J

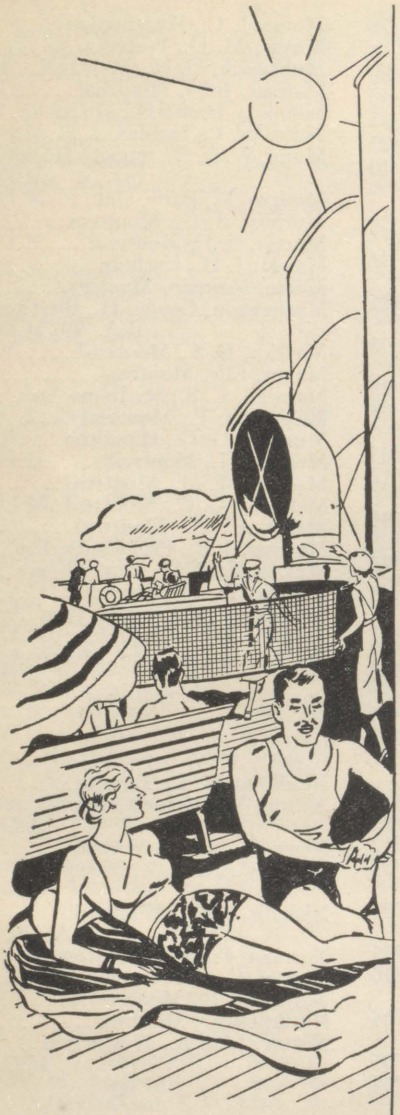
Jackman, L. J., Westmount, M.D.C.M. '23
Jackson, D. A., Chatham, N.B...B.Sc. '10
James, C. B., Montreal.....B.A. '12
Jamieson, R. E., Montreal.....B.Sc. '14
Jaquays, Homer M., Montreal..
B.A. '92, B.Sc. '96
Jenkins, Miss K. R., Montreal...B.A. '26
Johnson, G. A., Montreal.....B.Sc. '12
Johnson, J. G. W., Montreal..
M.D.C.M. '04
Johnson, L. G., Montreal.....B.Sc. '35
Johnston, B. S., Brockville, M.D.C.M. '27
Johnston, K. B., Montreal, M.D.C.M. '22
Johnston, H. W., Montreal.....Sci. '21
Johnston, W., Boston, Mass.....Med. '97
Jones, R. N., Whitefield, N.H....M.D. '31
Joseph, A. Hugh, Montreal.....B.Sc. '20
Joyce, C. R., Montreal....M.D.C.M. '14
Judson, A. H., Brockville.....Med. '04

K

Kaufman, J., Montreal.....M.D. '08
Kearns, P. J., Montreal.....Med. '21
Kearns, J. A., Montreal.....B.Sc. '12
Keith, Fraser, Senneville.....Sci. '03
Kemp, James C., Westmount...B.Sc. '08
Kennedy, F. Wm., Montreal...D.D.S. '12
Kennedy, W. A., Montreal.....B.Sc. '09
Ker, F. I., Hamilton.....B.Sc. '09
Kerfoot, H. W., Smith Falls.....Med. '06
Kerr, Harry H., Washington, D.C...
M.D. '04
Kerr, R. Ashton, Montreal, M.D.C.M. '97
Kerry, J. G. G., Toronto.....Ma.E. '94
Kerry, Richard, Montreal.....M.D. '95
Kinghorn, Hugh M., Saranac Lake..
M.D.C.M. '94
Kirby, G. H., Riverbend, Que....Sci. '22
Kirkpatrick, E. C., Montreal.....Sci. '06
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M.D.C.M. '93
Leggett, T. H., Ottawa....M.D.C.M. '01
Leggo, C., Boston, Mass.....Med. '19
Legris, Joseph A., Haileybury, Ont..
B.Sc. '12
Leitch, H. J., Montreal.....B.Sc. '26
Lennox, T. H., Montreal...M.D.C.M. '13
Leonard, E. Ibbotson, London, Ont..
B.A.Sc. '05
Leslie, A. O., Montreal, B.A. '22, B.Sc. '24
Leslie, E. A., Montreal.....B.Sc. '16
Leslie, Mrs. E. A., Montreal.....B.A. '17
Leslie, P. C., Montreal.....Med. '96
L'Esperance, Mrs. L., Montreal..B.A. '16
Letch, H. G., St. Lambert.....B.Eng. '32
Lewis, D. S., Montreal.....Med. '12
Lighthall, Geo. R., Montreal...B.C.L. '82
Lindsay, C. C., Montreal.....B.Sc. '15
Lindsay, Lionel M., Montreal..
M.D.C.M. '09
Littlefield, Leland A., Cambridge, Mass..
M.D.C.M. '31
Lloyd, M. S., New York.....M.D. '24
Lockwood, A. L., Toronto..M.D.C.M. '10
Lockwood, Bud, Montreal.....B.Eng. '34
Lochead, J. R., Montreal..
B.A. '23, M.D. '27
Lochhead, K. Y., Lachine.....B.Eng. '32
Logan, D. C., Montreal.....B.A. '04
Lyman, C. S., Montreal.....B.A. '06
Lynch, W. W., Sherbrooke, M.D.C.M. '98
Lyons, Edward L., Montreal....B.Sc. '15

M

Macaulay, A. E., Saint John, N.B...
M.D.C.M. '10
McAuley, A. G., Montreal..M.D.C.M. '00
MacAulay, J. F., Sydney.....M.D. '96
McBride, Wilbert G., Montreal..B.Sc. '02
McCammon, Mrs. J. W., Montreal..
B.A. '19
McCammon, John W., Westmount..
B.Sc. '12
MacCarthy, G. S., Ottawa..M.D.C.M. '94
McClenaghan, G. H., Flint, Mich..
D.D.S. '23
McClure, W., Shantung, China..
B.A. '79, M.D.C.M. '84
McCulloch, J. M., Peterborough, Med. '03
McConnell, Mrs. J. B., Montreal..S.S.'32
McCormack, Colin W., Renfrew, Ont..
M.D.C.M. '26
McCracken, E. G., Toronto.....B.Sc. '24
McCreary, C. H., Verdun.....Med. '12
McCrudden, Harry, Westmount..
Past Student
MacDermot, H. E., Montreal...Med. '13
MacDiarmid, A. A., Quebec.....B.Sc. '10
McDiarmid, D. C., Westmount...Sci. '26
Macdiarmid, W. J. A., Montreal
MacDonald, A. A., Souris.....M.D. '02
McDonald, Mrs. George C., Montreal..
B.A. '05
McDonald, George C., Montreal..B.A. '04
McDonald, H. F., Ottawa.....B.Sc. '07
McDonald, John, Sault Ste. Marie..
Med. '17
McDonald, John A., Valleyfield..
B.A. '02, M.D.C.M. '05
MacDonald, Mrs. J. C.....Past Student
McDonald, Mrs. L. I., Sault Ste. Marie..
B.A. '17, M.D. '22
Macdougall, D. S., Russell.....M.D. '88
McDougall, E. S., Montreal..
B.A. '07, B.C.L. '13
McDougall, G. K., Montreal....B.Sc. '04
McDougall, J. C., Montreal..
B.Sc. '09, B.A. '10
McEwen, A. B., Montreal.....B.Sc. '12
McEwen, Miss H. F., Toronto...B.A. '10
Macfarlane, L., Montreal..
B.A. '97, B.C.L. '00
McGarry, Allan A., Westmount..B.A. '13
McGillivray, G. B., Regina...B.Com. '31
McGlaughlin, W. R., Montreal, B.A.Sc. '21
McHenry, M. J., Toronto.....B.Sc. '10
MacIntyre, G. D., Vankleek Hill..
M.D.C.M. '13
McIlmoyle, H. A., Ogdensburg..M.D. '76
McIntosh, C. A., Montreal.....Med. '24
Mackay, F. H., Montreal..M.D.C.M.
Mackay, Col. F. S., Montreal....Law '86
McKechnie, D. W., Montreal..
M.D.C.M. '03
Mackeen, Henry, Halifax..
B.A. '14, B.C.L. '20
Mackenzie, J. C., Montreal, M.D.C.M. '88
McKergow, Charles M., Montreal..
B.Sc. '03
McKim, L. H., Montreal.....Med. '12
MacKinnon, Cecil G., Montreal..
B.A. '00, B.C.L. '03
McKinnon, S. D., Rouyn..M.D.C.M.
McLagan, T. H., Montreal.....B.Sc. '23
McLaren, D. F., East Orange, N.J...
B.A.Sc. '97
McLean, William, Montreal, Past Student
McLean, W. B., Montreal.....B.Sc. '99
Maclean, Jessie M., Ottawa.....B.A. '32
McLennan, Francis, Loretteville..
B.C.L. '86
McLeod, C. K., Montreal.....Sci. '13
MacLeod, G. R., Montreal.....B.Sc. '97
Macleod, J. Wendall, Montreal..
B.Sc. (A) '26, M.D.C.M. '30
McMahon, H. B., London, Ont..Com. '22
MacMahon, J. W., Westmount..B.Sc. '12
McMaster, H. C., Montreal.....Sci. '12
McMaster, Arthur W., Westmount..
B.Sc. '00
MacMillan, John A., Montreal..
M.D.C.M. '06
McMurtry, A. O., Montreal.....Arts '10
McMurtry, G. O., Montreal..
Arts '01, Sci. '04
McMurtry, S. O., Montreal..
B.A. '01, M.A. '05
McNally, W. J., Montreal.....D.Sc. '34
MacNaughton, E. A., Temiskaming..
Med. '26
McNaughton, F. M. A., Montreal..
M.D.C.M. '99
MacNaughton, J. A., Moncton, N.B...
M.D.C.M. '02
McNiven, John J., Montreal.....Sci. '12
McNulty, Lloyd T., Nonwood, N.Y...
Med. '12
MacPhail, Sir A., Montreal..
B.A. '88, M.D. '91
MacPhee, J. A., Summerside....Med. '10
MacPherson, J. J., Campbellton, N.B...
M.D.C.M. '16
Merrill, Walter A., Montreal...B.C.L. '11
Metcalfe, McColl, Vankleek Hill, Ont...
Med. '16
Mignault, Hon. P. B., Montreal..
B.C.L. '78
Miller, J. H., Huntingdon.....D.D. '99
Miller, Gavin, Montreal.....Med. '22
Milne, A. H., Montreal.....B.Sc. '17
Mitchell, Mrs. F. L., Montreal...B.A. '21
Mitchell, J. M., Montreal.....B.Sc. '23
Mitchell, F. L., Montreal.....B.Sc. '21
Mitchell, Wm., Needham, Mass., M.D. '94
Moffatt, C. F., Montreal...B.A.M.D. '05
Mohr, F. W. B., Ottawa.....Med. '05
Molson, Miss N., Montreal.....Arts '36
Molson, Walter, Montreal.....B.A. '04
Moore, W. H., Montreal.....Sci. '27
Monat, Charles O., Montreal....B.Sc. '16
Monk, Elizabeth C., Montreal...B.A. '19
Moore, L. N., Ottawa.....B.Sc. '27
Montgomery, E. G., Montreal...B.Sc. '08
Morris, J. W., Nova Scotia....B.A.Sc. '94
Morse, J. C., Huntingdon.....Med. '01
Moyse, M. D., Waterloo.....M.D. '20
Muhlstock, D. H., Montreal...D.D.S. '25
Mulcair, John, Montreal.....B.C.L. '15
Mulvena, Henry R., Montreal..B.C.L. '13
Muir, W. L., Halifax.....M.D.C.M. '07
Munn, W. H. B., Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.,
M.D.C.M. '27
Munroe, F., Paris, Ont....M.D.C.M. '13
Murphy, A. G., Montreal.....Sci. '22
Martin, S. J., Montreal....M.D.C.M. '28
Mason, J. H., Lachute.....M.D. '05
Masse, Norman, Montreal.....Med. '23
Mathewson, George H., Westmount..
B.A. '90, M.D.C.M. '94
Mattice, E. S., Montreal.....B.A.Sc. '90
Mauer, Elie, Montreal.....Sci. '11
Maxwell, C. S., St. Johns, Que..B.Sc. '33
May, Wm. T., Montreal.....B.Sc. '12
Meakins, G. G., Hamilton....B.Com. '33
Meakins, J., Montreal.....M.D.C.M. '04
Medine, M. M., Montreal.....M.D. '36
Melhado, G. C., Montreal..M.D.C.M. '14
Mellor, C. D., Montreal.....Com. '33
Menzies, J. E., Providence, R.I..Med. '02
Malone, J. M. F., Three Rivers..M.D. '15
Malone, W. P., Montreal.....B.Sc. '25
Manson, R. E., Arvida, Que..App.Sci. '30
Markson, M., Alexandria..M.D.C.M. '20
Martin, Arthur John, Montreal..
M.D.C.M. '15
Martin, C. F., Montreal.....Med. '92

N

Needham, R. J., Toronto.....B.Sc. '10
Nelson, Wm. Ernest, Westmount..
M.D.C.M. '03
Newman, Henry, Montreal.....B.A. '06
Nicholls, Albert G., Montreal..
M.D.C.M. '94
Nicholls, A. G., Montreal..
B.A. '90, M.D. '94
Norman, Fred T., Montreal.....B.A. '25
Norton, G. I., Memphis, Tenn...B.Sc. '26
Norris, K. E., Montreal.....Arts '29
Nutik, Oscar, Montreal.....Med. '31
Nutter, John A., Westmount..
M.D.C.M. '04

O

Oliver, S. E., Montreal.....B.Sc. '11
Olmes, Frank S., Orwigsburg, Pa...
M.D.C.M. '33
O'Sullivan, Louis, Montreal.....Sci. '21
Oswald, W. E. D., Montreal.....B.A. '35
Oxorn, Milan, Montreal.....B.C.L. '28

P

Packard, F. L., Lachine.....B.A.Sc. '97
Paine, Arthur J. C., Montreal...B.Sc. '10
Paramelee, G. W., Quebec.....LL.D. '11
Park, F. W., Fredericton.....B.C.L. '34
Parkins, E. L., Montreal..
B.A. '03, B.C.L. '07
Patch, Frank S., Montreal.....B.A. '03
Patterson, K. B., Montreal.....B.Sc. '22
Patton, D. R., Lakeside, Que...Com. '25
Payne, Chester H., Ottawa.....B.A. '06
Peabody, H. S., Newport, Va..
M.D.C.M. '10
Pearce, Miss Priscilla, Picton....B.A. '32
Peden, Mrs. Ernest, Montreal...B.Sc. '23
Peden, Frank, Montreal.....B.Sc. '99
Peers, Mrs. James H., Burlington, Vt..
B.H.S. '29
Pendrigh, R. M., St. Joley, M.D.C.M. '21
Peers, James H., Burlington, Vt...
M.D.C.M. '31
Pennock, W. B., Ottawa.....B.Sc. '15
Pennoyers, A. R., Montreal..
M.D.C.M. '97
Perry, Brian R., Montreal.....B.Sc. '15
Percival, W. P., Quebec.....Arts '12
Peverley, Fred, Montreal...Past Student

Philpott, N. W., Montreal.....Med. '26
Picard, R. S. C., Toronto.....B.A. '31
Pierce, S. D., Montreal.....B.A. '22
Pittis, Harold, Lakehurst, N.J...Med. '01
Pitts, G. McL., Montreal.....Sci. '08
Porter, C. G., Montreal.....M.Sc. '13
Potter, G. J. Clement, Montreal..B.Sc. '25
Powell, R. E., Montreal.....Med. '08
Powers, Martin, Rockland, Ont...
M.D.C.M. '98
Pratt, C. M., Saint John, N.B...
M.D.C.M. '02
Prentue, N. A., Montreal.....B.A. '10
Pretty, H. G., Montreal...M.D.C.M. '25
Puddicombe, J. F., Ottawa.....Med. '26
Putnam, Alfred A., Montreal.....Sci. '05

Q

Quintin, T. J., Ormstown.....M.D. '00

R

Rabinovitch, J. M., Montreal..
M.D.C.M. '17
Ramsey, K. M., Montreal.....B.Sc. '22
Ratner, Max, Montreal....M.D.C.M. '26
Ray, H. P., Montreal.....B.Sc. '11
Reed, Gordon, Montreal.....B.Sc. '22
Reid, George E., London, Ont...B.A. '15
Reid, T. F., Dover, N.H.....M.D. '27
Reid, William M., Westmount...B.Sc. '86
Reilly, Mrs. W. G., Montreal
Renaud, A. R., Montreal.....Sci. '12
Rhind, Mrs. John, Montreal....B.Sc. '23
Rhind, John, Hampstead....Past Student
Richards, H. A., Ottawa.....B.A. '12
Richardson, C. E., Brownsburg..B.Sc. '11
Riley, George C., Montreal.....B.Sc. '03
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Robb, Bruce, Westmount.....B.Sc. '12
Robbins, E. E., Montreal..M.D.C.M. '06
Robertson, H. M., Victoria, B.C...
M.D.C.M. '97
Robertson, James, Vancouver, B.C...
B.Sc. '14
Robertson, J. H. H., Montreal..
Arts '15, Law '20
Robertson, L., Stratford...M.D.C.M. '01
Robinson, Mrs. B., Montreal....Arts '17
Robinson, W. W., Montreal.....Arts '05
Rodger, R. D., Hammond, N.Y..Med. '30
Rogers, Howard, Montreal.....B.Sc. '31
Rogers, Jas. T., Montreal, M.D.C.M. '04
Roman, C. L., Valleyfield..M.D.C.M. '19
Rosen, L. J., Montreal.....D.D.S. '22
Rosenbaum, J., Montreal.....M.D. '12
Ross, Alan, Montreal.....Med. '27
Ross, Allan C., Ottawa.....B.Sc. '11
Ross, Albert, Montreal.....Med. '14
Ross, C. C., Edmonton.....B.Sc. '09
Ross, D. H., Montreal.....B.Sc. '06
Ross, Herbert, Westmount..
B.A. '96, M.D. '00
Ross, Jas. G., Thetford Mines...B.Sc. '03
Ross, J. W., Montreal.....LL.D. '22
Ross, S. G., Montreal, B.A. '10, M.D. '13
Ross, W. Bruce, Westmount.....B.A. '30
Ross-Ross, Donald, Cornwall....B.Sc. '17
Rounthwaite, F. G., Bermuda....Sci. '16
Rowat, Donald M., Westmount..
B.A. '97, B.C.L. '01
Rowat, H. G., Shawville.....Arts '01
Rutherford, A. C., Edmonton..LL.D. '81
Rutherford, A. S., Westmount...B.Sc. '22
Rutherford, S. F., Westmount.B.A.Sc. '96
Russel, C. K., Montreal..
B.A. '97, M.D.C.M. '01
Ryan, E. A., Montreal.....B.Sc. '12

S

Sancton, E. H., Montreal.....B.Eng. '32
Sargent, A. E., Montreal.....B.Sc. '13
Sawyer, A. R., Chestnut Hill, Mass...
M.D.C.M. '05
Scharfe, E. E., Montreal.....Med. '23
Schuman, C. G., Newport, Vt...Med. '23
Scott, A. Gordon, Cowansville...B.Sc. '14
Scott, Allen N., Montreal.....B.Sc. '12
Scott, D. G., Montreal.....B.Com. '32
Scott, Norman M., Montreal....B.Sc. '14
Scott, L. J., Montreal.....Sci. '23
Scrimger, F. A. C., Montreal..
B.A. '01, M.D.C.M. '05
Scriver, Jessie B., (Mrs.) Montreal..
B.A. '15, M.D.C.M. '22
Scriver, Walter De M., Montreal..
B.A. '15, M.D.C.M. '21
Seale, E. M., Montreal.....Past Student
Segal, J., Bronx, N.Y.....M.D.C.M. '13
Shanks, J. C., Toronto.....M.D.C.M. '81
Shapiro, C. E., Ottawa.....M.D. '22
Sharpe, E. M., Lacombe, Que...Med. '94
Shaw, A. Norman, Westmount...B.A. '08
Shaw, D. A., Montreal.....B.Sc. '12
Shaw, H. S., Montreal.....M.D. '94
Shaw, J. A., Montreal.....Sci. '92
Silver, P. G., Montreal...B.Sc., M.D. '23
Silverman, B., Montreal.....M.D. '21
Simon, R. C., Montreal.....B.Sc. '26
Simpson, J. C. T., Montreal....B.Sc. '07
Sise, Charles F., Montreal.....B.Sc. '97
Sise, Paul F., Montreal.....B.Sc. '01
Smelzer, Donald C., Philadelphia, Pa..
M.D.C.M. '18
Smith, A. L., Montreal.....B.Com. '30
Smith, Mrs. A. L., Montreal....B.Sc. '05
Smith, E. M., Montreal.....B.Sc. '02
Smith, Emerson, Ottawa.....M.D. '15
Spier, J. R., North Hatley..M.D.C.M. '91
Sprague, J. H., Portsmouth, N.H..
M.D.C.M. '34
Sproul, M. J., Cornwall.....M.D. '14
Sproule, G. St. G., Westmount..
B.Sc. '08, M.Sc. '09
Sproule, Mrs. G., Montreal.....B.A. '04
Sproule, J. E., Montreal.....B.Sc. '16
Standish, S. J., Waterloo.....Sci. '19
Starr, F., Montreal.....Med. '23
Stavert, R. E., Westmount.....B.Sc. '14
Stevenson, J. A., Bridgeport, Conn...
App.Sci. '93
Stevenson, James, Quebec.....Med. '01
Stewart, A. J., Montreal.....Med. '10
Stewart, C. C., Montreal.....Med. '27
Stewart, Donald L., Montreal...B.Sc. '24
Stewart, R. B., New Glasgow, N.S...
Sci. '10
Stewart, T. S., Montreal.....B.A. '05
Stirling, L. Brodie, Shawinigan Falls..
B.Sc. '23
Strean, G. J., Montreal, Med. '21, Arts '18
Strong, H. F., Haileybury.....Sci. '10
Strong, Mrs. H. F., Haileybury, Ont...
B.A. '14, P.E. '15
Struthers, R. R., Montreal.....Med. '18
Stuart, E. A., Fredericton Jct..
M.D.C.M. '33
Sutherland, C. G., Montreal..
M.D.C.M. '17
Sutherland, T. W., Wells, B.C...M.D. '12
Sutton, J. C., Montreal.....M.D. '28
Sweeney, G. R., Toronto.....Arts '88
Swift, S. C., Toronto.....B.A. '07
Symonds, V. K., Lachine.....B.A. '21

T

Tait, I. R., Montreal.....B.Sc. '13
Tanner, Miss L. E., Montreal...M.A. '30
Tanton, E. T., Summerside, P.E.I...
M.D.C.M. '08
Taylor, C. W., Montreal.....B.Sc. '01
Taylor, Ernest M., Knowlton..
B.A. '75 & '82
Taylor, R. B., Montreal.....Med. '18
Tees, R. C., Montreal.....B.Com. '33
Thompson, A. E., Montreal.....Med. '13
Thomson, Clarence, Montreal.B.A.Sc. '97
Thompson, F. E., Montreal, M.D.C.M. '90
Thompson, Ernest, Providence..Med. '32
Thompson, J. E., Lennoxville....Arts '99
Throop, W. E., Frankville, Ont..Med. '19
Tidmarsh, C. J., Montreal..
Arts '16, Med. '24
Timberlake, John N., Montreal...Sci. '10
Tory, Henry M., Ottawa..
M.A. '96, D.Sc. '03, LL.D. '08
Traill, Mrs. D. S., Levis.....B.Sc. '29
Trimingham, J. H., Bermuda....B.Sc. '08
Trotter, C. T., St. Johns, Que.....Sci. '09
Turley, E. J., Westmount.....B.Sc. '06
Turnbull, E. G., Barrie, Ont..
M.D.C.M. '05
Turner, C. H., Edmunston, N.B...
M.D.C.M. '32
Turner, W. G., Montreal.....Med. '00

V

Van Wart, Miss H. F., Fredericton, N.B.,
B.H.S. '23
Vaudry, Miss M. O., Lennoxville, M.A. '00
Vaughan, Mrs. S. E., Montreal..M.A. '95
Vaughan, J. M., Mount Vernon, N.Y..
M.D. '23
Vickerson, George L., Montreal..B.Sc. '25
Vineberg, A. M., Montreal.....M.D. '28
Vipond, A. E., Montreal...M.D.C.M. '89
Vipond, Chas. W., Montreal..
M.D.C.M. '95
Vroom, H. H., Montreal.....Sci. '10

W

Wainer, I. J., Montreal.....B.A. '24
Wainer, L. J., Hinsburg, Vt.....Med. '33
Wainwright, S. F. A., Fredericton, N.B.,
M.D.C.M. '97
Walker, M. G., Westmount.....Arts '12
Walsh, A. L., Montreal.....D.D.S. '20
Walsh, J. C., Montreal.....LL.D. '94
Ward, C. V., Montreal.....M.D.C.M. '26
Wasteneys, Mrs. H., Toronto..
B.A. '10, M.A. '12
Waterous, C. L., Brantford.....Sci. '14
Waterous, L. M., Brantford.....Sci. '03
Wathen, J. McK., Montreal....D.D.S. '13
Watson, H. M., Montreal.....B.Sc. '11
Watson, Mrs. E. E., Kingston, R.V.C. '27
Waugh, O. S., Winnipeg...M.D.C.M. '08
Waugh, Theodore R., Montreal..
M.D.C.M. '20
Weir, James, Outremont.....B.Sc. '13
Weldon, R. L., Larchmont, N.Y., B.Sc. '17
Whitcomb, F. O., Montreal.....B.Sc. '07
Whiteside, O. E. S., Sarnia, Ont...
B.A.Sc. '94, M.Sc. '00
Whittemore, Mrs. H., Montreal..Arts '18
Whittemore, C. R., Montreal....B.Sc. '23
Wilkes, F. C. D., Toronto.....B.Sc. '04
Williams, E. J., Montreal.....M.D. '97
Williamson, N. T., Montreal..
M.D.C.M. '20
Wilkie, Archibald, Montreal..
M.D.C.M. '23
Wilson, J. K., Montreal.....B.Sc. '21
Wilson, R. C., Cumberland, Ont., B.Sc. '01
Winder, J. B., Lennoxville, M.D.C.M. '05
Wisdom, Miss J. B., Montreal...Arts '07
Wisebarg, Max, Montreal..M.D.C.M. '29
Wolstein, E., Ottawa.....M.D.C.M.
Wood, H. W., Montreal, Arts '07, Sci. '11
Wood, A. B., Montreal.....B.A. '92
Wright, Clifton, Barbadoes.....B.Sc. '05
Wright, C. H., Halifax.....B.Sc. '96
Wright, R. P., Montreal...M.D.C.M. '08
Wurtele, J. S. H., Westmount...B.Sc. '04
Wyatt, Miss W. L., Summerside, P.E.I.,
Arts '17
Wylde, C. F., Montreal....M.D.C.M. '88

Y

Yorston, Louis, Pictou.....B.Sc. '99
Young, A. W., Montreal.....Med. '20
Young, H. M., Iroquois Falls, Ont...
M.D.C.M. '19
Young, Miss L. A., Charlottetown..
B.A. '97

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Every year thousands of Wills become obsolete because their makers fail to bring them up-to-date . . . Hidden away in safe deposit boxes, many of these documents bequeath forgotten property to persons who no longer exist and name executors already dead !

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Deaths

ADAM, JOSEPH, B.C.L. '78, K.C., in Montreal, on September 8, 1936.

ANDERSON, MRS. W. B., wife of Brigadier W. B. Anderson, B.A.Sc. '98, C.M.G., in Kingston, on November 12, 1936.

BARRINGTON, FREDERICK H., B.A. '01, B.Sc. '06, in Chicago, in September, 1936.

BAYFIELD, GEOFFREY E., M.D. '98, in Liverpool, England, on September 12, 1936.

BLACK, VAUGHN E., M.D. '10, in Moose Jaw, Sask., on September 14, 1936.

BULLOCK, HON. WILLIAM S., past student, M.L.C., in Roxton Pond, Que., on November 13, 1936.

COLE, MRS. FREDERICK, mother of the late Lt.-Col. F. M. Cole, B.C.L. '97; of Arthur A. Cole, B.A. '91, B.Sc. '94, M.A. '97, of New Liskeard, Ontario; G. Percy Cole, B.Sc. '03, M.Sc. '05, of Montreal and L. Heber Cole, B.Sc. '06, of Ottawa.

COLLINS, DAVID CHRISTOPHER, infant son of Rev. S. R. Collins, B.A. '23 and Mrs. Collins (Jean Gurd, B.A. '25) in Montreal, on October 31, 1936.

CUMMING, MRS. A., widow of Alison Cumming, M.D. '05, in Montreal, on October 13, 1936.

EDMISON, MRS. T. J., widow of Rt. Rev. T. J. Edmison, and mother of Ralph W. Edmison, D.D.S. '19, in Toronto, on October 19, 1936.

FOSTER, MRS. G. G., widow of Hon. George G. Foster, B.C.L. '81, and mother of George B. Foster, B.C.L. '20, in Montreal, on September 15, 1936.

FRY, FREDERICK M., B.A. '90, M.D. '94, in Montreal, on September 18, 1936.

GRANT, LT.-COL. JAMES A., M.D. '82, in Banff, Alberta, on September 19, 1936.

GREENE, EDWARD K., father of Leslie K. Greene, B.Sc. '20, in Leamington Spa, England, on September 21, 1936.

GRIFFITH, DR. A. R., father of Hugh B. G. Griffith, B.A. '14; of Harold R. Griffith, B.A. '14, M.D. '22; and J. J. Griffith, M.D. '24, all of Montreal, in Montreal, on September 2, 1936.

HINGSTON, LADY, widow of the Hon. Sir William H. Hingston, M.D. '51, in Montreal, on November 7, 1936.

IRVING, JOHN A., father of H. Clifford Irving, B.A. '17, in Nelson, B.C., in October, 1936.

JOHNSTON, ALBERT, M.D. '92, in Montreal, on October 25, 1936.

KING, JESSE E., B.A. '28, in Montreal, on September 20, 1936.

KLOTZ, OSKAR, M.D. '06, in Toronto, on November 3, 1936.

LANE, HON. CAMPBELL, B.A. '79, B.C.L. '81, in Montreal, on September 19, 1936.

McNAUGHTON, JOHN G., B.A. '31, accidentally killed in Geneva, Switzerland, on November 9, 1936.

MOYNIHAN, BARON BERKLEY GEORGE ANDREW, LL.D. '30, in London, England, on September 7, 1936.

MURRAY, GEORGE ERNEST, B.Sc. '11, M.Sc. '12, in Trail, B.C., on November 7, 1936.

OUGHTRED, WILLIAM T., father of Lawrence W. Oughtred, B.Sc. '11, St. Lambert, Que., and of Clifford T. Oughtred, B.A. '15, of Kimberley, B.C., in Marbleton, Que., on October 26, 1936.

PITTS, HERBERT H., father of H. H. Pitts, M.D. '18, in Vancouver, on July 27, 1936.

REDDY, HERBERT LIONEL, B.A. '73, M.D. '76, in Montreal, on November 4, 1936.

REEVE, HERBERT A., B.Sc. '29, M.Sc. '31, Ph.D. '33, in Buckingham, Que., in October, 1936.

REXFORD, REV. ELSON I., B.A. '76, M.A. '02, LL.D. '04, in Montreal, on October 21, 1936.

ROSE, REV. DR. S. P., father of Prof. Herbert J. Rose, B.A. '04, of St. Andrew's University and of Harold E. A. Rose, B.C.L. '17, of Montreal, in Montreal, on October 18, 1936.

SCULLY, MRS. W. E., mother of Frank J. Scully, M.D. '17, of Montreal, in Saint John, N.B., on October 10, 1936.

SECORD, EDWARD R., M.D. '00, in Brantford, Ont., on September 24, 1936.

SMITH, SHOLTS, past student, in St. Helier, New Zealand, in September, 1936.

TRENHOLME, HENRY RICHARD, B.Sc. '96, in Montreal, on October 16, 1936.

WAIN, MRS. E. J., wife of Eric J. Wain, B.Sc. '22, in Montreal, on August 22, 1936.

WEBSTER, JAMES STEWART, B.Sc. '26, in Ottawa, on October 4, 1936.

Births

ALLWORTH—In Montreal, on August 8, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Allworth (Dorothy Macdonald, B.A. '29), a daughter.

BOSWELL—In Troy, N.Y., on August 19, to H. Aird Boswell, M.D. '31, and Mrs. Boswell, a daughter.

BUDGE—In Montreal, on October 3, to Campbell Budge, past student, and Mrs. Budge, a son.

BRYSON—In Mussooree, India, on October 3, to Mr. and Mrs. Christopher L. Bryson (Jane Howard, B.A. '29), a son.

CONSIGLIO—In Montreal, on August 22, to W. Consiglio, B.Com. '29, and Mrs. Consiglio, a son.

COUSENS—In Montreal, on August 22, to Kingsley Cousens, B.Com. '32, and Mrs. Cousens (Phyllis Bennett, B.A. '34), a daughter.

CRANDALL—In Montreal, on September 1, to John Crandall, past student, and Mrs. Crandall, a daughter.

FINK—In Ottawa, on August 14, to C. T. Fink, M.D. '21, and Mrs. Fink, a daughter. (Died August 27).

FORSYTH—In Montreal, on September 29, to Rev. D. I. Forsyth, B.A. '26, and Mrs. Forsyth, a son.

HOWARD—In Montreal, on October 13, to T. Palmer Howard, B.A. '31, B.C.L. '34, and Mrs. Howard, a daughter.

KOLBER—In Montreal, on September 20, to Moe Kolber, D.D.S. '19, and Mrs. Kolber, a son.

McLEOD—In Montreal, on October 1, to R. N. McLeod, B.Sc. '23, and Mrs. McLeod, a son.

MARTIN—In Montreal, on October 17, to N. Leslie Martin, D.D.S. '27, and Mrs. Martin, a daughter.

MUIRHEAD—In Arvida, on September 24, to Mr. and Mrs. Arnold G. Muirhead (Gwendolyn D. Brodie, B.Sc. '26), a daughter.

PRATT—In Montreal, on September 28, to R. John Pratt, B.Arch. '33, and Mrs. Pratt, a son.

QUINTIN—In Valleyfield, Que., on September 4, to T. J. Quintin, M.D. '30, and Mrs. Quintin, of Ormstown, Que., a son.

REDPATH—In Montreal, on September 24, to J. B. Redpath, B.Sc. '31, and Mrs. Redpath (Margaret Stockton, B.A. '31), of Sigma Mines, Bourlamaque, a son.

RIORDON—In Springs, Transvaal, on June 28, to C. H. Riordon, B.Sc. '26, M.Sc. '27, and Mrs. Riordon (Ernestine Ellis, past student), a son.

RORKE—In Toronto, on March 15, to Charles B. Rorke, B.Sc. '23, and Mrs. Rorke, a daughter.

ROSS—In Montreal, on October 9, to James Ross, M.D. '24, and Mrs. Ross, a daughter.

WALLINGFORD—In New Liskeard, Ont., on September 22, to Dr. F. M. Wallingford, past student, and Mrs. Wallingford, of Cobalt, Ont., a son.

WIGHTMAN—In Halifax, on October 8, to John Wightman, B.Sc. '22, and Mrs. Wightman, a daughter.

Marriages

ALEXANDER—In New York, on September 27, Miss Frances Strakosch, to Benjamin Alexander, B.Sc. '22, M.D. '25, of Montreal.

ALEXANDER—In Westmount, Que., on October 31, Miss Stella Frosst, to James M. Alexander, M.D. '34.

ARUNDEL—In Stonewall, Man., Miss Nancy Arundel, past student, to Ronald D. Henderson.

AUSTIN—In Grand'Mere, Que., Miss Evelyn R. Austin, past student, to Charles F. McCullough.

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Lionel A. Forsyth, K.C.
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Marriages

(Continued from previous page)

BAXT-ORTENBERG—In London, England, on October 25, Miss Judith Ortenberg, B.Sc. '36, to Lawrence Baxt, B.Sc. '33, M.Sc. '34.

BIRNIE—In Westmount, on September 17, Miss Hazel Patricia Briggs, to Garfield Sutherland Birnie, B.Com. '31, both of Montreal.

BLAYLOCK—In Montreal, on November 9, Miss Constance Margaret (Nancy) Thacker, to Peter Woodburn Blaylock, B.Sc. '34, son of the late Colonel H. W. Blaylock, B.C.L. '03, and of Mrs. Blaylock, Montreal.

BUTTERFIELD-BARBOUR—In Saint John, N.B., on November 14, Miss Deborah Matthew Barbour, B.A. '35, to Dudley St. George Butterfield, B.Com. '34, of Bermuda.

CHRISTMAS—In Montreal, on October 1, Miss Marcelle Antoinette Hudon, to William Richard Christmas, B.Sc. '29, both of Montreal.

COOPER-AIRD—In Montreal, on September 26, Miss Dorothy Mildred Aird, B.H.S. '32, to Thompson Benedict Cooper, B.S.A. '31, of Toronto.

COOPER—In Montreal, on November 8, Miss Blema Cooper, B.A. '32, to Abe Miller, of Cornwall, Ont.

CORBET—In Saint John, N.B., on August 29, Miss Constance Visart Mullin, to A. A. Gordon Corbet, M.D. '32, both of Saint John.

CUMMINGS-FENTON—On September 19, Miss Frances Fenton, B.A. '34, to V. P. Cummings, M.D. '31.

DETLOR—In Tisdale, Sask., on August 25, Miss Margaret Alexandra Baxter, of Vancouver, B.C., to Rev. W. Lyall Detlor, B.A. '30, M.A. '31, of Melfort, Sask.

DORKEN-MACARTNEY—In Westmount, on September 26, Miss Kathleen Gertrude Macartney, past student, to Walter Dorken, B.Eng. '33, both of Montreal.

DUNNE—In Ottawa, on September 24, Miss Anna Pearl Knier, of Philadelphia, Pa., to Francis Sidney Dunne, M.D. '27, of Ottawa, Ont.

DUNTON—In Montreal, on October 26, Miss Ellen N. Hart, to Wilson E. Dunton, past student, both of Montreal.

EBERTS—In Montreal, on November 12, Miss Elizabeth Evelyn MacDougall, daughter of Gordon W. MacDougall, B.A. '91, B.C.L. '94, and Mrs. MacDougall, to Edmond Howard Eberts, B.A. '28, B.C.L. '31, son of E. M. Eberts, M.D. '97, and Mrs. Eberts, all of Montreal.

EDSON—In Montreal, on June 30, Miss Doris Edson, B.A. '30, to Gordon A. Potter.

FINDLAY—In October, Miss Frances Margaret King, of Ottawa, to Gordon Hamilton Findlay, M.Sc. '32, Ph.D. '34, of Beloeil, Que.

FONG—In Hamilton, Ont., on October 31, Miss Lennie Mae Jung, to William Hin Fong, B.Sc. '28, of Montreal.

GARDNER—In Montreal, on October 3, Miss Patricia Mitchell, daughter of the late Hon. W. G. Mitchell, B.C.L. '01, to James E. Gardner, past student, all of Montreal.

GIRDWOOD—In Montreal, on September 19, Miss Edna Florence Mackay, to Charles Percival Girdwood, B.Eng. '33, of Cobalt, Ont.

GODFREY—In Kirkland Lake, Ont., on September 26, Miss Elnora Mary Murphy, to John Edward Godfrey, B.Sc. '30.

GRUNDY—In Kingsey, Que., on August 22, Miss Alice E. Lyster, to Harry E. Grundy, B.C.L. '30, of Sherbrooke, Que.

HELD—In Westmount, on September 8, Miss Wilma Marotzke, of Salt Lake City, Utah, to Albert Edward Held, M.D. '30, of Brooklyn, N.Y.

HUNTER—In Ottawa, in September, Miss Dora Mary Lilian Heeney, to Albert William Smith Hunter, B.S.A. '32, M.Sc. '34.

HUTCHISON—In Montreal, on September 30, Miss Ada Madeleine Hutchison, past student, to Melvyn Graham Angus, of Toronto.

JACOBSEN-BINMORE—In Montreal, on September 18, Miss Mary Elizabeth Binmore, B.A. '28, M.A. '33, to Eric Rivers Jacobsen, B.Sc. '29, M.Eng. '32, both of Montreal.

JOHNSON—In Montreal, on September 19, Miss Elspeth Maxwell Edington, to Robert Edward Johnson, B.S.A. '30, M.Sc. '32, both of Montreal.

JOHNSON-THOMPSON—In St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, N.B., on September 26, Miss Lois Anne Thompson, B.A. '33, to Walter Henry Johnson, B.Sc. '33, of Toronto.

LEWIS—In Fort Steele, B.C., on November 7, Miss Ruth Webb, to William Westema Lewis, past student, of Fort Steele.

LIVINGSTONE—In Lake Simcoe, on September 5, Miss Joyce Livingstone, past student, to Ray R. Mambert, of Oakville, Ont.

LYNN—In Montreal, on September 18, Miss Eva Gertrude Laughlin, Montreal, to Rev. Joseph H. Lynn, past student, Dundee, Que.

MacCALLUM—In Montreal, on September 23, Miss Mildred Edythe Robinson Boon, to Thurlow Blackburn MacCallum, D.D.S. '25, of Buckingham, Que.

MACKAY—In Montreal, on August 15, Miss Rose Enid Chambers, to Donald Douglas Mackay, past student, of Arvida, Que.

MacKAY—In Montreal, on September 24, Miss Mary Agnes Joly de Lotbiniere, to Robert de Wolfe MacKay, B.A. '28, B.C.L. '32, both of Montreal.

McLELLAN—In Montreal, on October 28, Miss A. Mildred McLellan, B.A. '24, to Wilfred B. Earl.

MacLEOD—In New Haven, Conn., on October 17, Miss Beatrice Fullerton Beach, to Prof. Robert Brodie MacLeod, B.A. '26, of Swarthmore, Pa.

MANION—In Westmount, on October 10, Miss Andrée Hurtubise, to Robert J. Manion, B.A. '35, of Ottawa.

MANVILLE—In Sharinavan, Sask., on July 27, Miss Palma L. Fieve, to Alfred E. Manville, B.Sc. '26.

MERSEREAU—In Montreal, on October 31, Miss Norma Harrison, to Harris Coburn Mersereau, B.Sc. '32, of Shawinigan Falls, Que., son of H. C. Mersereau, M.D. '05, and Mrs. Mersereau, Montreal.

MINNES—In Baltimore, Md., on October 3, Miss Margaret Whitehead, to James Fortin Minnes, M.D. '34, of Ottawa.

PAINTER-MERKLEY—In Shawinigan Falls, Que., on October 19, Miss Gertrude Eileen Merkley, past student, of Moose Jaw, Sask., to Gilbert Walter Painter, B.Eng. '33, of Toronto.

PURCELL—In Huntingdon, Que., in September, Miss Annie Ruth Hamilton, to Harold Elston Purcell, D.D.S. '25, both of Huntingdon.

REID-WILLIAMSON—In Montreal, on September 26, Miss Ruth Alexandra Williamson, B.A. '27, to Robert Grant Reid, M.D. '28, both of Montreal.

ROLLIT—In August, Miss Marcelle Charlotte Vanier, to John Buchanan Rollit, B.A. '31, M.A. '32, Ph.D. '34, both of Montreal.

RYAN—In Montreal, on November 14, Miss A. Kathleen Ryan, past student, to John S. Fralich.

SCOTT—On September 12, Miss Irene Scott, B.A. '20, to Angus Taylor.

SHEARER-MOXLEY—In Windsor, Ont., on October 10, Miss Catherine Isabelle Moxley, Phys. Ed. '32, of Windsor, Ont., to James Brodie Shearer, past student, Montreal.

SMITH—In London, England, in September, Miss Irene Winnifred Macartney, of Wiarton, Ont., to Greig Binny Smith, M.Com. '31, of Ottawa.

SOZANSKY-MURRAY—In Westmount, on October 3, Miss Mae F. Murray, B.A. '27, M.A. '28, to John Sozansky, B.Sc. '29.

SPAFFORD—On October 17, Miss Ruth Randolph McMaster, of Easton, Pa., to Earle Spafford, past student, of Montreal.

STEWART-HOLLAND—In Westmount, on September 19, Miss Eleanor Isobel Holland, B.A. '31, to Colin Edward Cunningham Stewart, past student, both of Montreal.

STOCKWELL-MARTIN—In Lake Park, Vt., on August 29, Miss Maud Elizabeth Martin, B.A. '27, to Herman Goodhue Stockwell, past student, both of Stanstead, Que.

STUART—In Montreal, on September 28, Miss Katherine Somerville Winfield, of Halifax, N.S., to Edwin Alexander Stuart, M.D. '33, of Montreal.

STURDEE-JENKINS—In Westmount, on September 19, Miss Ethelwyn Vivian Jenkins, past student, to Charles Parker Sturdee, B.Eng. '34, both of Montreal.

TEDFORD—In Campbellton, N.B., on September 16, Miss Vera Jean Adams, to Edmund Hayward Tedford, B.Eng. '33, of Montreal.

THOMSON—In Montreal, on October 24, Miss Marjorie Yvonne Dallman, to Elihu Thomson, B.Sc. '31, both of Montreal.

TOOKE—In Montreal, on October 21, Miss Gretchen Morecroft Tooke, B.A. '34, daughter of F. T. Tooke, B.A. '95, M.D. '99, and Mrs. Tooke, to George Climie Fraser, all of Montreal.

TROW—In Montreal, on October 16, Miss Elizabeth Lownsbrough Trow, past student, to Malcolm Prime Reilly, son of W. G. Reilly, M.D. '95, and Mrs. Reilly, all of Montreal.

WAKEFIELD—In Montreal, in October, Miss Marjorie Isobel Taylor, to William Wakefield, M.D. '35.

Lost Addresses

Any information in regard to the Graduates listed below will be welcomed by the Graduates' Society, Executive Office, McGill University, Montreal.

FACULTY OF ARTS

'60
Kennedy, John

'64
Muir, John

'67
Mackenzie, John

'69
Russell, Henry
Lewis, Albert

'72
Allworth, John

'73
Allan, James G.

'74
Thomas, Henry

'76
Gray, William H.

'78
McKillop, Ronald

'79
Dickson, George
McConnell, Richard G.

'80
Craig, James A.

'83
McLeod, Norman
Scrimger, Alexander

'84
MacFarlane, James A.

'85
Cameron, David
Ferguson, John A.
Grant, Andrew S.

'86
Holdne, Edgar
Wallace, William

'87
Chubb, Sydney
Nichols, William

'88
Larkin, Frederick
Lindsay, Norman
Thurlow, Harold

'89
Robertson, Adam

'90
Craig, Hugh
MacGregor, A. M.

'91
McCullough, Robert
Young, Henry

'92
Blanchford, Henry
Gutherie, Donald
Livingstone, Neil
MacLennan, Kenneth
Pritchard, William
Reeves, Archibald

'93
McGerrigle, John A.
Robertson, Albert John

'94
Naylor, Henry A.

'95
Wallace, James M.
Weir, George

'96
McMartin, Thomas
Watt, James Craig
Young, Stephen

'97
Ashdowne, Charles R.
Boyce, W. S. P.
MacLean, Samuel
Ryan, William A.

'98
Moore, William
Prudham, William
Ross, Arthur B.
Turner, William

'99
MacGregor, James A.
Rice, Horace G.

'00
Laverie, James R.
Radford, Edward A.
Stewart, Donald

'01
MacLeod, Angus

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'02
Brown, Albert Victor
Munn, William C.

'04
Marshall, W. W.

'05
Colgrove, William G.

'06
MacLeod, Alex
Smith, Charles A.
McTaggart, Donald

'07
Bridgette, Samuel
McCann, Walter E.

'08
Chandler, Edward F.
Emerson, John
Salt, Alexander
Williams, Charles

'09
Hindley, Wilbur R.
Holden, Herbert
Moodie, Robert

'10
Gordon, T.
Manning, Viril Z.
Marshall, William E.
Prentice, Norman A.
Skaling, Arthur

'11
Armstrong, Thomas E.
Boyd, James Bruce
Davidson, Roy A.
MacLeod, John V.

'12
Booth, Walter P.
Chenier, Armand
Gronier, Joseph
Holland, Richard R.
Lindsay, William
Johnson, Herbert L.
Quigley, William

'13
Bradley, W. James
Davidson, Frank C.
Stevenson, Reginald

'14
McTavish, Charles
Millson, Alvin E.
Moorison, Donald M.
Moodie, Stanley F.
Samson, Percy
Smith, Wilfred

'15
Denny, Joseph
Donaghue, David
McLena, John J.
MacNaughton, Ronald
McNeil, Chester W.
Quin, Frank A.
Ritchie, Rae G.
Ross, William

'16
Atkins, J. A.
Clark, C. N.
Schwartz, Bernard
Stead, Joseph A.

'17
Clark, R. J.
Gallay, Abraham
Lebel, Joseph A.

'18
Tartak, Elias

'20
McRae, Roderick A.

'21
Fife, Henry M.
McMinn, Alexander
Raphael, Maxwell

'22
McDougall, James M.
Shea, Daniel F.
White, Harold

'23
Bourgoine, Henri
McIntyre, Thomas A.

'24
Fotos, John
Hutton, Thomas G.
Morrison, Donald M.

'25
Blundell, Stanley F.
Levy, Gordon
James, Alexander
McPhail, Hugh
Ross, Francis G.
Stewart, Robert N.
Wilson, Dudley

'26
Abromovitch, Joseph
Becker, L. Mortimer
Doushkess, Milton
Gorrie, Graeme Y.
Hewson, Charles G.
Jardine, Jack W.
Mintzberg, Samuel
Moseley, H. F.
Swartz, Max L.
Swift, Earle L.

'27
Altner, Harry
Damaske, Hans E.
Francis, Selby W.
Garelick, Alexander
Kachengsky, Leo
Pemberton, John S.
Seaman, Alfred

'28
Burnett, Dillon
Fish, Nathan
Graham, Gavin T.
Larken, Edward A.
Marshall, William F.
Musselman, Barnet
Rosenfeld, Hirsch
Rosenfeld, Jacob
Salmon, Isidore J.
Silverman, Archibald
Smith, Desmond H.
Syme, Frank
Weber, Willard J.

'29
Adney, Harvey
Doak, K. L.
Donald, Henry G.
Ein, Myer T.
Flanz, Joseph
Levin, Robert
Marks, Lawrence
Magid, Milach
Pacaud, Charles E.
Rabinovitch, Samuel
Thom, Alexander

'30
Bishop, William S.
Freedman, Joseph H.
Lavencrow, Monty M.
MacDonald, John W.
Martin, Rochford K.
Mitashefsky, A.
Noseworthy, Nathan
Perelmuter, M. M.
Pollard, S. Lister
Pursley, Robert
Sichel, Manley R.
Taylor, George I.
Zlotruck, Mortimer
Schacter, Sam N.

'31
Gotlieb, Jack
Ogilvie, Douglas R.
Poland, George H.

'32
Berry, John W.
Goodstone, Gerald L.
Mackenzie, Archibald
Prazoff, Isidore
Ritchie, Arthur
Smith, Ronald
Watson, Thomas

'33
Frankel, Irwin A.
Mackenzie, Kenneth R.
Mercer, William C.
Quonq, Disney

'34
Beatts, Patrick T. M.
Glassey, Joseph H.
Janikun, Seymour
Ogilvie, Ian
MacLean, Robert W.
Martin, Henry D.
Millward, James

'35
Brusiloosky, David
Poole, Aquila J.

SCIENCE IN ARTS (B.Sc. in Arts)

'24
Miller, J. Samuel

'25
Bulgin, James D.
Smith, Arthur M.

'28
Kramer, Saul S.
Perry, Stanley S.

'29
Bercovitch, Meyer R.
Miller, Samuel

'30
Friedman, Moses H.





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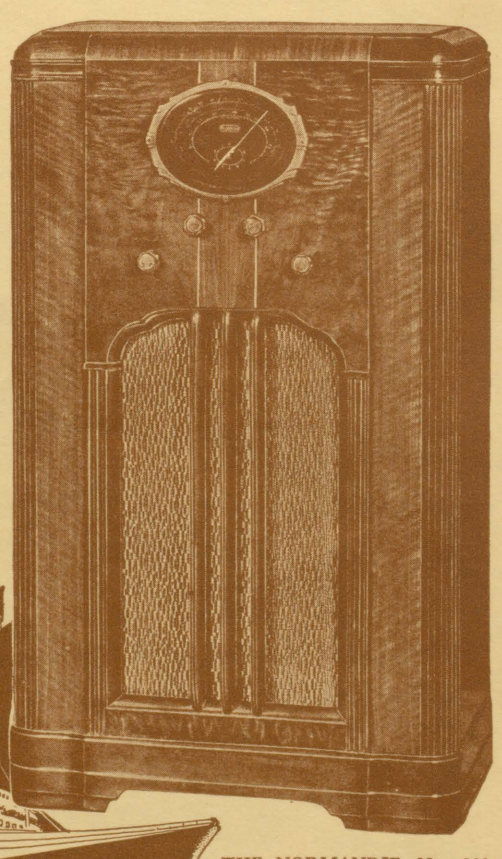
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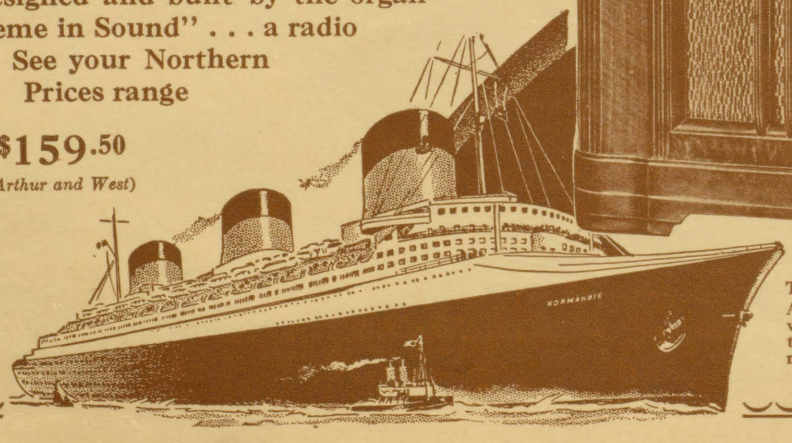
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VOLUME 18 SPRING, 1937 NUMBER 2

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FOUNDED 1855
INCORPORATED 1880

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SOIL SCIENCE AT MACDONALD COLLEGE
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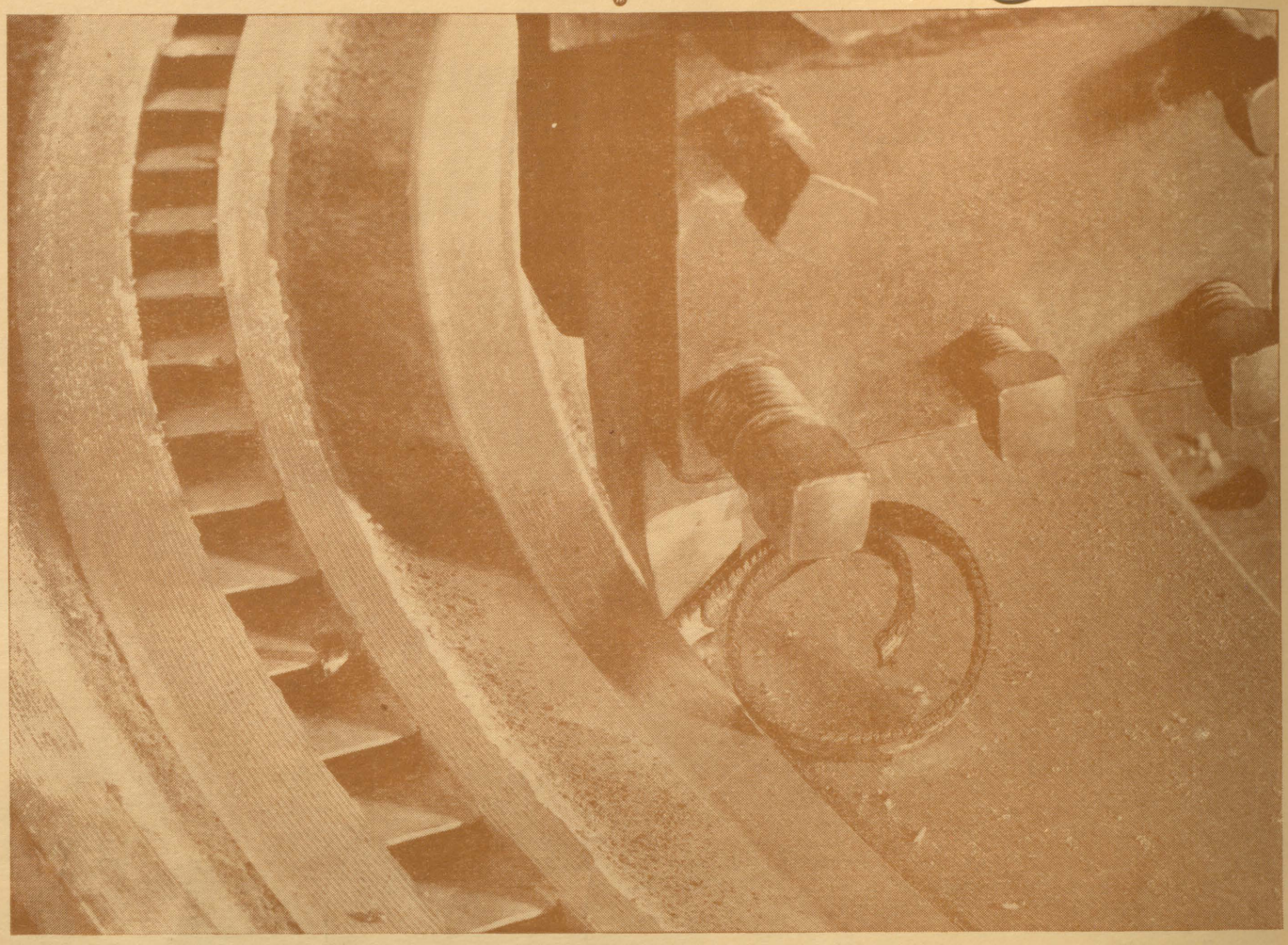
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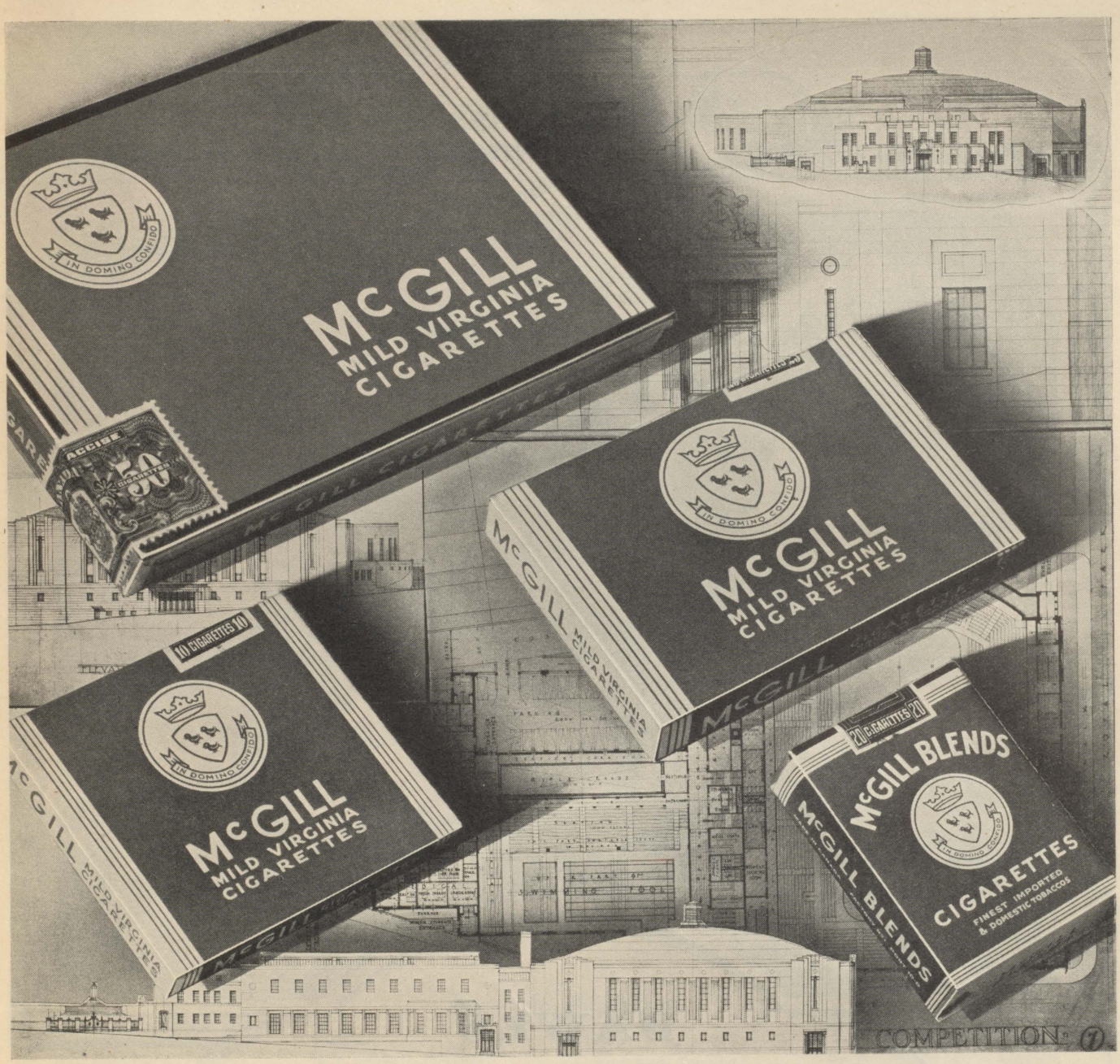
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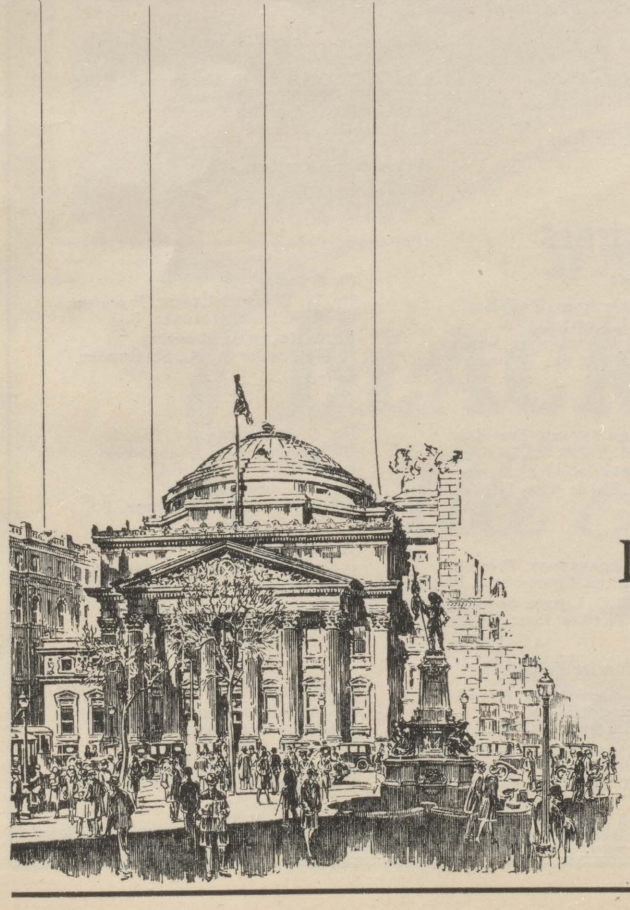
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THE CANADIAN LEGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Envoy Extraordinary

Sir Herbert Marler Talks to McGill News Readers

By L. S. B. SHAPIRO

THERE is something charming yet stately about the building on Massachusetts Avenue that houses the Canadian Legation. Something imposing and essentially Canadian about its solid appearance as you proceed along a short driveway to the entrance; something warm and equally Canadian about the Corporal of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police who takes your coat and hat and shows you to a reception room.

You wonder why the atmosphere in this building should be so different from that of the official Washington you have been viewing during the day. But you don't wonder for long. You know just as soon as you have met Sir Herbert Marler, "Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in respect of the Dominion of Canada at Washington, U.S.A." You realize that the Legation has taken on the spirit of its dominating personality. Sir Herbert is at once keen, friendly, scholarly, efficient; at once a man and a statesman.



SIR HERBERT M. MARLER, K.C.M.G.

You would like him to talk about McGill? There is something in his quiet smile that confesses that he would like to talk about McGill too.

Sir Herbert entered Arts in 1892 and studied in that faculty for three years—in the old Arts building, he reminds you. He thinks for a moment and remembers the names of Dr. H. M. Tory who taught mathematics; Dr. Neville Norton Evans, then a lecturer in chemistry; Dr. Charles C. Colby, then lecturer in history—"These are men whom I remember with great affection. Each of them spent many years in the teaching profession, and I am sure there are hundreds like myself who still have the very highest regard for them."

Then came Law—in 1895—and another flow of names, fondly remembered. In that year the Dean was Dr. N. W. Trenholme. Later, Dr. L. H. Davidson took Dr. Trenholme's place, and after that Dr. F. P. Walton was Dean for the remainder of Sir Herbert's course.

"In the class just before I graduated," Sir Herbert recounted, "there were men like Aimé Geoffrion, Gordon MacDougall and the late Peers Davidson. All of these made outstanding names for themselves in Canada. I remember also S. G. Archibald who later went to Cairo. There were also the much loved Claud Hickson and Jack Cook. Many others could be easily mentioned and are affectionately remembered."

Sir Herbert also spoke warmly of his father, the late W. de M. Marler, who for nearly forty years lectured on the Law of Real Estate and was later made Professor Emeritus. "His lectures I well remember as do many others practising the legal profession," he said. He continued by saying that there was no doubt at all that one's training at college, one's professors and the friends which are made in college days all have a very potent influence on the life of the individual. He said that while after leaving college he had no intention of entering public life that, being fortunately or unfortunately of a serious temperament, he had some place in his mind the idea of some day doing so.

Sir Herbert after leaving college practised his profession as a notary of the Province of Quebec

for twenty years before entering public life. He said he had been associated with his late father for thirty years in the practise of his profession. He thought that he had been most fortunate in that association which had been most happy. To the inestimable and valued help of his father he attributed to a very great extent any success he might have achieved in life.

But the period of reminiscing was short. Sir Herbert was asked to touch on other topics, to dip into experience as well as memory. As Canada's first Minister to Japan from 1929 to 1936, he had been the Dominion's representative in the Orient and a pioneer in building up his country's relations with the world outside its borders. As chief of the Legation in Washington he is the principal link between Canada and its good customer and neighbour.

From the halls of the old Arts Building to the Legation in Washington! Sir Herbert must have so much to say to the young men of Canada. He settled back ever so slightly in his chair and spoke slowly, thoughtfully.

"In the early days of a man's professional life he is naturally ambitious and should, if he wants to make a success of his profession, devote all his energies to his work. No one can blame any man, in fact he should be commended, for devoting all his energies to his chosen profession. As however his life progresses—and indeed during his professional activities—he should keep in touch with conditions in his own country and abroad. In Canada he should particularly remember that from the days of 1898, and for over a full decade afterwards, conditions have materially changed to what they are at the present time. We of the older generation remember of course with pride the services of Canadians in the Great War. The War, however, and our part in the War naturally very heavily increased our national debt. It did however far more than that. It changed our status from that of a people which theretofore had had autonomy in respect to its internal affairs only to that of a nation which now has complete control of its external affairs as well. That is a most important factor which the young man of today should fully realize. He should appreciate the fact that the colonial days of Canada are long past.

"Today Canada is a free and sovereign nation. Nationhood has however brought with it great responsibilities. Today we are obliged to provide not only for the interest on our national debt but for other great expenditures as well which were not even dreamed of two decades ago. The interest on our national debt alone today is far greater than the total of all our federal expenditures before the War. All this affects our national life and, our national life being affected, the life of the individual is affected also. It is therefore of the greatest importance that the young college-educated man of today should take an active interest in the internal affairs of his country as well as those of an external nature. He should constantly remember that it is public opinion which influences the government of his country. A government under our democratic system can only proceed to the extent it may have public opinion behind it. Government is merely the representation of the people's will—or in other words public opinion. The college-educated man on his part can and should be a very important factor by reason of his educational training and otherwise in directing the formation of that very public opinion which is the actual foundation of government itself. There is an old and true saying attributed to Abraham Lincoln which says, 'He who is able to direct public opinion is able to direct government just so much.' There is no truer saying and the college-bred man of today is fully expected by the older generation to play his part in our national life. The internal affairs of Canada are, of course, of great importance but insofar as external affairs are concerned they are of great importance also—in fact external affairs in respect to Canada are of even more importance than they are in relation to the affairs of many another nation.

"When one speaks of external affairs one does not necessarily mean alone political contacts and reactions. They, it is true, are of importance nowadays. As a matter of fact political affairs and economic affairs are nowadays so interwoven that it is next to impossible to distinguish between them. The diplomatic agent constantly finds that where he scratches the surface of a political agreement he will find some economic factor underneath. Where he disturbs some economic agreement he will at once arouse a storm of political protest. Canada abroad is interested in its political contacts but particularly interested in its economic contacts. Those economic contacts are essential on account of the huge national structure which has been erected in Canada. That structure is the result of the courage, ability and perseverance of our forefathers. It is something of which we should be and are extremely proud. It consists of thousands of miles of railroads, millions of acres of arable land, of great forest industries, mines, fisheries and our industrial establishments. These are all to the good provided they can be kept working. If however they are not kept working then overhead eats them

up and they die and the national life of Canada, if they are idle too long, dies with them.

"On the other hand it must also be appreciated that when our national structure is working it produces and its products must be sold. The average man on the street in Canada does not entirely realize that we in Canada are only able to consume internally or in Canada not more than seventy per cent. of our national production. The other thirty per cent. must be sold abroad. Those who have studied business affairs realize that if only seventy per cent. of a production is sold very often one will find the concern is operating at a loss. It is the other thirty per cent. which produces profit. In this other thirty per cent. in respect to Canada is included many of our great natural products. We must for example sell not less than sixty per cent. of our wheat abroad in a good crop year, not less than eighty per cent. of our metals, fully that percentage of our paper products and so on down a very important list. It follows from all this that if our products are not sold abroad our great national structure cannot work full time and if it does not it means that our railways are correspondingly idle and overhead costs become excessive, employment becomes less and the whole national life of the country is adversely affected.

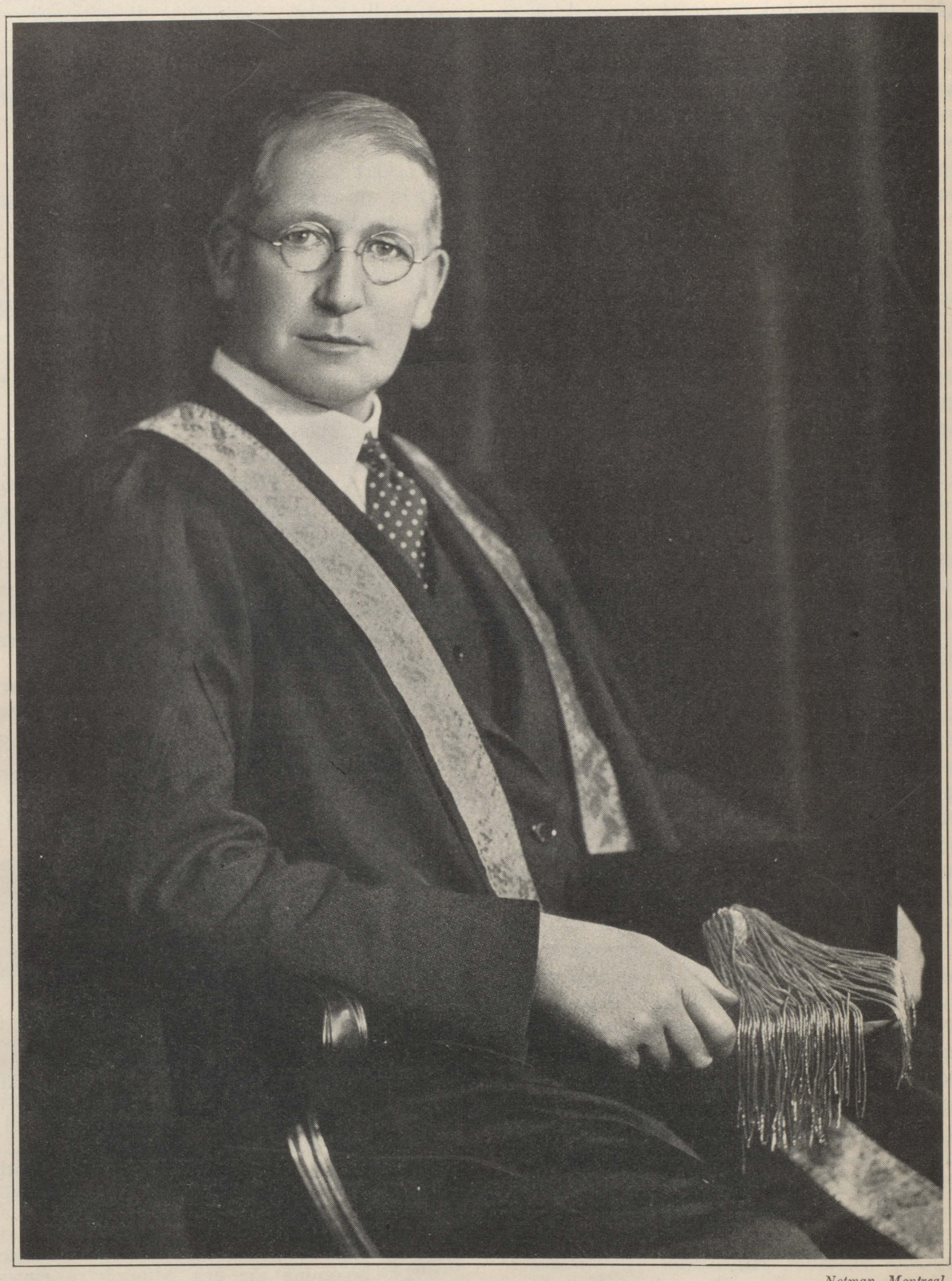
"All of this is of supreme importance to the young man in college today. He goes out into the world highly educated as a doctor, lawyer, engineer or in some other highly trained profession. He has something to sell just as much as everyone else has something to sell. He has his services to sell. If there is not the means in Canada to buy those services he cannot sell them and he is idle—and the people of Canada cannot buy his services unless they themselves are in turn employed. You therefore come to the full circle. If our national structure is working full-time everybody is employed. There is prosperity. There is room for the sale of professional services and products. If however that national structure and its industries are not fully employed there is slackness and unemployment.

"There is therefore a direct connection between our national structure and the external affairs of our country and such being the case there is also a direct relationship between that structure and the foreign service of Canada. Our foreign service is designed for the purpose of creating confidence and contacts abroad—promoting friendliness—and making our products known. These are basic conditions present in the foreign relations between every nation. Without them particularly in respect to Canada it would soon be found that the sale of our products abroad would be restricted and perhaps in many cases even prevented. A clear example of this is that prevention could take place by means of unfriendly tariffs or even unfriendly public opinion. It is quite certain that without attention to the basic conditions to which reference has been made there cannot be favourable national contacts, and national contacts in many respects is only another name for what is called treaties or conventions.

"Today the diplomatic agent must be a close student of economics. Economics consists not only in the study of the national life of the country which an envoy represents; it consists also of the study of the life of the country to which he is accredited. It means far more than the study of costs, production, statistics and other details of that nature. It actually means the study of human life. In short economics may be said to be the study of man and man in society. The diplomatic agent promotes contacts between the country which sends him abroad and that to which he is accredited. That Canada requires these foreign contacts goes without saying and the securing of them by means of the promotion of friendliness and confidence is essential and well worth every effort being made to secure them. Without them, contacts abroad are not possible and without contacts abroad our national structure cannot be kept under full operation."

Sir Herbert Marler, P.C. (Can.), K.C.M.G., B.C.L., LL.D., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in respect of the Dominion of Canada at Washington, U.S.A., was born in Montreal, Que., on March 7, 1876. He is a son of the late W. de M. Marler, D.C.L., LL.D., who was for many years Professor of the Law of Real Estate in McGill University. Sir Herbert graduated from McGill with the degree of B.C.L. and First Class Honours in 1898, and has been awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of British Columbia.

In addition to his extensive professional and business experience, Sir Herbert has a long record of activity in the public life of Canada. He was elected to the House of Commons for the constituency of St. Lawrence-St. George (Montreal) in 1921. He was sworn to the Privy Council of Canada and called to the Cabinet of Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King in 1925 but, meeting defeat in the general election of that year, he resigned from the Cabinet. Sir Herbert was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in respect of the Dominion of Canada at Tokyo in 1929, becoming the first Minister to represent Canada in the Orient. He served in Japan from 1929 to 1936, being appointed to his present post in the latter year. He was created K.C.M.G. in 1935.



Notman, Montreal

ARTHUR EUSTACE MORGAN, M.A.

Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University

McGill Looks Forward

By A. E. MORGAN

LIKE all institutions of the country in these latter years, McGill University has had her difficulties. Last year was perhaps the final stage of tightening the belt and, after a final stage of retrenchment when as far as possible every superfluous expenditure was whittled away, the University is able to say that it has lived within its income for a year and will do so in future.

Economies included the temporary suspension of some services which the authorities are anxious to restore as soon as possible. For instance the McCord Museum, the nationally famous collection of Canadiana, has in the past been accessible not only to the students of the University but to the public at large. As a measure of retrenchment, the University has been obliged, for the moment, to limit the availability of the collection to members of the University and other serious students, whilst suspending the privileges of the visiting public. Similarly it has been necessary to reduce the library services in certain ways, and departments throughout the University have co-operated loyally in the very necessary work of economy. The result is that a saving of nearly $100,000 was possible and the budget was balanced for the first time for many years. This would not have been possible by reductions of expenditure only. Income was increased and the most notable factor was a personal contribution of about $170,000 from the Governors. They have undertaken to continue this contribution for a four-year period, during which time it should be possible to put the University financially on an even keel.

Even though this has been a period of rigid retrenchment, forward policies have not been lacking. Notably the building of a hall of residence has become possible. The Douglas bequest was specifically for a residence and consequently there was no question of diverting it from other purposes. Douglas Hall is now well under way—indeed the main structure is almost complete—and already students are enrolling for entry next September. The University is awaiting hopefully a successful outcome of the graduates' campaign for the erection of the gymnasium which is so badly needed.

The task before the University now is to look forward into the future and plan its policy. No living organism can persist except by growth; it must be able to respond vitally to the changing needs and claims of changing times and conditions. Even last year while retrenchment was the word, development was being planned and a beginning was made in putting new policies into effect. One important step was to dedicate larger funds for scholarships open on a nation-wide basis to the brightest boys and girls of the Dominion. An additional $10,000 was set aside for this purpose and, after a very careful scrutiny of merit and need, this year the University awarded approximately $62,000 in student aid. The medical course was replanned; certain departmental adjustments were made; and plant was modified so as to bring about more efficient and economical results.

There is a splendid spirit of co-operation in the University. Last year was full of difficulties, but these difficulties were overcome by the loyal devotion of the staff without whose understanding and help little headway could have been made. Now the time is coming for constructive work. There has recently been set up a strong committee of members of the staff, and the Board of Governors has appointed representatives to co-operate with them in reviewing policies, stating needs and studying the possibilities of development. Let there be no mistake: the authorities do not regard development as inevitably necessitating expansion of student numbers. In a University mere quantity means nothing; quality is the prime consideration.

This Consultative Committee on University Development, to give it the full title, is charged with the duty of reviewing the University from end to end. It is not a question of looking for faults and shortcomings: the job of the committee in the first instance is strictly one of appraisement. What is the objective of the University is the first part of the question. Then the committee will ask how far the University is adequately equipped to attain its objective, how far it is devoting attention and resources to anything which it might be wiser to abandon. And lastly, what will be the cost of any developments which should be undertaken.

When all these questions have been studied and answered the University must make its statement and ask the means to carry out what it believes to be its duty. McGill University is the servant of the people and it has been created and

maintained by the people, through the financial assistance given mainly by individual benefactors and to a limited extent by federal and provincial governments.

The Governors are prepared to stand behind such new policies as they feel to be wise and practicable, and without doubt they will use all their energies for raising the funds necessary for improving the University. We shall not be able to achieve all that we want at one blow. An order of priority must be established in the list of needs, and developments must come in relation to opportunity. This is a difficult problem and its solution will involve careful and patient study. It might be a comparatively simple matter to acquire some quite generous gifts; but what would they be spent on? Should this department or that have first consideration? Are the needs of the Library, for example, more or less urgent than equipment in some scientific department? The claim for increase in salaries is undoubtedly strong; but what of the needs of increasing the actual number of the staff at certain points? All these kinds of question must be reviewed and for that purpose the Development Committee has been set up.

The main committee will be advised by a number of sub-committees charged with particular studies, and certain committees already in existence will report on specific questions, such as the Library Committee, the Museums Committee, the Social Research Committee, and so on.

Perhaps the most important of all the enquiries is the one concerned with McGill College itself. The Faculty of Arts and Science is the foundation of the University and its strength or weakness will affect the whole. The sub-committee set up to report on this essential element in the University must determine the function of each department in relation to the College and how far it is equipped to fulfil that function. It must also see if there are gaps to be filled. For instance, is the important group of subjects known as the Social Sciences as strongly represented in the College organization as modern needs require?

Most important of all probably is a study of the educational principles and methods on which the College is conducted. Is the organization of curricula the best possible? Should more or less specialization be encouraged? What should be the place and nature of honours courses? Is a more intimate tutorial system of teaching desirable? Is the examination system capable of improvement? These are examples of the questions on which a great deal of hard thinking is necessary, and it may be that desirable reforms will be possible without financial cost.

Finally, it must not be thought because a thorough self-inspection has been inaugurated that there is cause for alarm or that any one thinks the old place is falling to pieces. Far from it: McGill is very much alive and is doing to-day as in the past a fine work. She recognizes her national tradition and responsibility, but she realizes that changing conditions demand growth and modification. Wisely she is pausing to take stock of her duty and of her capacity. Optimism is the dominant note for she intends not only to maintain but to improve her services to Canada. To that end she has not been afraid to retrench and ration. As her French friends say: *reculer pour mieux sauter*. She is crouching to spring forward.

Improvements in Insulin

By H. E. MacDERMOT

EVERY great discovery in medicine has a "story" behind it, and insulin is no exception. There is, however, nothing new to be said now about its discovery; everybody seems to know about everything nowadays! But possibly the lay mind, well informed as it is, does not realize that the discovery, sensational as it may have been, was by no means complete. No discovery ever is. Antisepsis, vaccination, anaesthetics, the x-rays, all took time to grow to their present stature, and are still not yet fully grown. The day that Dr. (now Sir Frederick) Banting first witnessed the magical effect of his new extract in an apparently doomed patient was of course one of the highly dramatic moments in medical history, comparable with the first administration of chloroform, or the first flickering shadow cast before Roentgen's wide-open eyes. But, like these other events, the discovery of insulin was really the focusing into effective channels of much that was already known. With it there came also a realization of the difficulties presented by the much more that still is not known.

What were some of these difficulties, and how many of them have been cleared away?

First of all, we should recall that insulin is the substance which makes it possible for the body to use sugar. This using-up of sugar, which is

done chiefly by the muscles, is part of the process called metabolism. Normal people form their own insulin all the time (by means of the pancreas) and always have enough of it in the tissues to use the sugar they take in. If one is playing a hard game of any sort, in which the muscles are called on heavily and so need plenty of fuel, the effects of eating a lump of sugar can be easily noticed in the extra energy it provides. But the diabetic gets no such effect, or not as much, because, although the sugar is absorbed just as quickly, there is not enough insulin in the tissues to make it available for the muscles.

Banting discovered how to prepare insulin so that it could be put into the body artificially. Then, however, the difficulties began. It soon became obvious that there was only one effective way of giving insulin, and that was by a hypodermic needle, and it was just as obvious, unfortunately, that the diabetics were going to need insulin very often, some of them several times a day for the rest of their lives. Then, too, it was realized that, after all, this was only a poor imitation of nature's smooth mechanism for continually distributing insulin in the body.

There are four ways of giving insulin, and each way has different effects: (a) *into* the skin (intradermally); (b) *under* the skin (subcutaneously); (c) into the muscles, and (d) into the vein.

There is much to be said for (a) the intradermal method, as by that way the insulin gets into the blood very slowly, which is a most important consideration. But, in practice, and that is what counts most, it cannot be given in that way, as it may be a very painful proceeding and is not simple; and there are many injections in prospect!

The subcutaneous method gives a quicker effect, as it is more easily absorbed in that way, but still it is not excessively fast, and it is practically painless. This is the usual way of giving insulin. The other two methods are too rapid in their effects for ordinary conditions. Indeed, the intravenous injections are only used in case of emergency, such as in diabetic coma, when immediate, powerful effects are needed.

But even by the ordinary subcutaneous method insulin is absorbed and used up quite quickly. It might be asked; why not give one very large dose of insulin at a time, as one would give a large meal to last for a long time? Unfortunately, that is not possible, any more than is the taking of large quantities of any other powerful remedy.

How then could the action of insulin be prolonged, or slowed up? Until about two years ago no solution to this problem had been found. Patients with severe diabetes simply had to increase the number of their hypodermic injections in order to keep up their supply of insulin. There were even some who, for reasons known only to their own metabolic systems, got through enormous quantities of insulin, or rather allowed it to go through them, without much to show for it except great numbers of hypodermic scars. These are the "insulin wasters."

In 1935, however, only yesterday so to speak, the incessant questioning on this point had its reward. In that year, certain investigators in Copenhagen, headed by a man named Hagedorn, made a most valuable discovery. As a matter of fact, this grew out of some work on chemical problems which had nothing at all to do with insulin or diabetes, but Hagedorn saw the possibility that one of the chemical compounds being investigated might be made to combine with insulin and thus slow up the rate at which the latter was absorbed by the tissues. In itself, however, this substance would be quite neutral; it would act merely as a drag on the absorption of the insulin. The substance he selected is known as a protamine and is easily obtained from salmon sperm. On investigation, his idea proved sound, as the protamine could be combined with insulin and when the mixture was injected in the ordinary subcutaneous way the result was a very gradual absorption of the insulin, the protamine itself having no effect on the body.

This peculiarly slow rate of absorption depended on a very delicate mechanism, namely the degree of acidity of the human tissues. If the insulin was much more or much less acid than the tissues, then it would be either ineffective, or else it would be absorbed more quickly than was desired.

Here then, was a means of making the absorption of insulin very slow. Consequently it was possible to spread its effect over longer periods, and so reduce the number of injections necessary. This was not by any means the whole story, but I shall not deal here with the other effects that this new compound has on diabetes compared with the ordinary insulin. Actually, they are considerable. One of them, for example, is the fact that it greatly diminishes (almost to vanishing point) the chances of those uncomfortable, often dangerous, effects of insulin called reactions.

Now, within the last few months another step forward has been made. This came about through attempts to improve the efficiency of insulin by prolonging its action with a substance entirely unrelated to protamine.

The man to whom most of the immediate credit in this work should go, is Dr. D. A.

Scott, of the Connaught Laboratories in Toronto, a biological chemist. Dr. Scott knew, of course, about the protamine-insulin combination, but he had an idea that another substance also might be brought into the game, and that was the metal zinc. The idea was not entirely new, as chemists had been amusing themselves for some time with trying out the effects of various metals in increasing the effects of insulin. Cobalt, nickel, calcium and iron were amongst those experimented with. Scott, however, was the first to select and try out zinc. He chose it because he suspected that there was some very close relationship between zinc and insulin. Zinc is known to occur very widely throughout nature, and in many cases its association with biological materials is known to be useful rather than accidental. More than that, it was known that zinc was found in specially large proportions in the pancreas, the manufactory of insulin. Finally, Scott showed that insulin always contained zinc, no matter what precautions were taken to purify it, which proved that some of the metal was chemically united with the insulin and was not merely part of the tissues producing it.

Following out this idea, and using the protamine-insulin to build on, Scott showed experimentally that if zinc were added in certain proportions the result was considerably more beneficial than the protamine-insulin alone.

Whilst he proved this to be true in animals, however, he realized that it was quite possible that zinc, like other things, might behave quite differently in different species of the animal kingdom. It was therefore necessary to determine whether these effects could be reproduced in human beings, and it was at this point that Dr. I. M. Rabinowitch came into the picture, since he had unlimited clinical material in his large clinic for diabetes at the Montreal General Hospital. Dr. Scott prepared a variety of mixtures of insulin and zinc, in the Connaught Laboratories, and the results of their trial have been published in the *Canadian Medical Association Journal* for September, 1936, and February of this year.

It is impossible here to give anything like a detailed account of the vast amount of detailed and exacting work which was necessary to investigate the effectiveness or otherwise of the zinc: many of the observations called for more than 24 hours' continuous attention. Suffice it to say that Dr. Rabinowitch and his associates found that not only does zinc prolong the action of insulin in the human diabetic, but that the effects depend upon the amount of the metal added. It is possible, by this means, not only to prolong, but, if desired, to completely check the effects of insulin.

The next step, therefore, was to prepare a mixture which contained not only protamine (which was still as valuable as ever) but also the appropriate amount of zinc, so that with the combined influence of the two the effects of the insulin would be prolonged and increased. By this means the number of hypodermics would be very materially decreased. Such a combination was prepared by Dr. Scott, and its clinical results have proved to be extremely encouraging. As is all set forth in the scientific papers already mentioned, this product was found to be equally effective in all types of diabetes, and also in people who in addition to their diabetes, had other conditions which are known to interfere, at times, with the action of ordinary insulin.

There is an interesting phase of this work which involved the assistance of another branch of science. It happened that about this time strong claims were being made by other investigators for a specially purified preparation of insulin called "crystalline insulin." If it were true that this owed its improved efficiency over ordinary insulin to its purity, then it was necessary to explain why the addition of an impurity like zinc to ordinary insulin (or protamine-insulin) should give as good, if not better, results. Was it not possible that this advantage of crystalline insulin was actually due to zinc, for (as has already been said) it was known that no matter what precautions were taken in preparing crystalline insulin, it always contained *some* zinc.

To test this possibility, Dr. Rabinowitch obtained the assistance of Professor J. S. Foster, of the Department of Physics of our University. Dr. Foster was asked to examine samples of ordinary insulin and of crystalline insulin by the spectrographic method, since it was found that the usual chemical methods were not delicate enough to detect the really very minute, though still all-important, quantities of zinc in these substances.

Here again, I must refer to the papers quoted above. It will be enough here to say that the spectrographic analyses called for the development of a new method by Dr. Foster, and that the results showed clearly that the contention of the medical men was correct; that is, the quantity of zinc present in crystalline insulin was found to be very considerably higher than that in ordinary insulin, due no doubt to the concentration of the material and the removal of other constituents. Also, different samples of crystalline insulin showed different quantities of zinc,

(*Continued on Page 47*)

Soil Science at Macdonald College

By W. A. DeLONG

MANY people are as yet unaware that there is a branch of science devoted particularly and exclusively to the study of the soil. In view of the fact that the scientific investigation of this fraction of the earth's crust is a branch of study of comparatively recent origin, this lack of knowledge is somewhat excusable. Nevertheless, it is at first somewhat surprising, when one's attention is called to the matter, that, although experimental science is approaching the sesqui-centennial of intense activity, the scientific study of the soil *per se* has as yet barely attained its majority. More especially is this the case when one considers that from the earliest times of civilized human history the soil has played a controlling part in the life of the community, and has been prominent in its literature, law and art as well as in the daily occupations of ordinary men. From a world point of view, soil cultivation remains overwhelmingly the most important of industries, while many other of our largest undertakings depend directly upon its products, or are engaged in producing articles for the use of the agriculturist. On the other hand, even an elementary knowledge of soil and of soil conditions makes it apparent that it was not, as a matter of fact, until very recent times, that the pure sciences themselves were sufficiently advanced to enable their methods of attack to be applied to the study of such a complex system with sufficient probability of success to make the enterprise attractive to scientists. Thus, while the importance of the clay content of the soil has been recognized by practical agriculturists for centuries, it was not until the comparatively recent development of the chemistry of colloids, and of the X-ray method for the determination of the structure of crystals, that it was possible to obtain accurate knowledge of the nature and functions of this soil fraction. Again, the organic matter of the soil presents a problem in organic chemistry which is as yet unsolved, and one which will require a very high degree of proficiency in this branch of science for its solution.

At the beginning of the present century the soil was considered almost entirely from the point of view of its fertility and usefulness as a medium for the growth of plants. Any study of the soil itself apart from its functions as a medium for the production of crops was almost non-existent. In this connection, another fact which will come as a surprise to many is that the scientific study of the soil itself as a natural object worthy of investigation was begun, and has been remarkably advanced, by Russian scientists. At first because of language and geographical difficulties, and later by reason of political conditions, the advances made by the Russian workers in this field of endeavour remained almost unknown to the rest of the world. This condition of affairs persisted, to a very large degree, until after the Great War. Indeed, it was the first congress of the International Society of Soil Science, meeting at Washington, D.C., in 1927, which gave these modern methods of attack in the scientific study of the soil the impetus which brought about their general adoption on this continent.

The modern soil scientist considers that the soil is a natural product of a number of formative factors. Of these the most important is climate, and particularly the temperature and the water supply. In relation to the latter the humidity, the distribution of the rainfall, and the topography of the district in which the soil is being formed all enter into the picture. Soils, of course, are produced from rocks, and the Russian workers have shown that granite rocks, for example, will produce very different types of soils in hot humid, cold humid, and hot arid climates.

Nevertheless, although climate is the dominant factor controlling the ultimate type of soil formed in a given area, geological conditions are also extremely important and the kind of rock from which the soil is produced exerts a profound effect. This is particularly true in a region, such as the Province of Quebec, where the soils are young when considered from the geological standpoint, and have not yet arrived at an equilibrium with the climatic influences.

An excellent illustration of the importance of geological factors is to be seen in the orchard soils of this province. On the Island of Montreal, and also at Oka, Chateauguay, and Hemmingford, the orchard soils have been formed from lime-rich sandstones; at Abbotsford and Rougemont they are formed from the igneous rocks of this chain of volcanic hills; while in the Frelighsburg district shale is the parent rock. The soils of these three major fruit districts have markedly different properties and require quite different treatments in many respects in order that they may produce fruit economically.

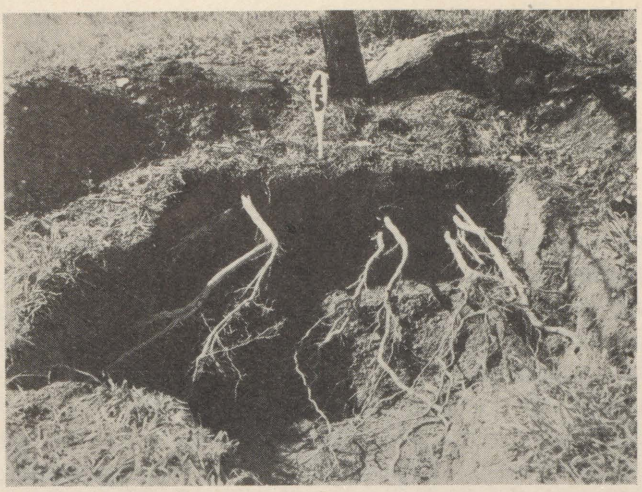


Illustration shows restriction of roots to the surface soil due to underlying compact subsoil.

The type of vegetation is a third factor of major importance in the genesis of soil from rock. An illustration of the effect of this factor is provided by the pasture lands investigations conducted by Macdonald College. These studies have shown that there are in the Eastern Townships of Quebec two quite well-defined types of soil, the brown forest and the podsol. The former is associated particularly with deciduous forest growth, or is found in districts where this kind of forest was originally dominant. The podsols, on the other hand, bear a similar relation to stands of coniferous forest.

The fundamental feature in the modern classification of soils is the study of what is known as the soil profile, namely, the soil in section. If the soil be examined thus, it is almost invariably found to consist of a number of different layers, or horizons, generally easily distinguishable from one another. When a great many such profiles from different parts of the world are examined, it is found that they fall into a number of characteristic types. The profile is an expression of the results of the different soil-forming factors, and therefore characterizes the different types of soil as produced by the interaction of these factors.

In addition to the more purely academic classification of soils and the study of their properties, the soil scientist finds many other activities in which to engage. Perhaps the most widely known of these is what is called the soil survey. This phase of soil work may be undertaken with different objects in view. Thus, soil surveys may be classified as being of the following types, reconnaissance surveys, land utilization surveys, and detail surveys. The latter type consists of exhaustive studies of definite areas under intensive cultivation, or suited to intensive cultivation. It is applied particularly in the investigation of areas of the more valuable, or potentially valuable, soils. All of these different types have been employed in Canada. For example, a reconnaissance survey of the whole province has been made in Saskatchewan. Such a survey is carried out with the object of getting general information concerning the nature of the soil resources over large areas. It has great potential value as a guide to the course of land settlement in new countries, and as an indicator of the type of agriculture, which should be followed subsequent to settlement. Further, the recognition of the major kinds of soil occurring within the limits of the survey makes possible the rational location of centres of experimentation, at which cultural processes and crops may be studied and fertility investigations made, from the results of which valuable conclusions may be drawn which are applicable to at least the greater number of the farms located on soils of similar type.

The land utilization survey has also recently been extensively used in Western Canada. This type may partake more of the nature of an economic study than of a scientific investigation of the soil. The evidence of past experience within the area is accumulated and used as a guide in deciding which land areas now occupied should be abandoned or converted to uses other than are at present being pursued. While economic features are often emphasized in this type of survey a sound knowledge of soil science is required in order properly to interpret past agricultural experience and to forecast the future possibilities of a given district. This knowledge may find particular application in the selection of the areas to which the land-owners of the abandoned districts are to be moved, as for example, in the recent resettlements in the Peace River region of Alberta.

The third type of survey, that is the detailed study of the soils of somewhat restricted areas of premier agricultural importance, is the one which has up to the present been followed in the Province of Quebec.

Scientific studies of Quebec soils have been in active progress at Macdonald College during the past decade. These have been prosecuted under the energetic direction of Dr. R. R McKibbin, and have been financially supported by the Provincial and Federal Departments of Agriculture and by the National Research Council. Within this period, in addition to fundamental studies on the nature and properties of soils, some six hundred thousand acres of soil have been surveyed and mapped, while many thousand acres have been examined in a somewhat less com-

(Continued on Page 54)

Montreal and Its Early Theatres

By LILIAN M. HENDRIE

ALTHOUGH the Spaniards in Mexico and the French in Louisiana are said to have presented plays in the 16th and 17th centuries, respectively, it was the middle of the 18th century before English dramas were publicly presented on this continent. Before and for some time after the American Revolution, there was strong prejudice against play-acting both in New England and in New York, hence dramatic presentations, relatively few in number, were largely confined to the Southern states (which English "Strollers" occasionally visited when touring the West Indies) and to Philadelphia. Even in Philadelphia, as late as 1750, a company of actors attempting to open a playhouse and present Addison's "Cato" were arrested and the theatre was closed.

British officers, wherever stationed, are apt to take great interest in theatricals, amateur and professional, and it is due to this general interest that Montreal, a military station in the early days of the British régime and for long after, had a theatre as early as 1774, and can thus claim to be amongst the pioneers in this matter on this continent.

In the Château de Ramezay are invoices showing that in that year a certain Captain Williams rented a hall or big room to be used as a theatre. Not only have we the agreement with the landlord concerning the rental of this little, candle-lighted, wood-heated theatre, but the agreement with the theatre's wig-maker and make-up man, as well. This wig-maker, by the way (a M. Tison who had a shop on St. Francois Xavier Street), became later the father-in-law of Fleury Mesplet, the French printer brought by the American invaders to publish pamphlets in French urging the "habitants" to join them in rebellion against England, and who, when the Americans withdrew, remained behind to become Montreal's first printer. However, Mesplet had a closer connection with the stage than that of being the son-in-law of its wig-maker, for in 1776 he printed a French play for the students of the Collège St. Raphael, housed in the former Château Vaudreuil.

This invasion of Montreal by the Revolutionary troops probably put an end for a while to play-acting, but a letter dated 1780, written by Brigadier-General MacLean to Governor Haldimand's secretary, asks the Governor's permission to use as a playhouse a hall in what had been the Jesuit Residence—"the old Jesuit Vestibull" then "in a ruinous condition"—promising to put the place into good repair and give all the profits from the plays to the poor. The request was granted and the first play given was one of Molière's, presented in the original tongue. British officers of the day were mainly men of birth and education, and widely travelled, so this familiarity with Molière, and this fluency in the French tongue is not surprising.

M. Masicotte, Montreal's archivist, thanks to whose exhaustive researches amongst old deeds and notarial contracts much of our information regarding early affairs in Montreal is due, gives 1787 as the year in which professional actors first appeared in Montreal, and quotes from an existing contract between a M. Proulx, the upper floor of whose house was to be used as a theatre, and Edward Allen & Co., theatre directors, who were the lessees. Franklin Graham in that curious book "Histrionic Montreal"—now out of print, but largely our source of information for all that relates to the 19th century theatre in Montreal—seems to be referring to the same company (though he gives 1786 as the date) when he quotes an advertisement announcing that a troop of comedians, Allen being one of the leaders, was on its way to Montreal via Albany, where they were playing until "the season for passing the ice."

These old contracts frequently throw an interesting sidelight on conditions in Montreal in its early and primitive days. No detail is ever too small to be omitted. A clause in the one already referred to reads: "Moreover, it is agreed between the parties that the lessees shall have the use of a stove which is on the second floor. . . . and for which the lessor shall receive each night there is a play, a box ticket for himself, and his family, and not transferable to any one else." In view of this we note with interest that the company's advertisement, after giving the hour of performance (six p.m.) and the ticket price-range (two to eight shillings) adds, "The room will be comfortably warmed"—an important matter in Montreal in February.

Another contract M. Masicotte has unearthed shows us that a French theatre was opened in 1789. The agreement, drawn up by Notary Jean de Lisle, was between a number of French

gentlemen (one of them Joseph Quesnel) and M. Dulongpré, owner of the house to be turned into the theatre. Both these men, Quesnel and Dulongpré, were Frenchmen from France who had settled in Montreal and had become leaders in the cultural life of the city. Quesnel, poet and musician, was a writer of plays as well and no doubt wished for a theatre for their presentation. M. Dulongpré could paint the required scenic background, for he was the painter to whom we owe so many of the portraits of our leading men and women (French and English both) in the early part of the last century. His pictures are in many private homes and in churches and museums. From scattered references to "le bon M. Dulongpré" we can almost form a portrait of that "gentleman of the old régime" himself, and see him in his younger days playing chequers with M. Joseph Papineau, or in his old age, enjoying the position of honoured guest in the family of the Dessaules, in their manor house at St. Hyacinthe.

But we must return to the contract. From it we gather that Dulongpré had executive as well as artistic ability, for in transforming his house into a theatre a few of the requirements were: That he should build the stage and the amphitheatre, providing the wood for both; paint the main curtain and also three complete scenes on canvas (these to represent respectively a room, a wood, and a street); pay the wigmaker and the orchestra, the watchman and the valets; see to the printing of tickets and programmes and the payment therefor; and keep the theatre in readiness for rehearsals several days before each play, providing light and heat!

Early in the 19th century a company of players again came to Montreal via Albany, and turned the upper floor of a house on St. Sulpice Street into a theatre, but Lambert in his "Travels" speaks very contemptuously of their efforts. However, matters improved somewhat several years later under a new manager, and with Luke Usher playing the leads. In connection with a benefit planned for Mr. Usher, *The Gazette* of June 23, 1808, has this personal item: "Mr. Usher respectfully informs the public that, understanding that a large party of ladies and gentlemen will be assembled by special invitation on St. Helen's Island Thursday afternoon, he has been induced by friends to postpone Thursday's entertainment to Friday." We know that part of St. Helen's Island had been bought by the Government the previous year, and barracks had been built. Was the élite of Montreal being entertained that Thursday by the officers stationed there, we wonder?

The month was June, and this time the public is assured that on the night of the performance "the windows will be kept open and every effort made to keep the place cool." The climate of Montreal in its extremes presented not the least of the difficulties that early actors and managers had to face. There were many others, however. The same company played on occasions at Quebec, which at that time as the seat of Government had rather a distinguished society, men and women familiar with the best theatres of Europe. Yet on one occasion, when the Governor and his suite with many senior officials were present, such was the meagreness of the company's equipment that one Mills, playing scenes from "Macbeth" had to borrow, from the tavern below the theatre, white-handled knives for the dagger scene, whilst an obliging Highlander supplied the kilt for Duncan.

Mills, an actor of some note in his day, died suddenly in Montreal the next year, and his friend Charles Durang in his memoirs gives a striking, if not altogether prepossessing, picture of Montreal in the winter of 1811. Due to the severity of the weather, the theatre had been closed and Mills had moved into it with his family. On the night following his death such a snowstorm had raged that it was noon the next day before shovellers had managed to get the street door open.

"Montreal was not large then," Durang says. "Stone houses, tin roofs, iron doors and shutters gave it the appearance of huge prisons, and the narrow streets, blocked with snow, were dreary avenues leading to the doors of the various cells. A few Canadian 'habitants' roving through the streets with their gray capots, leggings and tuques, were all the persons you would meet with, excepting an occasional group of soldiers and a guard." In spite of the dreary scene he paints, he shows, however, that there were kind hearts in Montreal who paid poor Mills all possible respect. His body, placed "in a mahogany coffin deposited on sleigh runners" was followed by leading citizens to the "place of burial in Quebec suburb" where the Rev. Dr. Mountain (after whom Mountain street was named) read the burial service. Then a purse was raised for the family.

In Montreal's first directory—Doige's "List of Merchants, Traders, and House Keepers" of 1819—we find mentioned the Montreal Theatre, 2 College Street. It was part of the Mansion House Block built by Mr. Molson shortly after the close of the War of 1812-14, but it does not seem to have been very long-lived and not until

1825, when the Theatre Royal was opened on the site of the western end of the Bonsecours Market, had the drama in Montreal a good permanent home.

This "elegant and convenient" theatre was soon to receive a visit from the greatest actor of the age, Edmund Kean. He had been in the United States for some time when a letter addressed to him appeared in the Montreal *Gazette* claiming that, were he to come to Canada "the voice of both provinces would hail him with a welcome that would resound from Niagara to Montmorency." Whether due to this or not, he certainly came to Canada, and in Montreal as certainly had packed and enthusiastic houses where he "electrified our grandfathers" by his brilliant characterizations of Gloster, Othello and Shylock.

He repeated his triumphs in Quebec where interest had been whetted not only by rumours from Montreal, but by his long delayed arrival. Due on a Thursday, there was still no news of him on the following Sunday. When, therefore, by noon Monday, it was learned that he was on an approaching tug-boat, a bell-man was sent about the town to announce his approach and that he would play that evening whilst all who could, crowded down to the wharf to welcome him. Pleased as he was by his reception in both towns, what gratified him most was that at Quebec a group of Indians came to the play and were enthralled. They carried him off to their tribe, made him a chieftain, and he had at length to be rescued by friends who thought he had gone mad! He however declared that above his greatest triumphs at Drury Lane, he valued the honour the Indians had done him.

The professional theatre's brilliant moments were, alas, few and far between, and periodically Montrealers were glad to fall back upon amateur companies for their entertainment. At one time there were three of these, one, the "Garrison Amateurs" having their own small but well-equipped theatre in the Artillery Barrack Yard. Even when stars of more or less brilliance came to town, they were usually helped out by members of the amateur companies, sometimes even by members of a circus troupe! Circuses, it should be said, were popular in Montreal and, from the time when Rickett's Circus had occupied for several years one of the bastions in the old town-wall, the city had had many of them. It was all very well to be assisted occasionally by a member of a circus troupe, but when circus horses were brought on the stage, Montreal critics were horrified, declaring that the "boards consecrated to sock and buskin, should not be profaned by equestrian performances."

After a frightful epidemic of cholera that prevented for a while any theatre-going, Montreal was excited and delighted by a visit from Chas. Kemble and his no less distinguished daughter Fanny. They had good houses, but evidently their enjoyment of their visit was somewhat qualified. Fanny writing to Chas. Matthews, Sr., who had enquired about theatrical prospects in Montreal, says, "Our houses were good; so I think yours would be, but though you would not have to complain of lack of hospitality either in Montreal or Quebec, the unspeakable dirt and discomfort of the inns, the scarcity of eatables and the abundance of eaters (fleas, bugs, etc.), together with the wicked, limb-dislocating road from St. Johns to Laprairie (they had come by coach; Canada's first railway had not been built) would make up a sum of suffering for which it would be difficult to find compensation. In the summer the beauty of the St. Lawrence River between Montreal and Quebec, and of the whole country round Quebec, might in some measure counterbalance these evils. The only inn existing in Montreal was burned down three years ago and everything you ask for was burned down in it." Where did they stay, we wonder? Rasco's "British American" was probably the inn to which Fanny Kemble refers. The new Rasco's was then not opened.

After this, it is hardly surprising that Matthews did not come.

Another set-back, this time due to the years of the Rebellion, and we reach the visit to Montreal of Charles Dickens, and his taking part in a society event, the presentation of "A Roland for an Oliver" and two other short plays. Of this Dickens wrote to Forster, in part, as follows: "The play came off last night; the audience between five and six hundred strong were invited as to a party, a regular table of refreshments being spread in the lobby and saloon. We had the band of the 23rd (one of the finest in the service) in the orchestra; the theatre was lighted with gas, the scenery was excellent and the properties were all brought from private houses. Sir Chas. Bagot, Sir Richard Jackson and their staffs were present and as the military portion of the audience were in full uniform, it was really a splendid scene."

Dickens himself had often acted before, but on this occasion his wife took part and he exclaims: "Only think of Kate playing! and playing devilish well, I assure you. All the ladies were capital and we had no wait nor hitch for

(*Continued on Page 48*)

THE McGILL NEWS

SPRING 1937

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY

McGill Graduates' Bulletin

A FEW days before the publication of this number of THE McGILL NEWS, members of the Graduates' Society as well as thousands of other graduates and past students of the University, received the first issue of the McGILL GRADUATES' BULLETIN. Made possible through the generosity of Dr. C. F. Martin, Emeritus Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and a Governor of McGill, the BULLETIN is being published by the Graduates' Society as a supplement to THE McGILL NEWS with the approval of the magazine's Editorial Board.

As explained in its March issue, the BULLETIN is intended primarily for the large number of alumni who, not being members of the Graduates' Society, do not receive THE McGILL NEWS regularly. The BULLETIN'S purpose, like that of the NEWS, is to disseminate information about the affairs of the University and its graduates. However, as it will appear at more frequent intervals than the NEWS, its principal purpose will be the publication of *news* items about McGill as distinct from the longer articles which make up the bulk of the contents of this magazine.

In expressing the hope that the BULLETIN will long serve as a useful link between the University and its alumni, the NEWS wishes to remind its readers of this statement, published in the BULLETIN'S first issue: "Its continuance will largely depend on the welcome it receives from the graduates and friends of the University."

Contributors To This Issue

PRINCIPAL A. E. Morgan is no stranger to the alumni of McGill. Since he assumed office eighteen months ago, he has met and addressed many groups of graduates in various parts of Canada, the United States and Great Britain, telling them about the University's affairs and stating McGill's aims and objectives for the future. In this issue, however, an article from his pen is presented in these columns for the first time. The NEWS welcomes the Principal and hopes that he may become a frequent contributor.

One day in mid-February, L. S. B. Shapiro, a graduate of the Class of Arts '29 who has been a resident correspondent of the Montreal *Gazette* in New York since 1934, took time from his duties to make a trip to Washington where he interviewed Sir Herbert Marler for THE McGILL NEWS. His article appears under the title, "Envoy Extraordinary." In addition to contributing a daily column, "Lights and Shadows of Manhattan," to *The Gazette*, Mr. Shapiro is a commentator on the radio programme, "Canada, 1937."

Several months ago, Miss Violet Mary MacEwen, Librarian of the Montreal Children's Library who graduated from McGill with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1912, wrote the story of the founding and growth of the Library. The section of the magazine in which her article appears had gone to press when word was received of Miss MacEwen's death, on March 7, in the Private Patients' Pavilion of the Montreal General Hospital.

Four members of the University staff are among the contributors to this number. Dr. H. E. MacDermot, Lecturer in Anatomy and Demonstrator in Medicine, graduated from McGill with the degree of M.D. in 1913. He is a member of the Editorial Board of this magazine and the author of a book on the history of the Canadian Medical Association. Chas. M. McKergow is Thomas Workman Professor of Mechanical Engineering and Head of the Department. Hans Selye, one of Dr. Collip's associates, is Assistant Professor of Biochemistry. W. A. DeLong, of Macdonald College, is Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the Faculty of Agriculture.

Miss Lilian M. Hendrie, who retired from the Principalship of the High School for Girls, Montreal, in 1930, after nineteen years in that post, is interested in Canadiana in all its forms.

Sydney Ross, now engaged in research work at the University of Illinois, is a graduate of McGill's Class of Arts '36. Thomas Archer, recognized as an authority on Eugene O'Neill, is Dramatic Critic of the Montreal *Gazette*, while D. A. L. MacDonald, a frequent contributor to these columns, is Sports Editor of that newspaper and a former student in Engineering, Commerce and Arts at McGill.

Background for O'Neill

By THOMAS ARCHER

THE award of the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1936 to Eugene O'Neill was particularly satisfactory because it constituted a recognition of another side of American letters. Sinclair Lewis, the first American author to win the prize, presented the world with an American *comédie humaine*. Eugene O'Neill, by contrast, has created American tragedy.

At the time of writing O'Neill is 48 years old and has published 34 plays, five of which he has withdrawn. His last play was "Days Without End" produced by the Theatre Guild of New York in January, 1934. His earliest play was "The Web," in one act, which was written in 1913 and has since been repudiated. He is at present working on a dramatic cycle dealing with the fate of an American family over a period of about 150 years.

O'Neill came from the amateur theatre and was discovered for America by a group formed by George Cram Cook at Provincetown, Mass., in 1915. The group later became famous in New York as the Provincetown Players and its history, told in a book called "The Provincetown" by Helen Deutsch and Stella Hanau, is one of the most thrilling in the history of the theatre.

It was during the early years of the Provincetown Theatre that O'Neill wrote his plays in one act and mastered that form as few before or since. He achieved his first professional success in 1920 with "Beyond the Horizon" which was also his first long play to be published. Reviewers greeted it as the American tragedy long desired. He was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for it, a distinction he also achieved in 1922 for "Anna Christie" and a third time in 1928 for "Strange Interlude."

O'Neill is first a poet and then a man of the theatre. He comes by the latter directly for his father was James O'Neill, an actor-manager famous in his day, particularly for his most successful "vehicle," "The Count of Monte Cristo." Through his father O'Neill became intimately associated with the stage long before he thought of writing for it. His "Thirst" plays (1913) show that even before he studied systematically to become a professional dramatist, he knew how to shape a dramatic action. Only three years later he assumed full command of his medium by writing the "Glencairn" series.

A quality which places O'Neill in a supreme position in the theatre today is that he is a fine poet as well as a resourceful dramatist. Not only can he make a play well but he can illuminate it with a strange, compelling rhythm, a rhythm which moves even those who do not always understand the poet's intention. Drama is more nearly related to a symphony than to a work in prose. It is the rise and fall of feeling, the power contained within the elements of contrast and repetition that lend the art of the theatre its prime appeal. A lover of the theatre can enjoy a play given in a language he does not understand because in the end his approach is an emotional one.

O'Neill possesses the faculty of stirring the feelings of an audience to a higher degree, perhaps, than any playwright practising today. In a memorandum on the production of "Dynamo" in 1929, he told Lee Simonson how an authority once said that: "The difference between my plays and other contemporary work was that I always wrote primarily by the ear for the ear, that most of my plays even down to the rhythm of the dialogue, had the definite structural quality of a musical composition."*

It is this quality joined with his unusual dramatic ideas, that would seem to give O'Neill's works their peculiar glamour and intangible beauty. It has been said that O'Neill has made great efforts to break away from the bonds of "naturalism." It would be truer to say that he has effected a working compromise between realism and fantasy. He keeps his feet on the ground and has his head in the clouds, so to speak.

He inherited the theatre of realism but he never allowed himself to become its servant even in the early sea plays. He used it in "Beyond the Horizon," broke away from it in "The Emperor Jones" (1920) and "The Hairy Ape" (1922) and made a masterly compromise with it in "Desire Under the Elms" (1924).

In the final analysis it matters little that a dramatist works "within four walls" if he can illumine his drama with the light of his imagination. Great drama, however it is dressed, knows no school and moves ultimately beyond time and space. Ibsen and Chekhov are by no means the realists their contemporaries believed them to be. Consider the implicits of the sea in "The Lady From the Sea" and the orchard in "The Cherry Orchard."

*"The Stage is Set" by Lee Simonson, page 117.



Random House photo

EUGENE O'NEILL

Superficially the characters in "Strange Interlude" are ordinary people living commonplace lives in present-day America. But the fire that burns within them is the fire that is kindled in all men. Nina Leeds is the most complete woman that ever stepped on the stage. She is Woman, the incarnation of the female God she worships. Charles Marsden, petty novelist, becomes Death in person before the play ends. Ephraim Cabot in "Desire Under the Elms" is as much a symbol of the earth as a rock embedded in the hard soil of his farm.

It is the same thing with O'Neill's management of scene. As Ibsen shaped his poetry out of the material close to hand, so has O'Neill. Ibsen's plays seem to grow from the soil of Norway, O'Neill's from the soil of New England. Few American authors have succeeded so well in conveying the essential poetry of New England, its mystery and its hidden passions. One thinks only of Hawthorne.

These New England scenes have a far deeper implicit than a merely regional one. O'Neill is much more than a folk poet. We have all gazed along the road leading to the distant hills and "beyond the horizon." We have all sat with Nina Leeds in Mrs. Evans' ugly house in the northern part of New York State and had our dearest hopes blasted. Somewhere in our lives there is a skeleton-cupboard which corresponds to the Mannon House. It is but an additional thrill to motor in northern New York and in Connecticut to see the prototypes of these. We knew them before ever we visited those parts of America.

This universality is not accidental. It is an article in a deliberate creed. In his introduction to Liveright's edition of O'Neill's "Nine Plays" (New York, 1932), Joseph Wood Krutch quotes perhaps the most important of O'Neill's few utterances on his work to be published:

"Most modern plays are concerned with the relation between man and man, but that does not concern me at all. I am interested only in the relation between man and God."

This is the poet's confession of faith and he has maintained it throughout his writings. It need not be interpreted in an orthodox religious way. It is rather a way of saying that the chief concern of man is the universal mystery which is greater than man and which a man ever faces in extremity.

O'Neill, it has been truly said, is primarily a religious poet. So were the Greek dramatists, so was Shakespeare and so, in his way, was Ibsen. There seems to be no other dramatist living who feels the force of this religious impetus as does O'Neill. Certainly none writing in English.

Grand ideas require a grand power of execution to put them into a shape by which they may be apprehended by others. No living dramatist has given birth to so many new forms the better to express his poetic purpose than O'Neill. He has never ceased to experiment in the theatre; never for the sake of experiment but because his subjects demanded it.

He rarely fails to suit the word to the action. When he does it is felt to be rather through ambition than because what he has to say is not important enough to be said. The ideas of "Welded," (1924) and "Dynamo," (1929) for example, are cosmic. But the stage seems to be too small to hold them and it was in compromising for the *local* stage, so to speak, that O'Neill encountered obstacles. The action of these plays is too simplified, too naked as it were. In the bitter, fundamental conflict between the sexes which takes place in "Welded" there is no room for the diversions which add colour and variety to a work of art. The subject of "Days Without End" (1934) is so lofty that we feel the rich ideology is clothed almost meanly until we reach the last scene. In "Lazarus Laughed," (1928) on the other hand, O'Neill threw discretion to the winds and wrote for a stage that does not exist unless it be in the cinema.

The single exception is "The Fountain" which is a lost child among O'Neill's works. Finished

in 1922 it was not produced until December, 1925, after the production of "Desire Under the Elms." The play except in the last two scenes moves in terms of historical drama of the conventional type. O'Neill had not learned at that time how to move in two worlds at once. At its best "The Fountain" is a study for "Marco Millions," (1928). At its worst it is an unqualified failure, although the last two scenes almost make the play worth while.

When poetic purposes and technique of execution are balanced we have plays like "Desire Under the Elms" and "Mourning Becomes Electra," tragedies unequalled in the modern theatre, and "Ah, Wilderness!" (1933), accounted by Nathan as the finest comedy written for the American stage. These and the remarkable "Strange Interlude," (1928) best represent O'Neill. They display his resourcefulness, his imagination, his unfaltering hand and his skill at compromising between the real theatre and the theatre as he would wish it to be. Here he is master of his subject and is interested only in expressing it in the best and most economical way possible. If it is necessary he invents a new form as in the tragedies. If not, he uses an old form, as in the comedy. It is typical of O'Neill's disregard of technical invention for its own sake that he should have discarded the mask and the soliloquy in "Mourning Becomes Electra" (1931) and restored them in combination in "Days Without End" (1934).

O'Neill has been singularly fortunate in finding theatres willing to support him in the execution of his high poetic ideas. George Cram Cook, soul of the Provincetown Theatre and an uncompromising idealist, acted as midwife to O'Neill's genius, making possible the intelligent and sympathetic production of the early plays. Cook placed art first and last in his theatre. What he really offered O'Neill was a workshop in which to create a theatre that could not be found in America when the latter began to write. To the Provincetown Theatre O'Neill owed the opportunity of writing for production such plays as the "Glencairn" series, "The Emperor Jones" and "The Hairy Ape." It was in the Provincetown Theatre that the Negro found a place in the American theatre to its enrichment.

Out of the Provincetown Theatre there emerged the so-called "triumvirate" of Kenneth Macgowan, Robert Edmond Jones and Eugene O'Neill, which produced "Desire Under the Elms," (1924), and "The Great God Brown," (1926). Then O'Neill went to the Theatre Guild of New York, an organization founded on artistic principles. The Guild has produced "Marco Millions," "Strange Interlude" and the subsequent plays. In a sense therefore O'Neill has competed in the straightly "commercial" theatre only incidentally. And of the five plays so produced, three were definitely failures. O'Neill has always been a child of the experimental theatre.

The plays should be studied, not in their chronological order but rather in related groups. There are those who like to pursue a single idea through O'Neill's work but the objective student becomes aware sooner or later that the currents of thought diverge even if they flow from a common source and eventually mingle again.

O'Neill began as a writer of sea plays, a sphere in which he is unequalled. Although they were written at an early stage in his career, the "Glencairn" plays and " 'Ile" are still among his best works. The series of the sea also includes the experimental dramatizing of Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," "Where the Cross is Made" and the long play "Gold" drawn from it. The trend ends with "Anna Christie" and "The Rope" in which the sea still dominates the situation but has receded into the background.

Three of the plays, "The Dreamy Kid," "All God's Chillun Got Wings" and "The Emperor Jones" are primarily studies of Negro life although they have a broader implication in the canon of O'Neill's work.

"Before Breakfast," "Diff'rent," "The First Man" and "Welded" form the main body of a dramatic inquisition in which O'Neill was primarily concerned with probing into certain aspects of human nature.

O'Neill is also a seer concerned with the world to come in a biblical sense. This group is concerned with the search for the meaning of life in a cosmic sense and may be traced particularly in "The Fountain," "The Hairy Ape," "The Great God Brown," "Marco Millions," "Lazarus Laughed," "Dynamo" and "Days Without End." Here the poetic purpose is essentially a quest for an ultimate solution.

"Marco Millions" also finds a place in a section dealing with O'Neill as comic poet although the place of honour here belongs naturally to "Ah, Wilderness!" Finally there are the tragedies which consist essentially of plays in which the dramatic poetry is the first consideration. It is these plays which have been largely responsible for elevating O'Neill to the lofty position he occupies in the modern theatre. "Beyond the Horizon" and "The Straw" may be regarded as preparatory in a group the body of which consists of "Desire Under the Elms," "Strange Interlude" and "Mourning Becomes Electra."

Recent Ruskiniana

By SYDNEY ROSS

THREE recent biographies of Ruskin[1] mark the beginning of an awakening of interest, long overdue, in the work and personality of another of our formerly neglected great Victorians. With the possible exception of Carlyle, Ruskin has been more distrusted than any of the great literary figures of the last century by the intelligent young people of the post-war years. Besides the perhaps natural reaction to the work of a man belonging to a previous generation there is, in Ruskin's case, the added disadvantages of enormous popularity with the later Victorians and Edwardians and, according to Mr. Wilenski, the distrust felt by the post-war reader towards any writing of an obviously propagandist character.[2]

Whilst all three biographers disagree, as we shall later see, in their views concerning the cause of Ruskin's actions, they all agree that, despite his present unpopularity, Ruskin was a genius with all the powers of rapid insight which the name implies and that his works have in them a message of importance to the modern reader. To cite Mr. Wilenski again:

> Ruskin voiced not only his own secret fears and disquietudes, but also the secret disquietudes, fears and discontents of his age. As conditions have not improved but grown more menacing since he laid down his pen in 1889, the fears and discontents of our age are still those of the nineteenth century. That is why Ruskin's work belongs to the living present and is not yet part of the dead past.

The nature of Ruskin's message is the result of his accurate and penetrating insight into the conditions of life in a mechanized age. If his remedy for adverse conditions seems to be fanciful and impractical the cause is found in his private life and the psychological effect of divers personal influences. But it was his genius which pierced to the root of the evil in modern conditions, even if his temperamental limitations made him propose ridiculous and illogical cures. In this matter the biographers are unanimous. They disagree, and disagree strikingly, when they consider the nature and origin of his fundamental weakness.

Ruskin's life was a more complex one than appeared on the surface. There is no doubt that despite apparent worldly success he still accounted his life a failure. The chief difference between contemporary and modern biographers of Ruskin is that the former write of him as a successful and brilliant author of undoubted position whilst the latter are more willing to accept his own estimate of himself and write of him as one who failed to achieve his purpose, a man whose life was a tragedy in the Shakespearian sense. It is not surprising that the earlier biographers missed this. They lived in an age when Ruskin was in the forefront of the literary world; they saw him admired, respected, collected, idolized and blindly followed. He was on a peak above them and they had, to some extent, forgotten that he was human. His repeated and bitter self-accusations, his showering of blame on parents and friends, his vehement and disappointed admissions of failure and his violent denunciations of many of the views for which he was most admired when he had first expressed them, were accepted with the same quiet amusement as his notorious crotchets about railways and machinery and all were passed over in blind disregard as the amiable eccentricities of a beloved, though irascible, genius. The modern biographer, however, lives in an age where scant respect is paid to Victorian authors and the vogue they enjoyed amongst their contemporaries is taken as an indication of how little they are to be considered today. We have in front of us Ruskin's own unambiguous confession of failure. It is not obscured by apparent success for he is not a popular writer today and the task of the modern biographer is to consider Ruskin's personal life to find the explanation for his inability to become an efficient leader in social reform and art criticism.

Ruskin's feeling of failure was justified. All the schemes and ideas he had nurtured for the redress of social evils are Utopian dreams; they were never considered practical even by doting contemporaries; they are read with amazement and scorn by less respectful readers of the present day. In the realm of Art, where he had once hoped to capture the dictatorship, he found that he was despised by the artists, unless he was praising them or buying their works, and not

1. *Ruskin.* By David Larg. Peter Davies, 1932. 152 pp.
John Ruskin: An Introduction to Further Study of His Life and Work. By R. H. Wilenski. London, Faber & Faber Ltd., 1933. 406 pp.
Ruskin. By Gerald Crow. London, Duckworth, 1936. 140 pp.

2. *The Great Victorians.* London, Nicholson & Watson, 1932. Article on Ruskin by R. H. Wilenski, pp. 449-64.

until he was past caring for it were his opinions justified by the deference of art patrons. Even then the nominal defeat of the critic at the Whistler trial was a severe blow to his pride and he displayed his childish resentment by resigning his professorship at Oxford. In his personal life there was the poor success of his married life and his disappointment over Rose La Touche. These are the most significant failures of Ruskin's life. When we try to investigate the cause of it all we run into contradictions and difficulties.

The first hypothesis is that of Mr. Larg. It is based on the circumstances surrounding Ruskin's marriage, which might be briefly considered. His marriage to Euphemia Gray in 1848 was arranged for him by his dominating mother, who had undoubtedly more influence over her son than was good for either of the young married people. Even at that it was not necessarily doomed to failure, had Ruskin the courage to have told his mother that she must henceforth allow him to lead his own life and make his own decisions or had Euphemia been of as pliable and tractable disposition as her husband. But Ruskin lacked the courage, did not even at that time realize the necessity for it, and Effie was a very high-spirited young lady who once remarked in disgust that her groom should "have married his mother." After six years of childless married life she secured an annulment of marriage on the grounds of impotence. It was four years after this that Ruskin met Rose La Touche. She was then a child of nine, he was thirty-nine. Ten years later he was courting her and she was in grievous doubt on religious grounds as to whether she should accept him. Had she put aside these doubts and married him they might have achieved happiness together. As it was she worried herself into a "brain-fever" and death and left him a frantic and, by now, an old man. After her death he was subject to more and more frequent attacks of mental aberration until finally he became incapable of work and had to be guarded lest he should commit an act of violence.

Mr. Larg believes that Effie's annulment of marriage had a profound psychological effect on Ruskin and, indeed, was the subconscious cause of all his later actions, including his love for Rose La Touche and his valuable work in the field of social reform. When he proposed to Rose, according to Mr. Larg, "he did not want to marry so much as to prove that he could be accepted as a suitor in marriage." Mr. Larg paints Ruskin as a rather effeminate type who had a continual longing after masculinity but is yet continually shocked when it is displayed before him. Ruskin's criticisms of Michael Angelo remind Mr. Larg "of a spinster rebuking a naked giant." Effie's annulment suit was based on the plea of impotence and the public disgrace which he attached to this judgment is supposed to have preyed on his mind and been the influencing factor of his social-economic work. His dissatisfaction with the social system is taken to be a psychic retaliation against Effie by which his subconscious mind strove to reestablish the virile quality of his personality. In the words of Mr. Larg it was "a suit for nullity proclaimed against England."

The whole argument is presented in a highly finished, literary style of which Mr. Larg is a master. As a character study the essay is a work of art, though the more conventional student of Ruskin will deny that it is a true picture. But Mr. Larg has not drawn too much on his imagination. A reader acquainted with Ruskin's works can find in them justification of a sort for many of Mr. Larg's most astonishing views. But while Mr. Larg's interpretation of Ruskin's inner thought is not purely imaginative it has perhaps less justification than any of the other views which we shall shortly consider. There is, for instance, no positive evidence to the effect that Ruskin's marital troubles had any effect upon him in later life. He himself never mentioned it after 1855—the year after the separation. His autobiography "Praeterita" has no mention at all of his married life. This silence is interpreted by Mr. Larg as an indication of a wound too deep for public display. But might it not merely be the instinctive avoidance of a slightly unpleasant and already too much publicized event? Ruskin's life-long silence on the subject has something sinister in it to Mr. Larg. But Ruskin was instinctively an aristocrat and would never gratify any idle or prurient curiosity on the part of the public.

Mr. Wilenski's hypothesis of Ruskin's behaviour is based on the undoubted fact that Ruskin was subject to some form of mental malady. He believes that "the complex problem of Ruskin's psychosis cannot be solved by Larg's unduly simplified hypothesis." It is certainly a much more complex explanation that Wilenski brings forth. He supposes that Ruskin was a victim of the mental ailment known to psychiatry as manic-depressive psychosis. Ruskin's life is discussed from this point of view and it is quite convincingly shown, from Ruskin's private letters and more formal works, that the supposition is not made without a great deal of justice. But the real value of this information is made clear in the second portion of the book where Ruskin's work is interpreted on the basis of Mr. Wilenski's

new theory. Mr. Wilenski quite successfully leads his readers through the maze of Ruskin's published works, explaining and clarifying many points which hitherto had baffled earlier and less original commentators. Mr. Wilenski claims no more than the truth when he says that a knowledge of Ruskin's mental history is the only clue which can be used to reveal the thought behind many of the more obscure passages in his books. Apparent contradictions, fanciful remarks and what appears dangerously close to utter nonsense in Ruskin's writings are given a rational explanation for the first time.

In the first part of his book Mr. Wilenski brings forward a large amount of evidence in favour of his theory and gives this support, in the second part, by illustrating how his theory can be used to interpret Ruskin's work. The whole argument has so much in its favour that it could withstand a formidable amount of criticism. There are, however, several popular fallacies about madness which will make this book unwelcome in certain quarters. Many people are incapable of the conception of a *degree* of madness. Madness, to them, suggests the image of the asylum. But it is only the severe case of mental disease which warrants incarceration. Sanity and insanity merge so imperceptibly into each other that many apparently normal people bear, to the eye of the specialist, unmistakeable signs of mental abnormality. Thus when Wilenski claims that Ruskin was a victim of a certain psychosis he is not making a very startling charge. It is, for instance, much less startling than Mr. Bernard Shaw's claim that Ruskin was a Bolshevist in political opinion[3] or Mr. Graham's contention that he was a Quaker in religious thought.[4]

But whilst Mr. Wilenski's study is on the whole sympathetic and just, there are places where he seems a little too anxious to prove his case by stretching some of Ruskin's statements into interpretations which will fit his pre-conceived theory. For instance, he sarcastically remarks: "*It is clear* that Ruskin imagined himself the victim of some special punishment because, though he was already approaching sixty, he had been abnormally robbed of parents who had died, the one at seventy-nine and the other at ninety."[5] This would indeed be a fine symptom of mental disease—if only Mr. Wilenski could give enough evidence to prove that Ruskin exhibited it. Unfortunately the evidence cited in support does not make it seem clear at all. It is, I think, perfectly understandable for an only child, even at the age of sixty-four, to say that he has no home because his father, mother and nurse are dead. Mr. Wilenski confuses the meaning of the word "home" with "house" and cites a list of all the places where Ruskin lived at that period—Brantwood, his rooms at Oxford and his rooms at Herne Hill. But he still fails to prove that Ruskin was a victim of a special "punishment obsession."

The same might be said of his "plague-wind obsession." Ruskin may have been subject to a peculiar and individual obsession that a "storm cloud" was destroying the beauty of the physical landscape. But other and independent observers[6] have identified his "plague-wind" with the real smoke menace from the industrial towns nearby. Mr. Wilenski passes over this quite feasible explanation in unmerited silence, preferring to believe that Ruskin's observations were the result of a delusion. But if Mr. Wilenski occasionally fails to display the caution required of a precise and scientific investigation we must remember that when dealing with human personality many conclusions, unattainable by a process of logical thought, can be reached by a sensitive intuition. It is perhaps in this respect that this study is of most value. Whether or not future writers on Ruskin will make use of Mr. Wilenski's theory remains to be seen. But any future biography which pays no attention to Ruskin's mental condition must be deemed lacking in a very important aspect of his life and work.

It is, therefore, surprising that Mr. Gerald Crow's short biography in Duckworth's "Great Lives" series is silent on this point. It is a serious flaw in a book which is otherwise well balanced and sympathetic. Mr. Crow, however, emphasizes one aspect which is of undoubted importance. That is the influence exerted by Ruskin's mother and her rigid evangelical principles on the pliable, sensitive mind of the future art-critic. Margaret Ruskin had "dedicated her son to God" even before his birth and her control of his childhood was exercised with an eye to his eventually becoming a bishop. The trouble was, as Mr. Crow points out, Margaret's idea of goodness was "deficient animality and the absence of self-assertion." A system of "mollycoddling" her son effectively assured her first requirement and his naturally pliable disposition did not rebel at the frequent whippings with which she secured the second. The result was that, because young John was not allowed to play with children of his own age and because he was unduly encouraged

(*Continued on Page 47*)

3. *Ruskin's Politics.* By Bernard Shaw. Ruskin Centenary Council, 1921.

4. *The Harvest of Ruskin.* By John W. Graham. London, Allen & Unwin, 1920.

5. Wilenski, Ref. 1, p. 127. Italics are mine.

6. Ref. 4.

The Alarm Reaction

By HANS SELYE

THE processes of adaptation which occur in the course of the evolution of different species have been adequately studied by a large number of investigators. It is generally known that the body of animals living in the water is especially fitted for life in such an environment, while that of birds is built for life in the air. It is well known, too, that animals living in the Arctic regions have special attributes which enable them to resist severe cold. On the other hand, relatively little attention has been given to the processes of adaptation which occur during the life of one individual of a species, enabling it to cope with the special conditions under which it lives. It is known, of course, that an individual who has to perform active physical work will develop his musculature proportionately and that an animal subjected to sudden changes in the surrounding temperature will acquire the ability to adapt itself quickly to such temperature variations. The underlying mechanism of such processes of adaptation is, however, almost entirely unknown. Adaptation to our surroundings is one of the most important physiological reactions in life; one might even go so far as to say that the capacity of adjustment to external stimuli is the most characteristic feature of live matter. These considerations led us to study the processes of adaptation from the scientific point of view with the methods of experimental physiology.

The first surprising observation made in this connection was that if an animal is forced to adapt itself to any condition to which it has not been accustomed, it will respond with a generalized reaction characterized by certain organic changes. Thus we found that if experimental animals are forced to perform very strenuous muscular exercise, or are exposed to severe cold, or if they are treated with toxic doses of a drug, they will develop a syndrome, the most characteristic features of which are enlargement of the adrenal glands, sudden shrinkage of the lymphatic organs (accompanied by an increase in the number of white corpuscles in the circulating blood), the formation of gastric and intestinal ulcers, and the tendency towards retention of water in tissues. Since the significance of this reaction is not as yet well understood, and the main fact that we know about it is only that it represents the morphological expression of the "alarm" of the organism when confronted with an unusual situation, we term it the "alarm reaction."

We observed, furthermore, that if the stimulus which elicited the alarm reaction is applied daily, the symptoms of the reaction will disappear and the animals will gradually accustom themselves to this stimulus and will no longer respond to it with an alarm reaction. Thus, for instance, if a certain dose of atropine or formaldehyde is injected into a rat it will at first cause all the above-described symptoms of the alarm reaction, but if the administration of the drug be continued the same dose will fail to elicit the characteristic symptoms of alarm. We felt forced to conclude that the alarm reaction is the first, acute stage of a syndrome necessary for adaptation. The second stage, which we termed the "stage of resistance" is that during which the original "alarming" stimulus is tolerated without causing any organic lesions. We next observed that, if one proceeds with such daily treatment for several months, the acquired resistance of the animal will vanish, and it will finally succumb showing symptoms similar to those seen in the stage of alarm. It seems that at this time the animal has run out of something which was necessary in order to put up resistance against the alarming stimulus. This third stage, therefore, we termed the "stage of exhaustion." In conclusion, we might say that, independently of the nature of the stimulus to which adaptation occurs, the organism will respond to such a stimulus with a three-stage defence reaction. The first stage is the "stage of alarm," the second the "stage of resistance," and the third the "stage of exhaustion." The fact that the reaction described above is actually a useful defence mechanism is proved by the observation that a dose of a drug (or any other alarming stimulus) which would kill an animal not previously treated, will be tolerated by one in which an alarm reaction has been elicited a few hours before. We conclude that the alarm reaction is one of the great general defence mechanisms of the organism comparable in a way to the formation of serological antibodies against microbes. Since any stimulus to which adaptation is possible will elicit an alarm reaction if applied in a sufficiently large dose, we feel that the alarm reaction differs from the serological defence reactions mentioned above in

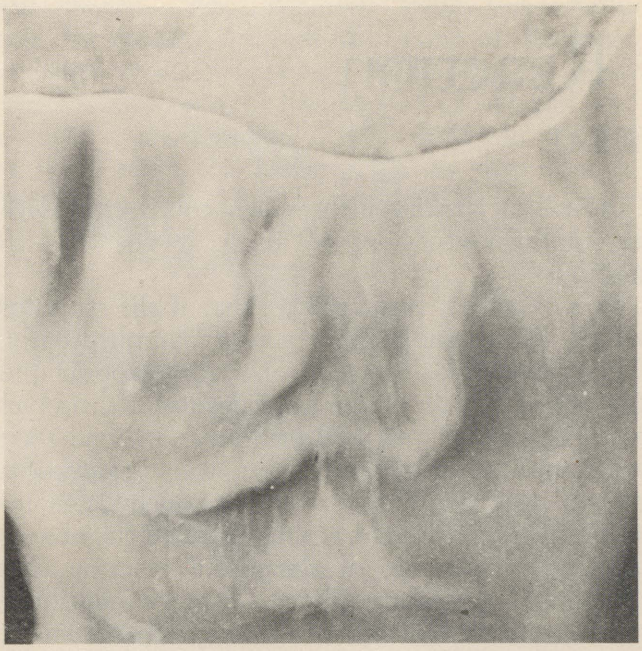


FIG. I—Normal gastric mucosa of the rat.

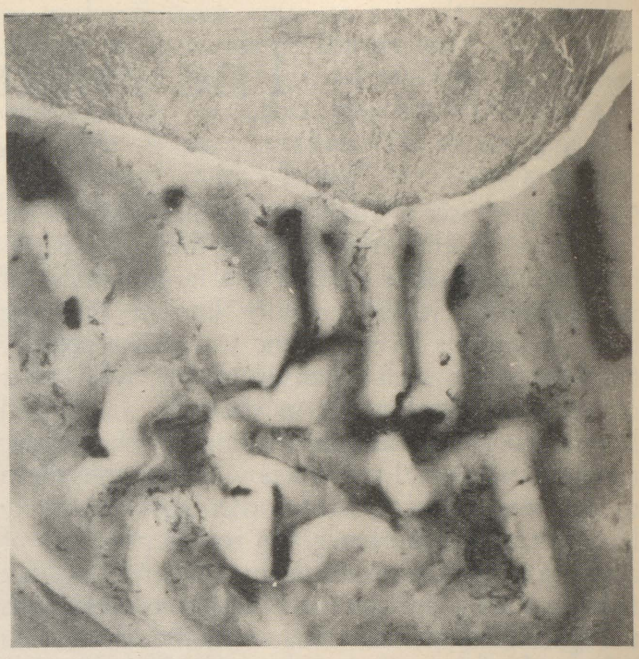


FIG. II—Gastric mucosa of the rat in the alarm reaction, showing ulcers.

that it is not limited to any single group of damaging stimuli, as are the serological reactions.

The great similarity between the symptoms of the alarm reaction and those observed following removal of the adrenals in experimental animals, or following the destruction of the adrenals in man (Addison's disease) made us wonder whether the symptoms of adrenal insufficiency are not simply the expression of an alarm reaction. It is indeed striking that the removal of this gland does not produce any specific symptoms such as are seen after the removal of other endocrines. Some investigators claim that muscular weakness is a specific symptom of adrenal insufficiency; some regard a decrease in the blood sugar, and others again a decrease in the resistance to cold and to certain drugs, to be characteristic results of adrenal deprivation. If the presence of the adrenals were really necessary in order to resist toxic doses of drugs, or cold, and to perform strenuous muscular exercise, adrenalectomized animals should not be able to tolerate such treatment. We found, however, that animals previously adapted to these stimuli will tolerate them very well after subsequent adrenalectomy, while non-pretreated adrenalectomized animals will succumb under their influence. At the same time we observed that treatment with any one of these alarming stimuli will elicit a marked decrease in the blood sugar of the non-adapted animals, while the sugar content of the blood will not change under the influence of such treatment in animals previously adapted. It appears, therefore, that the actual presence of adrenal hormone is not essential for the performance of the functions mentioned above, but only for adaptation to such functions. These considerations led us to the conclusion that one of the main functions of the adrenal glands is to facilitate adaptation. In their absence, an alarming stimulus will elicit the alarm stage of the adaptation syndrome only, while the stage of resistance will not develop.

The great similarity between the symptoms of the alarm reaction and those produced by histamine is striking. Histamine and other substances with similar pharmacological effects (adenosine derivatives, choline derivatives) are present in most tissues of the organism. It seems quite possible, therefore, that such substances would be liberated from the break-down products of cells during the alarm reaction. This appears all the more likely since we found that many cells die, in most of the organs, during the stage of alarm of the adaptation syndrome. We advanced the theory that possibly histamine, or similar substances, liberated from the cells under the influence of alarming stimuli, are responsible for many of the symptoms of the alarm reaction. This receives support from other experiments, in which we showed that the injection of histamine will elicit the same symptoms as those observed during the alarm reaction, but much more rapidly than any other stimulus. The delay in the appearance of symptoms after exposure to other alarming stimuli might be accounted for by the assumption that some lapse of time is required for the liberation of histamine from tissues. A rather interesting incidental observation made in the course of

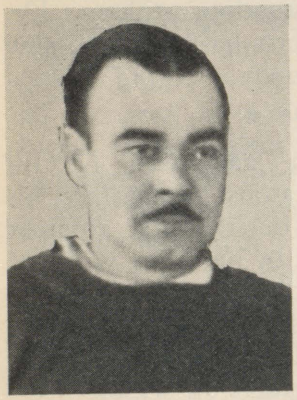
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The 1936-37 Winter Sports Season at McGill

Hockey Team's Performance in Winning Title of Newly Formed International League was Highlight

By D. A. L. MacDONALD

ANY commentary on the 1936-37 sports season at McGill must necessarily be headlined by the achievements of the Hockey Club. For more reasons than one, Canada's national winter game has long been the number one sports activity at the University and this is only as it should be since it is generally recognized that McGill is the very cradle of hockey in this country. It was rather fitting then that the season just concluded should be one of unqualified success for the Hockey Club and that this success should come in a campaign that was unquestionably the most important ever contested by a McGill hockey team.



DR. R. B. BELL

Reference is made of course to the International Intercollegiate Hockey League, a circuit which took nearly ten years to build but which, in its initial season, more than compensated those who had worked so hard and so long for its formation. In winning the championship of the eight-club league without losing a single game, the 1936-37 Redmen, it is safe to say, rank with any of the great McGill teams that have gone before. While winning the international title, the Reds captured the Canadian Intercollegiate crown as well and this season, for the first time in many years, the Canadian Intercollegiate Hockey Union had the distinction of being a four-college league.

The Redmen, however, did not go through their competitive season without being the subject of criticism and perhaps it would be worth a note of mention here at this time. In the Dartmouth game at Montreal, the Green were able to offer such feeble opposition that the final score was 16-1 for McGill. A good deal of attention was focused on this result by the Montreal press and there was much debate as to whether or not the Reds showed the best of sportsmanship in piling up a big score against an obviously outclassed foe.

As was pointed out by Baz O'Meara in the Montreal *Star*, this criticism was unjust for the public had paid to see McGill play the best kind of game it knew how and, had the Redmen pulled their punches, so to speak, they would not have kept faith with their following. This is quite true and moreover it is quite impossible for players of the type of McGill's smooth forward lines to miss easy goals continuously and not turn the hockey game into an utter farce.

I do think, however, that such one-sided scores, if they continue, will do much to harm the league, perhaps result in its eventual disaster. No league is any stronger than its weakest club and if some of the American colleges find that they are hopelessly outclassed year after year, they may withdraw from competition entirely. Perhaps it is better that they should, but this point is debatable.

What I would suggest is that, when McGill is scheduled to play some of the obviously weaker teams, some of the intermediate and junior players be given a chance to show what they can do in these encounters. McGill did drop two regulars for the Dartmouth game, it is true, but the remaining line-up was more than sufficient to overwhelm their opponents. Naturally, I am not suggesting that a coach should weaken his club with intermediate players to such an extent that he takes a chance of losing the game but I do think that, until colleges like Dartmouth and Princeton are able to ice stronger aggregations, many more McGill undergraduates who have hockey ambitions could be given the opportunity and honour of playing in these international competitions.

In other lines of endeavour, McGill's teams experienced both good and only fair success in the winter programme. The skiers did exceptionally well. True, they were defeated by both Dartmouth and the visiting Swiss in the intercollegiate sports programme at St. Margaret's but they were pitted against what ski experts declared

was the finest field ever assembled on this continent, barring, of course, the Olympic Games at Lake Placid in 1932. McGill entrants, however, captured six out of the eight team awards in the Laurentian Zone championships with Jim Houghton clipping 22 seconds from the record in the Mount Baldy downhill event.

No résumé of the winter sports season at McGill would be complete without some mention of the part played by Dr. Robert B. Bell, Coach of the Senior Hockey Team, and the loss to the Club incident to his announcement that he is retiring from the game. Under Coach Bell the senior Redmen won the intercollegiate title six times out of seven seasons, and they won the Senior Group and Provincial title as well in 1931 and 1934. It was Dr. Bell's ambition to win the first international crown and having satisfied this ambition, he retires from the scene for business reasons. Surely all McGill men will agree that he has done a magnificent job.

* * * *

Notes on the Season's Competition

McGill skiers also finished third to Dartmouth and the Swiss in the tournament conducted by the Dartmouth Outing Club held at Hanover, N.H.

* * * *

George Hornig, fifth year medical student from Brooklyn, N.Y., was unanimously chosen by his team-mates as captain-elect of the 1937 senior football team. A lineman on the senior squad for four seasons, Hornig frequently earned mention on all-college and all-eastern teams in The Canadian Press polls. He succeeds Cammy MacArthur.

* * * *

The University of Toronto defeated McGill, 143-77, to win the intercollegiate gymnastic title in the tourney held at Toronto.

* * * *

McGill's assault-at-arms team finished third to Toronto and Queen's at Toronto and thus forfeited the title it had won in 1935-36. The final team standing was Toronto eleven, Queen's three, McGill two, and Ontario Agricultural College one.

* * * *

McGill handed over another championship it had won in 1935-36 when it went down to defeat, 41-30, at the hands of the University of Toronto swimmers in the annual meet. The Red water polo team, however, retained its title.

Once again, McGill failed to win the senior basketball title on which it had virtually a monopoly not so many years ago. University of Toronto was winner, replacing Queen's as champion.

* * * *

Major D. Stuart Forbes, Athletics Manager, was prominently mentioned in a recent article in *Collier's Magazine*, written by the noted sports authority, Quentin Reynolds, on the subject of Canadian football. Writer Reynolds had a long chat with the Major on a visit here to see a game of Canadian football and gave this country's sport a fine boost in his story.

* * * *

A McGill graduate, Dr. Phil Edwards, who was for so long one of the mainstays of the Track Club, was awarded the Crow Trophy, given annually to Canada's outstanding athlete. Dr. Edwards was also named first holder of the new Lou Marsh Memorial Trophy.

* * * *

Hughie Farquharson, a star with McGill hockey teams for many seasons, maintained his position as one of the outstanding amateur hockey players in the world by his work with the Paris entry in the British Ice Hockey League and later with the Southampton Vikings when the club was moved across the Channel. Hughie was right up among the leaders all season.

* * * *

When McGill defeated Harvard, 7-2, on February 22 in the deciding game for the championship of the International Intercollegiate Hockey League, it was McGill's seventeenth win over Harvard teams since the two universities first became hockey rivals in 1894. A total of 26 games have been played, the Crimson thus having scored nine victories. The record:

February 23, 1894	McGill	14	Harvard	1
February 9, 1907	McGill	8	Harvard	2
February 25, 1908	Harvard	8	McGill	2
January 7, 1911	McGill	5	Harvard	2
February 3, 1912	Harvard	3	McGill	0
January 31, 1914	McGill	2	Harvard	1
February 5, 1915	McGill	1	Harvard	0
January 9, 1916	Harvard	4	McGill	1
February 10, 1917	Harvard	4	McGill	0
December 21, 1923	McGill	2	Harvard	0
January 2, 1926	McGill	5	Harvard	4
December 29, 1926	McGill	4	Harvard	3
January 7, 1928	McGill	3	Harvard	1
December 21, 1928	Harvard	3	McGill	2
January 1, 1931	Harvard	3	McGill	2
February 22, 1931	Harvard	2	McGill	0
January 2, 1932	McGill	5	Harvard	3
January 29, 1932	Harvard	6	McGill	5
December 17, 1932	McGill	4	Harvard	2
December 23, 1932	McGill	5	Harvard	2
January 8, 1934	McGill	12	Harvard	2
December 21, 1934	McGill	6	Harvard	1
January 9, 1935	McGill	4	Harvard	1
January 8, 1936	McGill	3	Harvard	0
February 22, 1936	Harvard	7	McGill	4
February 22, 1937	McGill	7	Harvard	2

The Montreal Children's Library

By VIOLET MARY MacEWEN

"THE most important thing," says John Drinkwater, "in any modern city is its Public Health. Next to that in far reaching influence on the lives of the citizens is the Public Library." Anyone who agrees with the principle of this statement must, on considering the City of Montreal, be moved to exclaim with Samuel Butler, "Oh God! Oh Montreal!"

Montrealers, as a people, are not really "library minded." Montreal has many libraries, fine private collections and valuable libraries belonging to institutions but the public library idea has not developed and the majority of the citizenry do not see any necessity of so doing. The public library, or perhaps more correctly public library work with children, is considered as a charity or a luxury by many Montrealers rather than as an educational institution and a necessity. This is the more unfortunate because a large proportion of the population of Quebec does not remain at school after the primary grades and there is, therefore, an even greater necessity of inculcating the reading habit among the young people of this province than there is elsewhere. Only by training children to read and to appreciate the value of a library in the community may a demand for a public library system be developed.

Until about eight years ago there was no institution comparable to a Public Library in the City of Montreal making an effort to give adequate library advantages to all the boys and girls of the city. This does not mean that no attempt was being made to bring children and books together. The Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., the University Settlement and some of the churches conducted libraries for children and much valuable work was accomplished by them. But these organizations were working separately, often under great disadvantages and, in some cases without any very definite standard or idea back of their work. In addition, the appeal of these institutions and the scope of their work was necessarily limited.

Some children also were being served by school libraries, but even here the work was carried on under difficulties, and, of course, these libraries supplied books for children attending school, and were only open during the term.

Of the larger institutions only the Westmount Public Library had a room devoted to children's books with a librarian in charge; but as non-residents of Westmount were ineligible for membership, all those children living in the surrounding districts of Montreal were unable to share in this library service.

For a number of years many people had felt that the boys and girls of Montreal should be given the advantages of that type of library service provided elsewhere by public libraries; and this feeling at length was expressed in a movement, started by a group of Montreal women acting in co-operation with the Local Council of Women, to secure for the children of Montreal a library of their own. A small committee was appointed and empowered to proceed with plans for the organization of the Montreal Children's Library. An appeal was made to a selected group of citizens and the sum of $3,000 was collected. This was considered sufficient to equip and operate a small demonstration library for a year. The governors of the Fraser Institute Library who were interested in the proposed work, offered the use of a room in the Institute in which to make a beginning.

The room placed at the library's disposal was large and bright, on the ground floor, and quite suitable for the purpose. It had been set aside at one time for the use of children, but owing to lack of funds no work had been carried on there. It was furnished with the necessary book shelves, tables, chairs and desks, and on its double doors was painted "Children's Library—Bibliothèque Enfantine."

Here the Montreal Children's Library began work in June, 1929. All the work of organization had to be done and it was not until October that the library was formally opened. This did not mean, however, that it was not used during that summer. As soon as it became known that books for children could be obtained there, children, rich and poor, large and small, Canadian and foreign born, came from all corners of the city: some, who had lived in other cities and had been looking for a library since coming to Montreal, some who had never imagined that such things could be. Among the latter were four small and rather "grubby" children who, having been ejected with difficulty at closing time on their first visit, returned the following day bearing a large alarm clock because "Our mother doesn't want us to stay so late!" By

October, it had been well demonstrated that a library was needed and that boys and girls were ready to use it.

As the Fraser Institute is situated in the heart of the retail shopping district where traffic is most congested, it is often difficult for children to come alone for their books. In spite of this, membership and circulation have increased steadily and children from all parts of the city come to the Library—many of them travelling for more than an hour by tram, bus, or train in order to obtain books. Frequently borrowers, who because of the distance can come only once in two weeks, arrive with a suitcase in which they carry back not only books for themselves, but also for brothers, sisters and friends.

In organizing the Montreal Children's Library the aim of the committee was to found an institution which might in time serve the whole city through the establishment of neighbourhood branches in residential districts. In this way it was believed good books would be made available to all the children of Montreal. Expansion has been greatly hindered by financial uncertainty, but in September, 1931, the first small branch was opened in Montreal West. In inaugurating this work the Women's Club of Montreal West co-operated with the Library committee. For the first four months this branch was housed temporarily in an old and unused Church building. Here on Tuesday and Friday afternoons in a very small room and with so little heat that in November, December and January the librarian wore a fur coat and overshoes, work was carried on. With a total collection of 300 volumes more than 200 books were circulated each week. This branch was later moved to a school and is still operating there, always growing, always requiring books, but filling a real need in the community.

In spite of frequent discouragements and a constant lack of funds, the library idea grew and in April, 1932, the Uptown Branch was opened to serve the boys and girls of the central part of the city. This branch is situated in a largely residential district, easily accessible by bus or tram from several of the outlying sections of the city. It is surrounded by schools, both public and private, and serves a large number of children of all classes and nationalities. It is felt that the establishment of this branch marks a definite advance in the development of the Montreal Children's Library, and in the growth of library work with children in the city.

The buying of books has been done very slowly and carefully, and the policy of making literary merit the standard of selection has been followed. The result is that the books are not only those that children ought to read but also those that they like to read. The collection is small as yet and careful management is required to supply the demands. The three collections are interchangeable, and books may be borrowed from any branch. The three libraries are in charge of one librarian aided by several part time assistants. Both circulating and reference work are carried on while book exhibits and "story hours" have been held whenever possible.

About twenty per cent. of the Library's borrowers are French, many of the younger children being unable to speak English. The attitude of the French and English children towards reading is very different and particularly towards books written in the other language. French children wish to read English books as well as French as soon as they begin to study English at school. Many of them are reading both languages well at 14 years of age. English children, on the contrary, seldom even look at a French book, and scorn the idea that it is possible for anyone to read French for pleasure.

Another very important difference between the Montreal Children's Library and most other libraries is that while it is called a public library and makes no charge for membership and use of books, other than a five cent registration fee, it is supported not by public funds but by private and voluntary subscriptions. The library has no endowment and receives no grant from the civic or provincial government. Therefore there is no regular or assured income. This situation, of course, has made it very difficult to operate, especially in these years of depression. Whereas other institutions have been forced to carry on with reduced incomes the Montreal Children's Library has been compelled to depend on the contributions of its friends. Undoubtedly, this has hindered the growth and development of the library for it is difficult to plan constructively for the future when the treasury contains funds sufficient for only a month or so ahead. The work has been carried on, however, and, in spite of these handicaps, the library is growing.

Much educational work remains to be done before the value of the public library to the community is realized. To some extent, library work in Montreal is still pioneering, and the soil on which the work is done often seems as stern and unyielding as any rock-bound coast encountered by the early settlers. Not only must boys and girls be encouraged and developed as readers, but their elders must often be convinced that the library is an educational centre and that reading is a necessary part of a liberal education.

Slowly the library idea is growing. Each year the Montreal Children's Library is becoming better known; each year the membership is becoming larger and the list of subscribers is increasing. All this implies a greater knowledge and belief in the work of libraries on the part of the people, and on this interest and belief the library's future depends. Whether the growth of this particular branch of library work is rapid or slow, supporters and friends of the Montreal Children's Library are confident that an idea has been planted in the minds of the people of this city, that it is growing, and that children's libraries may yet flourish in the Province of Quebec.

The Library Table

THE GLITTERING CENTURY

By Phillips Russell. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $3.50.

"The eighteenth century was very like our own. Preceding centuries seem to us remote, belonging, in thought and way, to the Middle Ages, which were concerned with the relations of man to God. But the eighteenth century steps forth briskly, speaking with our voice and accent." And so Professor Phillips Russell sets out to present us with a biography of the glittering century.

The author writes of an era of conflict and turmoil in Europe and in America. He begins with the grandeur of the reign of Louis XIV in France and closes with Tallegrand as a Minister in the France of the Revolution. He traces the gradual decline of the powers and privileges of the aristocracy in the face of economic changes which transferred power to the mercantile class. Therein we see the background of the great revolutions of the age—that of America and that of France.

Historians have said of the eighteenth century that Louis XIV shaped its manners and Voltaire its ideas. It was not a century which concerned itself with the common man: it was the great and the highly placed who mattered. It was an era of imposing figures—the era of Louis XIV in France, the Georges in England, Frederick the Great in Germany, Peter the Great and Catherine the Great in Russia, Maria Theresa in Austria, and Washington, Jefferson and Franklin in America. Professor Russell, therefore, presents us in the main with a series of portraits of these figures and of the dramatic roles they played in the glittering century. We move from France to Sweden to Russia to England to America to India, and so on. We meet kings and ministers, courtiers and philosophers, men of letters and men of war, scientists and bankers. The portraits are well drawn; the author's style is pleasant; and the whole is a popular presentation of the thought and events of one of the most important centuries in history.—*H. C. G.*

CHURCH AND STATE IN CONTEMPORARY AMERICA

By William Adams Brown. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 1936. pp. xx, 360. $2.75.

This is an important book on a subject of current importance. It is the outcome of six years of co-operative study initiated by the Research Department of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, though the actual writing of the volume has been done by a single pen. Its purpose is "to furnish those who must assume responsibility for the position of Protestant churches on social and political issues with such information as would enable them to act wisely," but it is a book that will be of value to all students of contemporary society.

The old issues have come to the fore again with the rise of the totalitarian state. Nationalism challenges the universalism of Christendom, Communism its theistic basis (p. 9). Even in democratic countries the moral independence of the Church is endangered by growing claims of the state to control the thinking and demand the absolute obedience of its citizens. The school, the radio and the press enforce in dangerous, because unsuspected, ways the dogma of the state (p. 296).

Part I of the volume deals with the general problem as viewed historically in terms of social and political science. Part II examines the particular situation in the United States, with its peculiarities due to the multiplicity of "denominations" and their voluntary method of support, democratic organization and predominant concern with "practical" activities. The special positions of American Roman Catholicism and Lutheranism are considered. (The Canadian situation is dealt with in an appendix.)

The subject of Part III is "Church and State in the World of Tomorrow."

Here the distinction is drawn between the Church as a religious fellowship and as an institutional part of society as a whole, and between the freedom of the prophet and the responsibility of the representative ecclesiastic who voices such agreement as can be reached by the main body of the Church. The Church's authority is religious, not political. But the Church's responsibility is co-extensive with all life, including politics considered from the ethical aspect. "Where a moral issue is involved which affects the Christian view of man they must never hesitate to challenge policies of government; . . . they must stoutly resist the tendency to regard the state as exercising complete sovereignty in human affairs" (p. 261).

The study reveals "not a conflict between two independent institutions . . . but between the representatives of differing philosophies who in church and state alike are trying to make their view prevail." (p. 96). The "one basic question . . . is that of the attitude which the church must take face to face with the claims of the totalitarian state to dominate all human life, even religion." "Nationalism is tribal religion given self-

consciousness and universalized." "The only adequate defense against a state that would extirpate religion in the name of social progress is a church that can show how true religion may serve the cause of social progress" (pp. 294, 295).

Professor Brown has succeeded admirably in his task of survey and analysis. His lucid and seemingly effortless writing betokens comprehensive knowledge, a clear mind and a steady view. The work is timely and will be of permanent value.—*R. B. Y. Scott.*

CHARLES I AS PATRON OF POETRY AND DRAMA

By Margaret Barnard Pickel. Frederick Muller Ltd., London. 1936.

Dr. Pickel (a McGill graduate and a former member of the teaching staff) has accomplished a task for which every lover of English literature will be grateful to her. She shows the intimate connection existing between the ill-fated Charles I and the poets, dramatists, and masque-writers of his day—the last instance of a really discriminating royal patronage in English history. In doing so, Dr. Pickel does not attempt to prove any particular theory; her aim is rather to present a sympathetic view of the Caroline culture, with the court as its æsthetic centre.

Her survey is full and well documented. There appear in turn the court poets (those Carews, Lovelaces, and Sucklings whose exquisite music still charms our ears); the literary clergy, some, like Herrick, condemned to live far from the glittering social life to which their thoughts turned, others, like Herbert, glad enough to escape from its blandishments; the dramatists, whose work Charles loved so, even if he seems to have been no great admirer of Shakespeare's plays; and the authors of masques, masters of a fleeting form where music, poetry, and drama met as perhaps never before or since. Certainly a court which could command the services of Ben Jonson, Henry Lawes, and Inigo Jones was favoured beyond the ordinary, and might challenge comparison even with that of Good Queen Bess. Among the minor figures, too, Dr. Pickel can show us a round dozen who would have been regarded as adornments to any monarch in Europe, men like Sir Henry Wotton, of whom she says, "He was one of those happy men who, in praising others, give to the objects of their admiration some of the quality of their own fine natures."

The sections dealing with the stage, if they do not add much to our knowledge of the period (and they are not designed to), are admirably presented, and bring out clearly the personal preferences of both King and Queen. The passage (pp. 118-119) recounting the performance at Oxford in 1636 of Strode's *Passions Calmed* raises, in its details of multiple setting, "partitions," and back-drop, the question of a possible French influence through Henrietta Maria, especially as Anthony Wood is quoted: "All these representations being the first (as I have been informed) that were used on the English stage, and therefore giving great content, I have been therefore the more punctual in describing them." Dr. Pickel, however, concludes that the court had no great direct influence on contemporary theatrical practice.

Since the whole volume of prose writing in this prolific age is set aside, for reasons which the author is careful to explain, we must not look here for a general panorama of Caroline literature; within its self-imposed limits, the book gives a lucid, attractively expressed account of the court of Charles and Henrietta Maria as a centre of culture, enlightenment, and gracious living.—*A. S. N.*

DIESEL ENGINES

By P. E. Biggar (McGill, Sci. '22). The Macmillans in Canada. 165 pp.

In his preface, the author states that "the book deals with the principles and methods but most of all with the practical operation" of Diesel engines.

I read the book from cover to cover with interest and pleasure. It is easy to read and understand. The style is easy, almost conversational, in fact.

The author has fulfilled what he promises in the preface, for he covers the development of the so-called Diesel cycle, its advantages and disadvantages, the injection, ignition and combustion of the charge, and its troubles and the remedies to be applied, in clear, concise and non-technical language.

The book is recommended to anyone interested in Diesel engines, and especially to public and school libraries where it will undoubtedly be in great demand.—*Chas. M. McKergow, Science '03.*

REGIONAL TYPES OF BRITISH AGRICULTURE

Edited by J. P. Maxton. Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto. $3.75.

This book is as neat and tidy as the British agriculture it describes. And it does describe it!

Fourteen of the fifteen authors have divided England, Scotland and Wales into as many areas, stating in each case, the size, types of farming, classes of soil, fertility, system of tenure, size of holdings, in fact, about everything anyone who wished to farm would like to know. The treatment is remarkably consistent when one considers the variety of authors.

It is only fair, however, to warn the layman that this work was prepared for the benefit of foreign visitors to the Fourth International Conference of Agricultural Economists, held at the University of St. Andrews, 1936.

The first chapter—General Features of Farming in Great Britain—is worth any one's reading, and the maps are excellent throughout. Homesick English settlers on the Canadian Prairies could read it all.

In short, the volume is a good reference book for anyone interested in agriculture from the point of actually growing crops.—*John Culliton.*

Books Received

Classic Myth and Legend. By A. R. Hope Moncrieff. Blackie & Son (Canada), Limited, Toronto. 443 pp. $2.25.

Harrow. By P. H. M. Bryant. Blackie & Son (Canada), Limited, Toronto. 1936. 176 pp. $1.50.

Winchester. By J. D'E. Firth. Blackie & Son (Canada), Limited, Toronto. 1936. 181 pp. $1.50.

The Graduates' Society of 1876

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article is reprinted from the July, 1876, issue of the *Canada Medical and Surgical Journal*, which was forwarded to THE McGILL NEWS by Dr. H. B. Small, of Ottawa, who graduated in Medicine in 1880. In an accompanying letter Dr. Small said: "My entrance to McGill was in 1876 and although not a foundation member I attended many meetings (of the Graduates' Society of 1876) during my years at McGill. They were held in a hall on St. Catherine Street near McGill College Avenue, and were well attended. 'Bob' McGibbon was president. The Society conducted *The McGill Gazette* on the editorial staff of which I represented the Medical Faculty."

THE relations between a University and her Graduates, and the mutual claims of the one upon the other, are too often either forgotten or ignored. While it is the duty of the former to maintain a standard of education as high as possible under the circumstances, it is incumbent upon the latter to render every assistance in their power, individually and collectively, to enable the University to accomplish her work. More especially is this the case with the Alumni of McGill University, an Institution insufficiently endowed, without Government support, and relying mainly on the personal efforts of her friends to meet the increasing educational wants of this country. Most men, however, having finished their academical course, take but a passing interest in the affairs of the Alma Mater. Other matters absorb their time and attention, and though they may be glad to hear of her success, they do not consider themselves bound to active exertion on her behalf.

It is to remedy such a state of affairs, and to impress Graduates with a proper sense of their responsibility that an Alumni Association in connection with McGill University has been reorganized. The objects aimed at by the Association, and set forth in the constitution are "to bind the Graduates more closely to each other, and to their Alma Mater, and to afford them the means by united effort of more effectually promoting the interests of the University." In order to be successful, the active co-operation of the Graduates throughout the country must be obtained, and we here call upon the medical alumni to respond to the invitation shortly to be issued, and join the Association.

During the 45 years which the Medical Faculty of McGill University has been in existence, nearly 800 men have received their professional education, and gone forth to practice with her credentials. No doubt a large proportion of the success of the School is to be attributed to the fact that these Graduates carried away with them the belief that the gentlemen composing the Faculty were thoroughly in earnest, and anxious to advance the standard of Medical education. On this account they sent their students, and recommended the Institution to their friends. Something more is needed and may reasonably be expected. Every Graduate should feel that a way is open to him for the expression of opinion on matters of importance to the University, and this can only be effected by an Association such as is in process of organization. Through it reforms may be brought about which might otherwise be impossible. We consider it quite within the province of such an association to discuss freely the condition of any department or chair in the University which may not seem to be in a satisfactory state. A recommendation coming from a large body of Graduates could not fail to receive proper attention from the authorities, and, indeed, might sometimes, in a matter of internal reform, relieve them from the duty—often painful—of taking the initiative. In the appointment to vacancies which from time to time arise, the Graduates may make their influence felt, as was illustrated so beneficially last year in the case of our sister University in the West. Nothing, we are convinced, would tend more to the advancement of the interests of McGill University than the combination of her Graduates into an energetic Association, which would not only afford them an opportunity of social intercourse, but also a common platform upon which matters relating to the welfare of the University might be discussed. We give the constitution of the Society below:

GRADUATES' SOCIETY

The following draft of a proposed Constitution of a Graduates' Society has been handed to us for publication:

1. This Society shall be known as the Graduates' Society of McGill University.
2. It shall be composed of all Graduates who shall pay an annual subscription of one dollar.
3. The object of the Society shall be to blend the Graduates more closely to each other, and to their Alma Mater; and to afford them the means by united effort of more effectually promoting the interests of the University.
4. The officers of this Society shall be a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer and six councillors, who shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting, and shall form the executive of the Society.
5. The annual meeting shall be held on the evening preceding the Arts Convocation.
6. The General meetings of the Society may be called by the Secretary on the requisition of the President, or any three members of the Executive Committee, or any ten members of the Society.



EDITORIAL STAFF, UNIVERSITY *GAZETTE*, 1879

Back row: A. B. Chaffie, Arts; T. A. O. Callaghan, Medicine; Dr. H. B. Small, Medicine '80; — Weir Arts.
Front row: R. A. E. Greenshields, Arts '83, Law '85; W. D. Lighthall, Arts '79, Law '81, LL.D. '21; E. B. Busteed (†), Law '79.

† Deceased.

7. Fifteen shall form a quorum of the Society and five a quorum of the Executive Committee.

8. The constitution cannot be amended except by a two-thirds vote at an annual meeting. The usual by-laws and rules of order were also submitted and received.

The committee having taken into consideration the working of the Society and the most effectual means by which its objects might be attained, recommended:

1st. That under the auspices of the Society, an entertainment commemorative of its founder be held each year at a date as near as may be found convenient to the anniversary of his birth; to which the friends of the University shall be invited.

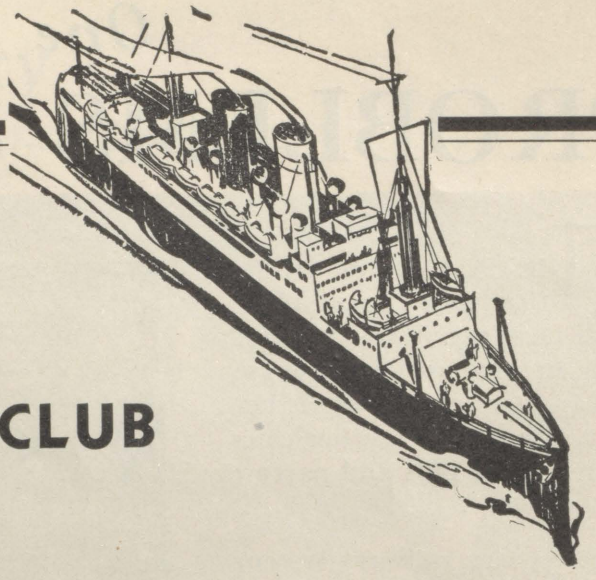
2nd. That with a view to giving members the opportunity of discussing University topics in a social manner, a dinner be held annually on or about the date of the Arts convocation.

3rd. That the selection of representative fellows from the several Faculties be considered at the annual meeting.

4th. That public exercises of a character, which at the discretion of the Executive, may be varied from time to time, form a portion of the proceedings at each annual gathering.

The 43rd anniversary of the Redpath Library of McGill University was celebrated recently at a tea in honour of Miss Alice Redpath, of Harbledown, Canterbury, in the office of the Librarian. Present were members of the Redpath family, administrative officers of the University and the library committee and other invited guests.

The usage of salt as a material in roadmaking is a result of experiments originally made in Nova Scotia and developed through laboratory work carried out by the National Research Council of Canada and McGill University. Considerable mileages of salt-established roads have been laid during the past three years in Ontario, Quebec and parts of the United States.



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Under the leadership of

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of the Department of English,
McGill University.

Sailing from Montreal, July 3,
on S.S. Montcalm.

Returning from Liverpool, August 17,
on Duchess of Richmond.

Bastille Day in Paris, Wagner and Mozart festivals in Munich, open-air festival plays of Shakespeare and Goethe in courtyard of Heidelberg Castle, the Schiller festival in Frankfurt, festival performances at Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon, as well as the romantic spots of Switzerland and Italy—these are some of the highlights of this extensive tour of the famous cities and scenery of old and new Europe.

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Under the leadership of

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Montreal.

Sailing from Montreal, July 3,
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Returning from Liverpool, August 12,
on Duchess of Bedford.

Cruising from England to the North Cape of Europe—in the Arctic Circle—land of the midnight sun — seeing Norway's famous fjords—as well as southern England, Paris, Brussels, the Rhine, Frankfurt, Bremen, Berlin, etc.

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For further information communicate immediately with McGill Travel Club or any Canadian Pacific agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

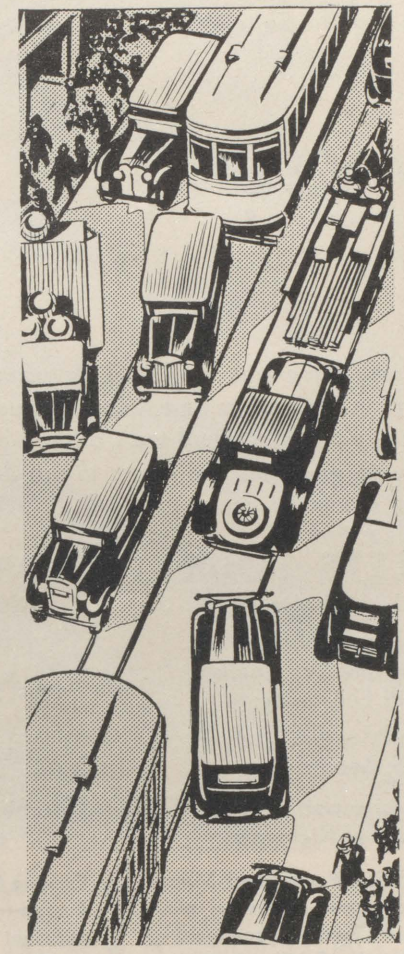
One of the PROBLEMS of PROGRESS

THE Problem of Traffic Congestion is a problem which faces every large modern city. In Montreal it is worse than in most communities because of extreme weather conditions, steep hills and narrow streets.

The street railway system has almost completely overcome the difficulties, once thought insurmountable, of operating street cars up and down Montreal's steep grades and during Montreal's changeable winters. Constant improvement of equipment and development of operating methods have accomplished this, so that 80% of Montreal citizens (those who depend upon the services of this Company) might be served by efficient and economical transportation.

The record of Awards won by the Tramways Company in competition with the systems of the continent is independent evidence of the fact that Montreal street car passengers have at their service one of the finest street railway systems in North America.

However, there are times when all the modern cars and equipment and the trained crews cannot prevent passengers being delayed on their travels through the city, because the great majority of



tram delays are caused by conditions beyond the Company's control.

Occasional occurrences such as fires, parades, storms, may interrupt schedules and make rerouting necessary. More frequent and continual causes of Traffic Congestion and resulting traffic delays are:

Autos, trucks or sleighs stalled on the tracks, which can hold up street railway services for blocks;

Parked cars along main streets. Today half the street space in many downtown areas is being occupied for car storage rather than for traffic movement. All moving vehicles are forced to use one lane and seriously interfere with the control and regular operation of Public Transportation.

It is essential that all street users co-operate to Keep Traffic Moving for the Benefit of All. Motorists and operators of trucks can be especially helpful to the passengers of street cars by:

1. NOT parking on streets where tramcars run;
2. Avoiding these streets whenever possible, particularly during the Rush Hours;
3. Using chains in winter weather.

WHEN TRACKS ARE CLEAR TRAMS ARE ON TIME

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"Harry"

By CHAS. M. McKERGOW

THOUSANDS of graduates in Engineering will hear with regret that Harry Grimsdale, in the Faculty of Engineering, will put aside the tools of his trade and sever active connection with our University life next June. In imagination I can hear the cry, "What! Harry leaving! What will the Engineering undergraduates do now?"

The reason for such a reaction to this news is because of what "Harry" has done for the undergraduates in the past. No one outside the Faculty of Engineering can quite understand the influence this man has exerted in the past thirty-five years.

Certain people are born to give and win affection, and "Harry" is one of these. Because of his affection for and understanding of young men and their problems, he is able to win their affection and trust. It is only a step from affection and trust to confidence. So "Harry" has become the confidant and "Father Confessor" of the undergraduate body in Engineering. Their troubles and difficulties are his and he advises them wisely and well. He helps them find positions, and knowing them intimately, sends them to fill positions in which he thinks they will do well.

On duty in his capacity of Friend for twenty-four hours a day, his answer to calls for help, especially after gala occasions such as football victories or theatre night, often meant that the undergraduate slept in his own bed rather than on a bunk in a police station.

To show their appreciation for "Harry" in a concrete way, the Engineering undergraduates, at their Annual Dinner held last December, gave him a beautiful silver platter upon which was engraved, amongst other words, "respect and affection."

To the older men present, the most touching tribute was the spontaneous singing of "Auld Lang Syne," instead of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," when his toast was given.

No tribute to "Harry" would be complete without some reference to his other contacts. The same characteristics of kindly helpful service evidenced in his contacts with the undergraduates are seen in his contacts with the graduates who may or may not return to the University. Many graduates in far distant countries, possibly a little lonely and homesick, sit down and write "Harry" a letter, enclosing a few stamps or other small token that Harry may add to one or other of his collections.



Mallabar Studios

HARRY GRIMSDALE

To those graduates who return, "Harry's" immediate recognition and cheery welcome is both a compliment and a pleasure. "Harry" has a book in which he keeps the names and addresses of returning graduates.

It is with evident pleasure that he brings out his book and points with pride to the names of those standing high in their profession. For others he has kindly words indicating that they had hard luck or lack of opportunity.

"Harry," due to his length of service, has seen entering undergraduates progress through their course, graduate, pass through the various grades of teaching to become, finally, "Heads" of those Departments in which they entered as freshmen. With them he is especially punctilious in the performance of his duty. To them he feels, however, he can properly drop a hint if some student is falling behind in his work due to illness, financial trouble, or other proper cause.

An evidence of his desire to serve his "boys" in a concrete way, is his work in collecting, sorting and arranging cigarette cards so that the Aeroplane Club might obtain a glider. The collecting of 2,500 packs of cards represents the personal labour of Harry in getting the beautiful glider now the possession of the club.

So, in the evening of life, facing the setting sun in the West, not lonely or sad, Harry passes on his way surrounded with the warmth of affection of his "boys," old and young, conscious of their respect, and happy in the knowledge that the sentiment so often expressed by the students, "Harry is a good old scout," represents a treasure that no money on earth could buy nor circumstance destroy.

Graduates' Society Branch Activities

Montreal Branch Smoker

The annual smoker of the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society was held in the McGill Union on Monday evening, February 15. The following account of the event appeared in *The Montreal Daily Star* under the heading, "Fire-Eating, Dancing, Magic and Clowning At McGill Grads' Evening":

In the atmosphere of a German beer garden several hundred members of the McGill Graduates' Society, Montreal Branch, indulged in what was generally voted the best smoker held by this organization in many moons last evening. Marked by an almost complete absence of speech-making, the gathering took place in the ballroom of the McGill Students' Union, and was attended by Principal Morgan, one or two of the governors of the University, and a representative group of graduates.

Under the supervision of the versatile John Pratt, a varied entertainment embraced everything from a demonstration of fire-eating to periodical appearances of a group of alleged singing waiters. Joe Ratte was responsible for several highlights in the program, first putting on a brief display of leger-de-main and then amazing the spectators with his ability to swallow flaming balls of cotton. He also risked his neck in several balancing feats, seating himself on a chair which in turn was supported by a few slender bottles.

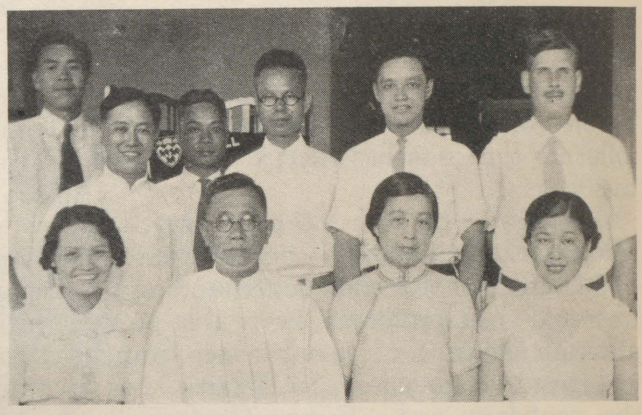
A group of youngsters calling themselves the "Hillbillies," arrayed in would-be cowboy costumes and armed with a guitar, piano, spoons, forks, mouth organs and what not, played and hummed and sang several rollicking airs like veteran troupers. "Doc" O'Neill took time off from the Corona "Barn" to add further to the evening's fun with his songs, dances and quips, and Willie Eckstein was heard in a number of clever piano solos. Mr. Eckstein also introduced Dale Owen, an attractive buck and wing artiste, and Ann Leverance, who executed an effective Hawaiian dance.

Mr. Pratt kept the ball rolling, so to speak, with his inimitable brand of tomfoolery. He was ably aided and abetted by Jack Waud, Joe Brennon and Bob Goodyear. The latter also was seen in adroit impersonations of film and radio personalities. Throughout the evening popular selections were ably performed by the "D.B.D.E.W." Amateur Orchestra.

With the help of ample refreshments and the assurance that there would be, for a change, no long speeches, appeals or exhortations, the smoker attendance was unusually large and proved a definite success.

* * * *

The following members of the Montreal Branch had charge of the arrangements for the smoker: C. K. McLeod, chairman; Hugh A. Crombie, president of the Branch; Dr. A. F. Argue, John Pratt, Fred W. Gross, Major D. S. Forbes, H. E. Herschorn, Dr. R. B. Bell, E. V. Gage, H. E. O'Donnell, G. H. Fletcher, Jack Waud, and G. B. Glassco.



McGILL GRADUATES AND FRIENDS IN CHINA

Back row, left to right: Mr. Woo, Dr. Hui, Dr. Wong, Dr. Chu, Mr. Jue, Dr. Thomson. *Front row:* Miss Jue, Dr. Peter Hing, Mrs. Hui and Miss Daisy Woo.

Graduates Hold Reunion in Canton

McGill graduates of Kwangtung Province, South China, recently held a reunion dinner at the Euro-American Returned Students' Association in Canton City, at which were present: Judge Peter Hing, B.C.L. '09, formerly Judge in the Supreme Court in Canton; Mrs. C. Y. Hui (Pearl Wu, B.A. '36) who is teaching Chinese culture at Lingnan University, Canton; Dr. J. Oscar Thomson, M.D. '09, surgeon of the Canton Hospital; Miss Daisy Eleanor Woo, B.A. '35, teacher, St. Paul's Girls' College, Hong Kong; Gordon J. Jue, B.Eng. '32, recently-appointed assistant engineer, Hanchow Shanghai Railway; and William J. K. Woo, teacher, St. Paul's Girls' College, Hong Kong. Other guests included Dr. P. Y. Chu (University of Toronto); Dr. R. W. Wong (Queen's University); Dr. C. Y. Hui (Cornell University); and Miss Hattie Jue.

Science '03 Holds Reunion Dinner

On October 23, during Reunion week, the Class of Science '03 held a dinner in the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal. George Gordon Gale, the president, was host to the remainder of his classmates. The occasion was a particularly enjoyable one, and those present were: G. Percy Cole, H. W. Jones, John Cameron, Harry Blatch, Fraser Keith, C. M. McKergow, W. E. Baker,

Oliver Hall, Fred A. McKay, C. Lock Trimingham, Geo. Riley, Edwin B. Tilt and Chas. Rowlands. James G. Ross, of Thetford Mines, who was also in Montreal at the time, was unable to be present, but he attended the general Reunion dinner.

French School Opens on July 5

Professor F. C. Roe, Professor of French at the University of Aberdeen, will direct the McGill French Summer School this year, according to a recent University announcement. Other important changes will also be made this year in order to meet the convenience of Canadian and other teachers and to conform to the requirements of several American states and institutions.

The School will begin a week later, that is on July 5 and the course, instead of lasting for five weeks, will be extended to six. The French Government has indicated that the medals and prizes donated in past years will be distributed during the present season. In addition to Professor Roe the staff will have several distinguished visiting teachers drawn from Wesleyan University, Smith College, Columbia University, Adelphi College (Long Island, N.Y.), the University of Montreal and schools in Montreal and Ottawa.

Under the able guidance of Professor Rene du Roure, McGill's French Summer School has provided, for many years, not only elementary teaching in French, but advanced work leading to higher degrees. This policy will be continued and extended. New courses of special interest will deal with French literature and Canadian history. M. Victor Barbeau, of the University of Montreal, commentator for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, will deal with current events in France. Another new feature will be a series of soirées to be organized by M. Emile Vaillancourt, which will enable the visiting students to meet French-speaking citizens of Montreal. The School has always recruited most of its students from the United States. While it is hoped that this will continue to be the case, it is felt that the later opening date will enable more Canadian teachers to take advantage of the facilities offered.

New Books by Members of Staff

The Railway Worker: A Study of the Employment and Unemployment problems of the Canadian railways; G. M. Rountree, J. C. Hemmeon and L. C. Marsh, Editors; No. 5 in the McGill Social Research Series; Oxford University Press; pp. 364; $3.00.

The Practice of Medicine: By Jonathan Campbell Meakins, Professor of Medicine and Director of the Department of Medicine, McGill University. London: Henry Kimpton. 1936. pp. 1343.

Chronic Indigestion: by C. J. Tidmarsh, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. (Canada) Associate in Medicine, Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal; Demonstrator in Medicine, McGill University, Montreal. (London): Longmans, Green and Co., 1936.

Under the direction of Edwyn Wayte the initial presentation of "Fly Away Home," from the pens of Dorothy Bennett and Irving White, was given by the McGill University Players' Club in December. The performance was well received by a large audience at Moyse Hall.

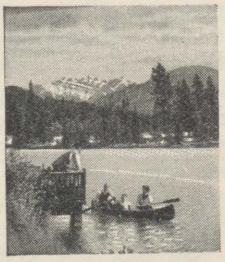
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CANADIAN NATIONAL

A McGill Conspectus

December, 1936 - March, 1937

Wherein THE McGILL NEWS *presents in condensed form some details of recent activities in and about the University.*

Douglas Hall Opens in September

Interest aroused by the building of Douglas Hall, new residence for men at McGill which will be opened in September, resulted recently in the unearthing of old documents pertaining to the first collegiate buildings erected on the campus in the fall of 1843, 22 years after the granting of the University charter. At that time it was a part of the honour of being a professor on the staff to provide board for the students—in fact it was one of the stipulations of appointment. Fortunately, the enrolment was small and the arrangement did not continue for many years. Accommodation, then as now, was a serious question and the opening of Douglas Hall will be welcomed by many out-of-town students.

Douglas Hall is being constructed on the staircase plan, a series of houses, each with its own entrance. Sets of rooms will consist of a study with a fire place and, opening off it, three study bedrooms and two sets consisting of a study and two bedrooms each. Students will have separate bedrooms. Pantry and telephone facilities will be placed on each staircase. A spacious dining hall, a common room, a library, games room, music room and other accommodations for social purposes will be housed in the west wing. In another wing provision will be made for boxing and wrestling, a workshop and a photographic dark room.

For all except students in medicine and dentistry the fee for the session, including board, lodging and household laundry, will be $360. For first and second year students in medicine and dentistry, whose course is longer than in other faculties, the fee will be $420, and for third, fourth and fifth year students in those faculties the cost will be $380.

W. Bruce Ross, Ph.D. '33, has been appointed warden of the Hall.

Cigarettes Aid Gymnasium Fund

For the four months ending December 31, contributions of the Macdonald Tobacco Company to the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury Building Fund Campaign, made possible through the sale of "McGill" cigarettes, totalled $2,205. Under this novel merchandising plan, the tobacco company is contributing 50 cents to the fund for every 1,000 cigarettes sold.

McGill cigarettes, which are now available in blends as well as in mild Virginia tobacco, have been on sale in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, and eastern and central Ontario since early last fall, and they will shortly be available throughout the Dominion.

Premier Duplessis at Macdonald

Hon. Maurice Duplessis, Premier of the Province of Quebec, and several members of the Provincial Cabinet, were guests of the Governors and Senate of the University at a dinner held at Macdonald College on Thursday, January 7. The health of the guest of honour was proposed by Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor of McGill, and the toast to the University was given by the Hon. Bona Dussault, Minister of Agriculture, and seconded by the Hon. T. J. Coonan, Minister Without Portfolio.

In a short address, Premier Duplessis congratulated Dr. W. H. Brittain, Vice-Principal of Macdonald College, on the splendid work being accomplished by the institution. The government, he added, realized the necessity and urgency of additional funds and had authorized a special grant of $10,000. Later a cheque for this amount was presented to Dr. Brittain by Hon. Mr. Dussault, who voiced the appreciation of the Department of Agriculture for Macdonald's work in the development and teaching of agriculture in the Province of Quebec. Principal Morgan and Dr. Brittain thanked the Premier for the generosity of the government.

Fealty to King George VI

The following resolution was passed at a joint meeting of the Board of Governors, Senate and student representatives of McGill University and forwarded to His Majesty King George VI on the occasion of his accession to the throne: "It is resolved as follows: The Board of Governors and Senate of McGill University, convened in special meeting with the president and members of the Council of the Students' Society attending, proudly mindful of the Royal Charter of the University, linking it closely with the Crown, humbly address to His Majesty King George affirmation of profound reverence for the high office to which he is called, and pledge their loyal devotion to His Person and to His Royal Consort and Family."

His Majesty's acknowledgment, addressed to Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor of the University, read as follows: "I greatly appreciate the loyal assurances and good wishes of the Board of Governors and Senate of McGill University. (Signed) George, R.I."

Stephen Leacock's Western Tour

Dr. Stephen Leacock, who retired last year as Chairman of McGill's Department of Economics, on a recent lecture tour of the West, humorously summarized the "virtuous vices and the faultless foibles" of the Canadian scene with particular reference to education and politics.

In Port Arthur, where he delivered his opening lecture at a dinner given by graduates of McGill, he indicated the necessity of the re-union and re-confederation of Canada, referring to the attitudes of the provinces: Nova Scotia weeping regretfully into the Bay of Fundy over her irrevocable union, the French-Canadian Province of Quebec harping for a *petite nation* of its own, the harassed Middle West making its own paper money, and British Columbia turning a disdainful back but with a "come hither" look towards the Pacific.

He reported his week in Winnipeg as cheerful and happy as a result of non-controversial lectures, but anticipated more action in Edmonton where he spoke on Social Credit.

"The Value of Imbecility in Education" was the subject of his lecture at a banquet given in his honour by the Regina Branch of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

In Saskatoon, where he spoke on "Education by the Yard," he was thunderously applauded by the students of the University of Saskatchewan.

Addressing a dinner meeting arranged in his honour at the Macdonald Hotel by the Edmonton Branch of the University of Toronto Alumni Association, Dr. Leacock recalled his early impressions of the University of Toronto, professors of his youth and methods of teaching in those early days, comparing them with today. The old curriculum, he said, was stern, rigid and largely impersonal and he could not be sure that modern methods were much of an improvement.

Speaking of Communism and Socialism to the science and political economy students of the University of Alberta he criticized the "boss" system of those organizations, pointing out that it might be suitable for idealists, but could not be general.

Social Credit experiments in Alberta will cause no catastrophe or social upheaval because of deeply-rooted British traditions, he told McGill alumni and members of men's and women's Canadian Clubs in Edmonton at a luncheon address.

In Vancouver his address to the Women's Canadian Club was on modern fiction from the angle of "murder at $2.50 a volume or love at $1.25."

$4,800 for Mining Scholarships

A sum amounting to $4,800 has been donated to McGill University by Siscoe Gold Mines, Ltd., for the establishment of new mining scholarships. This fund has been allocated to the departments of geology, mining and metallurgy and will be distributed over a period of four years at the rate of $1,200 per year. Students throughout the world are eligible, but they must be graduates who are prepared to take up advanced work.

Mrs. Vaughan's Portrait Unveiled

On March 7 women graduates of McGill placed in the perpetual hall of honour of the University another of the distinguished figures in its history when they unveiled and presented a portrait of Mrs. Walter Vaughan, the retiring warden of the Royal Victoria College. In the presence of members of the McGill Alumnae Society, of the Board of Governors and of the faculty, the portrait was given to Mrs. Vaughan, who in turn presented it to the college. The portrait hangs on the north wall of the Royal Victoria College drawing room.

The brass plate on the portrait, executed by Kenneth Forbes, R.C.A., is inscribed: "Susan Cameron Vaughan, M.A. (McGill), Lecturer and Associate Professor in English 1899-1918, Warden of the Royal Victoria College 1928-1937.

Graduates who have not yet contributed towards the presentation, and who wish to do so, may send their cheques to Miss Margaret Macnaughton, treasurer of the fund, 26 Burton Avenue, Westmount, Que.

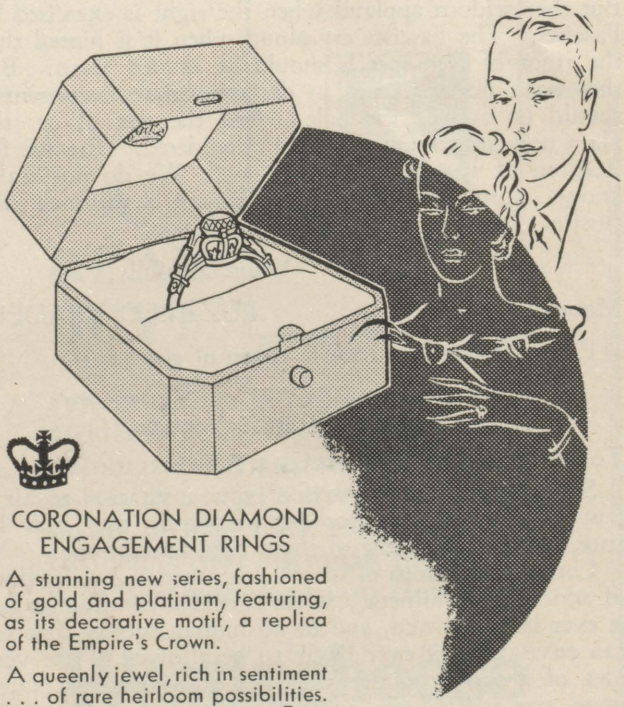
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BIRKS

Correspondence

The letters in these columns express the opinions of our contributors, which are not necessarily endorsed by THE McGILL NEWS. *All letters are subject to the Editor's acceptance and any contribution may be withheld from publication until accepted at a regular quarterly meeting of the Editorial Board. Contributors submitting letters for consideration are requested to write as briefly as is reasonably possible. Letters for publication in the Summer Number must be received before May 1.—Editor,* THE McGILL NEWS.

What is Freedom of Speech?

To the Editor of THE McGILL NEWS:

Sir,—As one who, though not a member of your Society, has not missed reading an issue of THE McGILL NEWS in years, may I suggest that you publish an article by some broad-minded authority on the question of "Freedom of Speech." What I mean is an article defining "freedom of speech." I have turned in recent months to less academic sources than THE McGILL NEWS and I have been dismayed by the variety of the answers given, so much so that now I don't know whether I am in favour of free speech or not. For years I have taken it for granted that I was. It all seemed so simple, so much a part of our heritage. But now the simplicity has gone. Everyone seems to feel that the words "freedom of speech" define themselves. But they don't. To one man they mean freedom to speak as he pleases in conversation with a friend, without fear that criticism of the Government, for example, will land him in a concentration camp, or in jail. To the next man, they mean freedom to organize meetings and harangue crowds, even if public order is thereby threatened. And to so many men, "freedom of speech" means only freedom for their particular crowd. The Communists clamour for freedom to spread the doctrines to which they adhere. But they seldom applaud when the right is exercised by Fascists. The Fascists cry aloud when it is hinted that the right of free speech should be denied them. But they have no hesitation in declaring that Communists should be outside the pale. And the rest of us, the plain non-ismistic citizens, are bewildered. Are we for freedom of speech, or are we not? We do not really know. Couldn't your paper, through a reasoned discussion of the problem, help us to decide?

Yours faithfully,

Montreal, Que. PUZZLED READER.

P.S.—I enclose my card in token of good faith.

Professor Noad's Views

To the Editor of THE McGILL NEWS:

Sir,—May I avail myself of your invitation to air a few ideas concerning freedom of speech; they may be trite, but perhaps some of them need reiteration.

Complete freedom of speech, like unrestricted freedom of action, is a chimera. In no civilized community has it ever been allowed, and in no human society that we can envisage is it ever likely to be allowed. The very idea of a society entails the idea of restrictions placed upon the individuals composing it, some voluntary, others backed by all the forces of custom and law.

Everybody knows that there are certain things I am not at liberty to do without incurring penalties: I may not take human life at my own discretion, I may not appropriate what belongs to another, I may not cause bodily injury to a fellow-citizen, and so on. Now speech, whatever the adherents of tight-lipped "strong men" may maintain, is a kind of action, and must be controlled in various circumstances.

I may not, if the community in which I live is to persist, incite to murder or personal violence; I may not urge the violent destruction of property, public or private; I may not utter slanders or libels. When I commit any of these acts, I am guilty of an offence against public order, and must expect to suffer the consequences. No one in his senses would complain of such restrictions upon freedom of speech.

Beyond these, however, there is a realm concerning which our thinking is often lamentably hazy. Has the citizen of a democracy a right to criticize its rulers and their ideas? Has he a right to attack economic, social, or religious systems, to point out their weaknesses and suggest ways of improving them? Has he a right to express his preference for this or that way of governing a city, or collecting taxes, or worshipping God? Of course he has—provided only he does not transgress any of the limits set by the law under which he lives.

If I hear a man attacking my politics, my profession, or my religion, I have a choice of several courses of action. I may walk away and refuse to listen; I may get up and try to refute him; or I may, if I choose to become a barbarian, take up a brick and throw it at him, blackening his eye and giving myself a certain amount of animal satisfaction. If I follow the last course, I must expect to be haled into court, and, if the offence is proved against me, to pay a fine or suffer imprisonment.

It seems to me there is no injustice here: he gets the black eye, I get the fine or term in prison. If I am so foolish as to persist in my method of opposing opinions I dislike, and to incite others to adopt it, I shall eventually wind up in the penitentiary. If, on the other hand, I learn a lesson from the experience and confine myself to civilized methods, much good may follow. I have the satisfaction of having raised my general plane of living. Perhaps my adversary may be convinced that he is wrong, or may, if I am properly urbane in my approach, learn something about good manners from me.

The key to this problem lies in the validity of self-imposed checks. No civilized man will wantonly assail the deepest convictions and feelings of others, even in support of his own most cherished beliefs. He ought to know that such methods put him ever further from his goal. If he calls their religion false, or their politics corrupt, without giving them a fair chance of doing the same for his own, he is not merely unmannerly but short-sighted. We can call him that, however, without needing to pass any laws restricting his liberty of expression. In the final analysis, he is hurting himself more than anyone else; no one will feel like making a martyr of him.

What of *prospective* limitations on free speech? Can it ever be right to prevent a man from speaking in public, on the ground that he is going to commit one of the penal offences I have mentioned? I believe not.

McGILL GRADUATES
and Other Readers of
THE McGILL NEWS

are invited to submit articles or letters for publication in this magazine. Suggestions as to make-up and subject matter will also be welcomed.

Note: THE McGILL NEWS reserves the right to reject or edit any contribution which may be received.

No remuneration will be paid for such articles but, in the event of publication, reprints will be supplied on request.

We have the machinery, plenty of it, for dealing with such violations of law once they have taken place. To assume that someone is going to incite to violence, because he is an "agitator," is quite unwarrantable, even absurd. Anybody who wants to change our mode of living together, even by the most unimpeachably legal methods, and who tries to get a public backing for such a change, is an "agitator." Agitation, in one form or another, has been responsible for each of the advances made since public opinion came into existence.

Under modern conditions, all that can be achieved by the passing of laws designed to make expression of this or that opinion in public impossible is the driving of such views underground, where they work far more harm to society than they ever could in the open. To force a man to break the law in order that he may express what he feels to be the truth on some public policy is foolish, dangerous, and in the end anti-social.

It will be enough, then, if our laws punish those who have been guilty of urging the settlement of any dispute by illegal force, or the changing of our system so as to put a premium on force rather than persuasion. I think the severest penalties should be invoked against anyone, no matter what his position may be,

(a) who has spoken or written of "crushing" or "stamping out" any political, economic, or religious view by means other than peaceful, legal ones;

(b) who has advocated the use of intimidation or personal violence to enforce some view of his own or of his party, race, or religious group;

(c) who has suggested a change in our legal system that would permit of its being manipulated in favour of any one social, racial, or religious group, and to the detriment of any other or others; that is, who has suggested the defeating of the whole purpose of a civilized legal system.

My last provision, in its penalization of a mere attempt to change the nature of our community, may appear extreme. I think it can be upheld. We have heard too much lately of "democracy on the defensive;" is it not high time that democracy took the offensive and made its teeth felt?

Faithfully yours,

Montreal, Que. ALGY S. NOAD.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Readers of THE McGILL NEWS are invited to express their opinions on the subject dealt with in the above letters. All communications should bear the writer's name but, if desired, a pen-name may be added for use in the event the letter is deemed worthy of publication.

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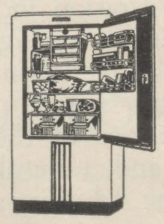
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The League of Nations Organization for Communications and Transit

By LAURENCE C. TOMBS

THIS Organization, one of the League's technical bodies, is based on Article 23 (e) of the Covenant "to make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communications and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all Members of the League," in accordance with resolutions of the Assembly. Its first task was to codify the general principles of international law on the freedom of transit and on various means of communications (inland waterways, railways, maritime ports, electricity). These principles once established, it concentrated more particularly on the unification or simplification of certain administrative and technical problems in public and private law (inland navigation: tonnage measurement, collisions, rights *in rem* over vessels, right to a flag; transit card for emigrants; maritime buoyage and signals; road traffic: signals, undischarged or lost triptychs, and taxation of foreign motor vehicles; customs exemption for liquid fuel used in air transport). Most of these conventions are already in force.

Drafts circulated to Governments or which are under consideration include the following questions: Maritime tonnage measurement, transport statistics, the pollution of the sea by oil, and level-crossing signals.

By provisions of the Peace Treaties and the Assembly, and a number of international conventions, the Advisory and Technical Committee of the Organization has certain functions in the settlement of communications disputes. Among such disputes already treated by the Organization were those concerning the railways between Germany and the Saar, the territorial extent of the Oder system, the European Commission of the Danube, and the reorganization of railways of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

The Advisory and Technical Committee may also be consulted by the Assembly, the Council and the Permanent Court of International Justice on particular aspects of problems considered by these bodies (*e.g.*, Saar railways, Danzig harbour and railways, communications between Lithuania and Poland, and the Memel Convention).

In recent years, the Transit Organization has taken a special interest in questions of public works. In this respect, it has lent valuable technical assistance to the Government of China, notably as regards road and hydraulic problems, and to the Government of Siam, relating to the port of Bangkok.

The Organization co-ordinates the activities of the many official and semi-official bodies dealing with international communications.

"Radio-Nations," the League's wireless station, which permits independent communications with all the important countries of the world, is technically directed by the Transit Organization. It is an essential part of the significant work accomplished under the auspices of the Organization in order to assure at all times, and especially during an emergency situation, independent communications between the States Members and the seat of the League.

Up to the present time, Canada, although one of the world's leading transport and communications countries, has not taken a conspicuous part in the activities of the Transit Organization. Of all the coventions and agreements concluded under the Organization's auspices, Canada is only party to the declaration granting to land-locked States the right to possess a maritime flag, and hence a merchant fleet, concluded at Barcelona in 1921. Two Canadians have served the Transit Section, the Secretariat of the Transit Organization, namely, the late Colonel T. A. Hiam (1920-29), and the present writer, who has been stationed at Geneva since early in 1930.

Museum's New African Collection

An outstanding collection of 75 specimens from Angola, Portuguese West Africa, was recently presented to the McGill Ethnological Museum by Rev. S. Ralph Collins, B.A. '23, and Mrs. Collins (Jean Gurd, B.A. '25, M.A. '26) The collection, of which full historical data has been supplied, is mainly from the Umbundu tribe.

Dr. Collip Awarded Cameron Prize

It is announced by the Senate of Edinburgh University that the Cameron Prize for 1937 has been awarded to Dr. J. Bertram Collip, head of the Department of Biochemistry at McGill University. The prize is awarded annually for outstanding and highly important contributions to practical therapeutics over a period of the five immediately preceding years.

Improvements in Insulin

(*Continued from Page 14*)

which was taken to explain why this form of insulin was not always equally effective. It looked as if the progressive purification of insulin was undesirable so far as taking out the zinc was concerned.

The point at which we have arrived, therefore, is that there has been developed a compound of insulin and protamine and zinc, which shows very great advantages over the ordinary insulin. It is now being prepared by the Connaught Laboratories for commercial purposes, and that stamps it as approved. We have a long way to go before we can completely control diabetes, but these developments show how we are gradually improving our methods.

Recent Ruskiniana

(*Continued from Page 26*)

to follow intellectual pursuits, he grew up completely disorganized for participation in the life about him.

Coupled to this was Ruskin's powerful social conscience which made him miserable at the thought of the suffering of others. Mr. Wilenski has pointed to this as one of the driving forces of his life and utterly separate from any mental disorder. The result was tragedy. Its nature is described by Mr. Crow in his little book. He sums up Ruskin's life, the nature of his tragedy and the cause of his sorrow in a sentence when he says that Ruskin "took all the misery of the world into a heart whose largeness was more evident than its stoutness, and all the burden of righting it upon shoulders conspicuously frail."

It is because we know so much about Ruskin from his numerous books and published autobiographical fragments that we can, to some extent, investigate the causes of his tragedy. And if different biographers produce different theories to account for it, it is possible that they are all true to a certain extent and the whole truth lies in the combination of the factors which they have separately proved to have had some effect. It is improbable that all the psychological forces, each in its proper proportion, throughout the whole course of a life-time, could be successfully estimated by any one biographer. The complex quality of a mind like that of Ruskin must necessarily be the result of innumerable motives and influences and thus each theory concerning its inner functioning has its value in throwing light upon one aspect of the subject.

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Montreal and Its Early Theatres

(*Continued from Page 19*)

an instant." He adds: "It is their custom here, in order to prevent heart-burning in a very heart-burning town, whenever they have played in private to repeat the performance in public. So on Saturday (substituting real actresses for the amateur ladies) we are to repeat the first two pieces to a paying audience, for the manager's benefit."

Two years later the old Theatre Royal, which had played so important a part in the life of Montreal, was sold to make way for the building of the Bonsecours Market, but its last days were made notable by the presence on its stage of the famous English actor, Wm. Charles Macready, in his great characters of Richelieu and Hamlet. It was whilst in Montreal that Macready wrote in his diary the oft-referred to lines: "July 17th, acted Hamlet: lay on my sofa in the hotel ruminating upon the play and upon the divine spirit which God lent to that man Shakespeare to create such intellectual realities full of beauty and of power."

After the demolition of the "Royal," plays were given for a few years in a theatre in the rear of Hay's Block, a new building which had been erected on Dalhousie Square.

The opening of this theatre brought to Montreal a noted Scottish actor, Jas. Anderson, with Helen Faucit, who had been especially engaged to support him in "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "Othello," "Lady of Lyons," etc. Anderson was happier in his memories of Montreal and his approach to it than Fanny Kemble had been fifteen years earlier. He had "run the rapids," an exciting and enjoyable experience, he says, and then "found good quarters at Daly's Hotel." Both the theatre and the audiences pleased him. He cleared $1,200 in two weeks—"not bad for the month of August, with the thermometer at 90 degrees in the shade." And he found Montreal "a handsome, lively, bustling city, which being somewhat Frenchified, reminds one of New Orleans. It is beautifully situated on the noble St. Lawrence River and the surrounding country is picturesque and lovely, whilst the ride around the mountain is perfectly unique."

Considering its chequered career Montreal's progress, rather than its backwardness, would seem the surprising thing, and especially its persistent interest under all circumstances in play acting and play going. Always some unforeseen disaster arose to set the city back. In 1849 it was the rioting over the passing of the Rebellion Losses Bill, when Lord Elgin was mobbed by the British element for having signed the Bill; the Parliament Building was burnt, and as a consequence, Montreal ceased to be the seat of Government and many in government posts lost their positions. Yet that year the "Garrick Club" was formed by leading citizens. Three years later came Montreal's most disastrous fire, when over 1,000 houses and buildings were destroyed, amongst them Hay's Block with its theatre.

But on Côté Street, a new Theatre Royal had already risen, with seating capacity for 1,500 and it opened that year under the management of Mr. J. B. Buckland, a highly educated Englishman who, while a banker in New York, had married Kate Horn, an accomplished actress, and one of the most beautiful women on the stage. With the exception of a few brief intervals, this theatre was to continue under the management of the Bucklands for twenty years, and even after Mr. Buckland's death, Mrs. Buckland carried on for a few years. During all this time, the permanence of the management, combined with Mr. Buckland's integrity and business ability, and the charm, vivacity and acting ability of Mrs. Buckland, made the second Theatre Royal, with its stock company supporting visiting stars, the centre, in a very unique way, of Montreal's social life. Mrs. Buckland outlived her husband many years, and even in her old age remained a popular member of Montreal society much sought after for the charm and interest of her conversation.

Many companies came and went. Frequently a French company from Paris would be in Montreal for a fortnight, while on several occasions the Holman Opera Company played engagements lasting several months. Many individual actors too, noted "stars" in their day, were seen at the "Royal" such as John McCullogh, James O'Neil and Sothern, who immortalized the character of "Dundreary" which he played nearly 2,000 times in all. Barton Hill was very popular and came annually for

about a dozen years. The Neil Warners came, and being so well received, remained to become great favorites with Montreal's devoted play-goers.

When, in April, 1865, the world was startled and horrified by the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, Montreal was especially shocked, for John Wilkes Booth, until a few days before his awful deed had been playing in the "Royal" for some weeks, and he had many friends in the city, especially amongst the many Southerners then in Montreal.

Probably there is no better or more favorable picture of those old days than that which has been given by Kate Reignolds, an actress very popular with Montrealers in the best days of the "Royal." "Canada," she says, "was always a delightful place to visit. My first trip thither was under the care of Mrs. Buckland, to play in Montreal. My last, a happy halcyon month in fascinating Quebec, hospitably entertained by Consul Howells and his pleasant family." (Readers will perhaps recall Howells' "A Chance Acquaintance" and "Her Wedding Journey," which include incidents concerning Quebec and Montreal.)

"The French element make a delightful, sympathetic, and discriminating audience, but the English military, when they were garrisoned in Canada, were the most valuable patrons of the theatre," she continues. "The officers in Montreal had private theatricals all the winter, under Mr. Buckland's management, which naturally placed them on the most friendly terms with him, so that in his summer season they strolled into his box or office and had entrée behind the scenes. At one time when I was in Montreal, both the famous Guards' regiments had their quarters at the St. Lawrence Hall, and half the Mess were men of title. A benefit night under 'patronage' was a pretty sight: red coats in the pit, officers in the boxes; English women looking as only English women do in full dress, and the band of the regiment massed in the orchestra."

As the city spread uptown and new theatres were opened, some of the greatest actors of all time visited Montreal, quite outshining most of those who had played at the Côté Street house, but never was any uptown theatre to be in such a special sense the centre of the city's life as had been the "Theatre Royal" in the little "city below the hill."

The Registrar would be very grateful for a copy of the McGill University Calendar for the session 1882-1883.

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The University in 1935-36

Excerpts from the Annual Report of the Principal and Vice-Chancellor

In accordance with the provisions of the University Statutes, A. E. Morgan, M.A., Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill, has submitted the Annual Report of the University for the Session 1935-36 to His Excellency Lord Tweedsmuir of Elsfield, Governor-General of Canada and Visitor of McGill University.

Excerpts from the Report are reproduced below in the hope that this summary of the more important events in the life of the University during the past year will prove of interest to readers of THE McGILL NEWS :

FINANCIAL: During the year ending 31st May, 1936, expenditure from general funds on account of the University, including Macdonald College, amounted to $1,836,767 against an income of $1,652,149, making an excess of $184,618 of expenditure over income. During the previous year expenditure amounted to $1,847,512 and income to $1,544,347, giving a deficit of $303,165. The 1935-36 deficit of $184,618 was met completely by the fund raised personally by the Governors in fulfilment of their generous undertaking at the beginning of the session which was made in order to carry our their policy that the reserves of the University should not be further depleted by revenue deficits. This handsome action by the Governors deserves warmest recognition. At the same time recognition is due to those responsible for the spending departments of the University for their careful and conscientious husbandry of resources which made economies possible.

In the case of the Royal Victoria College expenditure was $87,468 against an income of $100,038, giving a surplus of $12,570. This compares with a surplus of $6,191 on the operations of the previous year.

At this point reference may be made to the relatively satisfactory position of the investments of the University. Although in a sense income is of the first importance principal values are of consequence. As in the case of every public institution the value of the securities of the University declined during the years of depression. It is matter for gratification that on 30th November, 1936, the market value of bonds and stocks of the University was only 9.38 per cent. below book value. In the University accounts there is an investment depreciation reserve of $421,591. If this amount is applied to the University Investment Account, the difference between the book value and the market value of securities is reduced to 6.45 per cent. In the case of the Royal Victoria College there was an appreciation of 9.75 per cent. The Royal Victoria College has an investment reserve of $154,831.

Under the heading of Finance a glance ahead may not be inappropriate. During the past session strenuous efforts were made to frame estimates for the year 1936-37 which would show a position no less satisfactory than that represented above for the session now ended. It was foreseen that there would be certain inevitable decreases in income and therefore expenditure must be curtailed to meet these. These reductions were substantial and were possible only through the loyal co-operation of the spending departments of the University.

While there is ground for satisfaction the problem of the future remains to be solved. The generous undertaking of the Governors does not go beyond 1939, and before that date income must be increased considerably unless further curtailment is undertaken. This would be disastrous. Already economies have cut to the bone and there are many directions in which expansion is urgently desirable as soon as funds are available. Nor must it be forgotten that in 1932 salaries and wages were reduced throughout the University. The staff have borne with loyalty their share of the burden of hard times.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS: The University most gratefully acknowledges the receipt of gifts and bequests which total in value over $718,000 and is deeply appreciative of this evidence of the continued interest and support of its many friends and benefactors.

STUDENTS: The number of students enrolled in university courses was 3,024, divided as follows: 2,522 in degree courses, 232 in diploma courses and 270 in partial courses. There were 2,080 men and 944 women.

The geographical distribution of students showed variety. From the Province of Quebec the University drew a total of 2,004, including 1,587 from Montreal and district. 577 students came from the other Canadian provinces, representing every part of the Dominion; 93 students came from Great Britain and other parts of the Empire, and 350 from the United States and other foreign countries.

In comparison with the registration of the previous year there was a loss of 153 in the number of students proceeding to degrees and a gain of 101 in the diploma classes and of 61 in partial courses. The decrease in enrolment in degree courses must be compared with the upward trend which has been noticeable during recent years. It should also be noted that during this year a general increase in fees was put into effect.

Registration in the Arts Division was affected not only by the increased fees but by the establishment in many of the high schools of the Province of a regular twelfth grade equivalent to First Year in the University. It is expected that the loss will be offset next year by an increased entry into Second Year.

In the Faculty of Medicine the number of applications from qualified students was less than usual, and in particular the enrolment of Canadian students was lower than for some years.

The Faculty of Dentistry enrolled 62 undergraduates, representing an increase of 10 over last year.

The trend of registration in Science and Engineering is governed to a large extent by industrial conditions. In Engineering a First Year entry of 99 compares with 88 in 1934-35 and 99 in 1933-34. The number of students who enter the Engineering courses with advanced standing from other universities is well maintained and many of these students, who may be prevented by considerations of expense from taking the full course, achieve a high standing. A substantial increase in the First Year entry in Engineering is not to be expected until the general industrial situation improves but encouraging evidence

of better times to come is the fact that the great majority of Engineering graduates at the May Convocation were able to secure immediate employment. The courses in Chemical, Metallurgical and Mining Engineering continue to attract a large proportion of the students, and the laboratories in Mineralogy and Petrography are overcrowded. This reflects the great activity which prevails in the mining industry at the present time.

Recent graduates with the degree of Master or Doctor in Physics have been successful in obtaining good appointments in the business world and it is noted that there is an increasing number of applications for entry by those desirous of pursuing postgraduate study in this subject.

At Macdonald College the number of students in residence was 371, of whom 144 were enrolled in the Faculty of Agriculture, 131 in the School of Household Science and 96 in the School for Teachers. In addition, for ten days in the month of February a short course for farmers from Missisquoi County was attended by 44 men. The registration in the degree courses in the Faculty of Agriculture remains fairly constant from year to year. The diploma course enrolment, which had dropped from 68 in 1930-31 to 35 in 1933-34, again shows a tendency to increase.

In the School of Household Science there were 93 degree students, 30 diploma students and 8 taking partial courses.

The number of students in the School for Teachers pursuing studies leading to the Provincial Government diplomas and certificates has steadily declined from 284 in 1931-32 to 96 during the session under review. During the years of depression many who would otherwise have found employment in other vocations sought refuge in the teaching profession. The result was an abnormal glut of a market in which unemployment was already too common a feature. There seems to be no likelihood or desirability of an increase in the number of students at present.

The majority of the students at Macdonald College came from Quebec, Ontario, the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland, with a few from as far west as British Columbia and Saskatchewan. In the Faculty of Agriculture 38 students in the degree course and 35 in the diploma course were residents of the Province of Quebec and there were 16 students from England and a few from Ireland, Belgium, France, the British West Indies and the United States.

SCHOLARSHIPS, BURSARIES AND LOANS: This year the University has initiated the policy of setting aside an annual sum of $10,000 for the provision of general University scholarships and bursaries to assist meritorious but needy students. This is extra to funds available in the past for such purposes and to the loan fund. The basis of the award of scholarships and bursaries as far as possible will in future be on the principle that a student should be helped according to his need coupled with merit, and that so long as these conditions are maintained he should be helped throughout the course on which he has embarked.

During the session a Committee of Senate worked out the principles of the new scheme of award and has operated a competitive examination which was used as a guide in discovering the best candidates. An important factor in the award is an enquiry into the personal qualities of candidates and wherever possible they are interviewed by the Committee. The offer of these awards met with a keen response and 113 candidates competed. Candidates were from seven provinces of



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Canada and altogether 25 were from outside the Province of Quebec. Arrangements were made for the examination to be held at outlying centres. From as far as Alberta were eight candidates, of whom one succeeded in winning a scholarship.

The normal emoluments of a scholarship are $300 a year but bursaries of smaller amounts were awarded; and in case of need a scholarship winner may hold a bursary as well.

In addition, loans are made to students. The amount of the loan and the date and manner of its repayment are such as to secure prompt and regular repayment so that the debt is fully discharged at the earliest possible opportunity and ordinarily not later than five years from the date of the loan. Loans bear interest at the rate of 2 per cent. while the student is proceeding to his degree or diploma and afterwards at the rate of 3 per cent.

The importance of this development of the scholarship system is hard to overestimate and it is gratifying to know that it has received a warm welcome in educational circles. Previously a brilliant student in need of assistance might win occasional scholarships which helped to secure his fees for one year but which offered no assurance for the whole of his course. Not only will the new scheme give direct encouragement to merit, but through the examination it will have an important bearing on the highest work done in the schools. The University recognizes its responsibility in this respect and is proceeding in consultation with the heads of schools. In particular the University realizes the risk of inducing premature specialization and it is guarding against this danger.

GYMNASIUM: It has long been recognized that the students need a Gymnasium. Even before the war the project was discussed, but the University has not found it possible to provide the building out of ordinary university resources. The authorities therefore, welcomed this year the offer of the Graduates' Society to raise among graduates of the University funds to build a Gymnasium as a memorial to the late Principal, Sir Arthur Currie. To provide accommodation for all men students who need facilities for indoor exercise and sport would require a very large sum of money but there is no reason why a start should not be made on a more modest scale. The appeal is confined to graduates, who are asked to support the project financially and thus to make it possible for the students to enjoy the benefits of gymnasium facilities such as are already provided at other Canadian universities. It is to be hoped that the zeal and energy which have characterized the inauguration of the campaign will bring satisfactory results so that a start may be made before long with the erection of the first instalment of the Sir Arthur Currie Gymnasium.

HALL OF RESIDENCE: Over a period of many years concern has been expressed that so large a proportion of the men students whose homes are not in Montreal are obliged to find their own living accommodation. Strathcona Hall (which is owned by the Young Men's Christian Association of McGill University), the various fraternity houses, and the accommodation offered in the affiliated Theological Colleges have met the problem to a certain extent, but there are still nearly 500 men who live in boarding houses and apartments. In 1915 the late Doctor James Douglas, a former Governor, gave a sum of money for the provision of a Hall of Residence. This sum was later increased by bequests under his will and by other donations which have been made for the same purpose from time to time. Interest on the fund has been accumulating and the Governors have now decided to proceed with the erection of a building to accommodate 125 students, a warden and six members of staff. It will be located on Macdonald Park above the Stadium and opposite the Royal Victoria Hospital. Messrs. H. L. Fetherstonhaugh and A. T. Durnford were appointed architects and have prepared plans. The building will be known as Douglas Hall and it is hoped that by September, 1937, it will be ready to receive students. The Hall will be set round a quadrangle open to the south, and it will contain a refectory, two common rooms, a library and other recreation rooms. Except for a few larger single study bedrooms, the accommodation will be arranged in sets of three small study bedrooms connecting with a joint living room.

MUSEUMS: The problem of the museums of the University gives rise to considerable anxiety. The oft-cited Fox Report makes clear the value and potential influence of the museums, and doubtless for many the Report merely repeated what was well known.

During the year the various collections have been serving a useful purpose and the Museums Committee has been engaged earnestly in exploiting resources to the utmost. One of the most serious questions which arose for consideration was the advisability of closing the McCord Museum to the general public. The Museum is an important repository of objects of historic interest and the Canadian collection is in some respects unrivalled. A careful study was made of the costs involved in continuing the former services and all ways of meeting this heavy expenditure were explored. Unfortunately the financial stringency was so great that with the greatest reluctance the Governors were forced to the decision that the Museum must be closed for the time being.

At the same time all precautions were taken to preserve the specimens and the Museum is available for the use of members of the University and others who wish to make serious study of the contents. Fire protection devices have been installed in the building and the services of the Dominion Electric Protection Company have been engaged for a period of five years. It is the earnest hope of the University that some way will be found sooner rather than later to meet the expense involved in restoring to the public the service which the Museum has rendered in the past.

A larger and ultimately a more important problem is the provision of adequate accommodation and a centralized administrative control for the University museums. The whole question has been so fully treated by Sir Cyril Fox that it would be superfluous to repeat his statement. In brief the University has a wealth of material in its possession which demands an adequate building and an endowment fund to maintain the necessary services.

GEST CHINESE RESEARCH LIBRARY: During the year Mr. G. M. Gest exercised his right to repurchase from the University his valuable collection of books and objets d'art. In one sense this is a serious loss but the University had no option but to comply with Mr. Gest's demand.

RESEARCH AND POSTGRADUATE STUDIES: A question of major importance in the policy of the University is the attention to be devoted to research and postgraduate study. These are two problems, but they are intimately connected. Postgraduate study has value as a discipline

for the student who has already laid a solid foundation of general knowledge, to which in the pursuit of an initial degree he may have added some specialized work in a particular subject. The number who will benefit by a fuller period of study will necessarily be a small proportion of the whole but for such as have the ability it is of the utmost importance that they should have the opportunity to pursue their studies, not merely for their own personal advantage but in order that the professions, industry, commerce and administration in general may have men and women with the best possible equipment for the highest functions necessary for the well-being of society. In these days such demands are increasing. At the same time it is being recognized with greater clearness that a narrow specialist, although he is highly efficient in a narrow groove, may be a menace unless he has the width of view and the power of judgment which come only from broad studies carried on as long as may be. This balance of general and specialized studies is as important as it is difficult to achieve. The question calls for the unremitting vigilance of the universities.

Research is at the same time the most useful medium of such discipline and the means for the extension of knowledge. To widen the boundaries of the known, whether it be in the physical phenomena of nature or the processes of human thought and conduct, is a primary function of the universities. An especial duty lies on the members of the staff of a university to carry on this work themselves and to teach and assist students to the same end. This duty can be overemphasized, for it must be recognized that research is not the métier of all, and that many excellent scholars and teachers serve a university well without taking part in this task. On the other hand it is to be deplored if too heavy a burden of teaching or administration prevents members of the staff from making valuable contributions to knowledge. Such a condition is unfair to them and a waste of ability which the university should prevent to the utmost limit of its capacity. In an ideal organization the different kinds of ability should be assessed and time should be so allocated as to reconcile the claims of teaching, administration and research with the greatest economy. Any such arrangement should be flexible and governed by the general consideration that the best teaching and the liveliest inspiration will frequently, or indeed usually, come from the man who is himself pursuing the path of exploration into the unknown.

Apart from its value to teaching research is a duty to society which all universities recognize today. Society in the past has accepted the counterpart duty of providing the financial means for enabling the universities to carry on this work. It still does so through a variety of channels: governments, foundations controlling large funds, industry, commerce and private individuals continue to make handsome contributions. But a far larger devotion of funds to this purpose is urgently needed. No one can guarantee a dividend on money invested in research, but experience shows that the return has usually been ample and sometimes sensational in its richness. This does not absolve the university from scrutinizing with care all schemes of research which call for expenditure; and in fact this is done with conscientious precision.

Another duty resting on the university is to see that such resources as it has at its disposal are not wasted in a vain or uneconomical attempt to duplicate activities better carried on elsewhere. No university can be all-embracing. In general studies and teaching there is an



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element necessarily common to all; but a university may have peculiar advantages in respect of certain specialties. It behoves it to assess its resources and opportunities in relation to those of other institutions and then to fashion its policy in the spirit of trusteeship to society at large.

Another important question is the balance of research in the world as a whole and in a university in particular. During the past century the most spectacular advances have been made in our knowledge of physical nature, inorganic and organic. In the fields of the physical and chemical sciences, biological and medical knowledge discovery has been a fairy tale. Today attention is directed more ardently than ever before to the problems of human personality and social organization. We are beginning to realize that material and technical advance is valueless, and indeed dangerous, unless our ability to adjust ourselves to the new conditions keeps pace. A vital need is the skill to integrate society, and a recognition of the fact that unless this skill is developed we may be faced by a disintegration of such organization as we have achieved. It is therefore a question of immediate practical importance to extend as rapidly as possible our knowledge of those factors which constitute this perilously urgent question. Part of the responsibility lies on the universities which must play their traditional part in leading thought and extending knowledge into the realm now ruled by ignorance.

The whole question of research has received a great deal of attention and thought during the session and this will be continued. The present situation can be stated simply and briefly. A large amount of valuable research is being carried on in the University with support from various sources; but on the other hand some of it is jeopardized by the inability to count on funds for its continuance; and further, there are important projects ripe for execution or extension as soon as funds are available.

The Alarm Reaction

(Continued from Page 28)

our experiments was the occurrence of acute and often perforating appendicitis, after intravenous administration of histamine. This might throw some light on the factors responsible for the production of appendicitis. Hitherto the majority of clinicians have believed that this disease is caused by local conditions in the appendix. Although our observations do not mean that local factors in the intestine are of no importance in the development of acute appendicitis, the very fact that such a condition can be produced by the intravenous administration of a chemical substance might prove to be a good lead in experiments planned to elucidate the mechanism by which this common and often fatal disease is produced.

Soil Science at Macdonald College

(Continued from Page 16)

prehensive manner. Two objects have been kept clearly in view throughout the course of the work, namely, the accumulation of accurate knowledge concerning the soils of the province, and the solution of problems connected with the economical production of certain particular types of crops, that is, truck or market garden crops, orchards and pasturage.

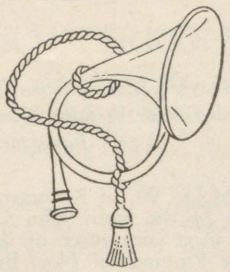
With relation to the growth of vegetables and the utilization of organic soils, all the principal muck and peat areas of the province have been examined and classified, while the more important of these have been studied intensively. This survey has shown that within forty-five miles of Montreal there are about forty thousand acres of rich agricultural land well-suited to the growth of such high-priced crops as celery, onions, lettuce and cauliflower. Experiments resultant from this survey have shown that very high-quality crops of celery in particular may be grown in this region.

All the important orcharding districts of Quebec have been carefully investigated, with very important results for the welfare of the fruit industry. In the course of this work it was discovered that in certain areas there was present a hard-pan or consolidated layer more or less impervious to moisture and to tree roots. This

restriction of the movement of soil moisture and of the feeding range of the roots has serious effects in promoting winter-killing of the trees and the occurrence of abnormal conditions in the fruit which render it unmarketable. It is clear from this illustration that the economic saving would have been great had a survey of soils intended for fruit production preceded the actual planting of the orchards. However, now that the conditions prevailing in all the important fruit-growing regions of the province are understood, the location of soils unsuited for future plantings can be definitely determined, and intelligent recommendations can be made for the amelioration of adverse soil conditions in cases where such improvement is economically feasible. For example, specific recommendations for the fertilization of orchards in such a manner as to lessen the danger from winter injury and to avoid the production of abnormal fruit were possible once the nature and condition of these soils had been determined.

In connection with the pasture investigations, the Eastern Townships area has been extensively studied and much information of value to the dairy and general farming industries obtained. For example, the delimitation of the region occupied by soils of the brown forest type is a result of prime economic importance since soils of this class are of a superior agricultural type, one which is relatively easily maintained in a good state of productivity. Further, the podsolic soils of this region have been found to be characterized by a relatively high percentage of organic matter and a good supply of nitrogen, highly desirable features from the agricultural point of view. Moreover, fertility studies on soils of this latter type have indicated practices which are capable of materially increasing production. In addition, it has been found that there are areas of soil in the region which are closely similar to the soil of the famous potato-growing districts of the neighbouring state of Maine, a fact hitherto unrealized, and one which may be of considerable economic value.

A discussion of the purely scientific aspects of the soil studies which have been conducted at Macdonald College is scarcely within the scope of an article such as this. However, distinct contributions have been made in this field also. Further, as is the invariable rule in science, the work accomplished has opened up many attractive vistas requiring exploration. The scientific study of the soil and in particular of the soils of Quebec will, of necessity and by inclination, continue to be a major activity of this branch of the University.



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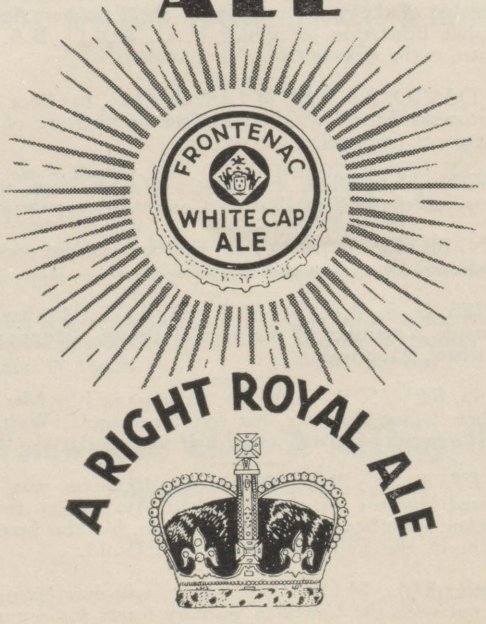
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Personals

THE McGILL NEWS welcomes items for inclusion in these columns. Press clippings or other data should be addressed to H. R. Morgan, Recorder Printing Company, Brockville, Ontario; or to the Graduates' Society, McGill University, Montreal. Items for the Summer issue should be forwarded prior to May 1.

ADDY, G. A. B., M.D. '90, of Rothesay, New Brunswick, is consulting surgeon of the Saint John General Hospital and chairman of the cancer committee of the Canadian Medical Association for the Province of New Brunswick.

ARMSTRONG, REV. RINALDO W., past student, of Merrickville, Ont., has written a novel, "Rivers Run to the Sea," which was recently published in London.

AYLEN, H. ALDOUS, B.A. '19, of Ottawa, has been created a King's Counsel and also re-elected president of the Carleton County Law Association.

BARLOW, WALTER L., B.A. '94, M.D., C.M. '98, F.R.C.S. (C) has been promoted from Assistant to Associate Professor in Surgery at McGill as from January 21, 1937.

BARR, CHARLES H., D.D.S. '16, has been elected president of the Montreal Dental Club.

BECKET, R. W., B.A. '31, B.C.L. '34, has been appointed manager of the Prince Edward Island Trust Company and has taken up residence in Charlottetown.

BERRY, REV. W. G., M.A. '35, has been appointed pastor of the United Church at Martintown, Ont.

BIRKETT, H. S., M.D. '86, LL.D. '21, of Montreal was elected president of the honorary council of Nu Sigma Nu, medical fraternity, at its biennial convention in New Orleans in November.

BLAND, JOHN, B.Arch. '33, now librarian of an architectural school in London, shared first prize in a competition arranged by the Timber Trade Development Association for an improved design for a tourist holiday camp.

BOUDREAU, FRANK G., M.D. '10, who has been serving as chief of the League of Nations' service of public health statistics in Geneva, has now accepted appointment as executive director of the Milbank Memorial Fund in New York.

BOVEY, DR. WILFRID, B.A. '03, of Montreal, has been elected one of the vice-presidents of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, of which F. C. AULD, B.A. '17, of Toronto, is the treasurer.

BOYD, DAVID, B.Sc. '28, of Lachine, Que., has been awarded the Gzowski Medal of the Engineering Institute of Canada for his paper on modern arc welding.

BRONSON, FREDERIC E., B.Sc. '09, has been appointed chairman of the Federal District Commission at Ottawa.

BROWN, BRYCE A., M.D. '18, has been elected president of the Oshawa, Ont., Kiwanis Club.

CHALLIES, G. S., B.A. '31, M.A. '33, B.C.L. '35, has recently been made a member of the firm of Brown, Montgomery & McMichael, Montreal.

COLLINS, REV. S. R., B.A. '23, accompanied by Mrs. Collins and their infant daughter, has left for Angola, West Africa, after a furlough of a year and a half in Canada.

CORBETT, E. A., B.A. '09, M.A. '16, who was recently appointed director of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, with headquarters in Toronto, has also been elected president of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild.

CROZIER, J. A., M.D. '02, F.A.C.S., who has been actively connected with the Canadian military forces for a number of years, and is now a Reserve officer, is practising in Port Arthur.

DAVIES, ANDREW P., M.D. '12, of Ottawa, has been elected president of the Interprovincial Rugby Union for 1937.

DAVISON, FRANK C., B.A. '13, who has published a number of novels under the pen name of "Pierre Coalfleet," is joint author of the play "Family Hold Back" recently produced at the Aldwych Theatre, London. During recent years he has been a member of the staff of the Paris *Herald* and managing editor of the Forum Magazine, New York.

DERICK, PROFESSOR CARRIE M., B.A. '90, M.A. '96, has retired from the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction of the Province of Quebec on which she was the first woman to serve.

DOUGLAS, G. VIBERT, B.Sc. '20, M.Sc. '21, of Dalhousie University, Halifax, has been elected a Fellow of the Geological Society of America.

DUBRULE, W. M., B.A. '27, has been elected president of the Chamber of Commerce of Prescott, Ont.

DUGGAN, GEORGE H., LL.D. '21, has been selected as an honorary member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

ECHENBERG, COLONEL SAM E., past student, of Sherbrooke, Que., has been appointed to the command of the 10th Infantry Brigade, Canadian Militia.

FABBRO, LOUIS, B.Arch. '36, was the architect of the Church of St. Clement's, Sudbury, Ont., which was opened on December 6.

FAY, E. STEWART, B.A. '29, of London, England, has received high praise for his recently-published book "Londoner's New Year."

FETHERSTONHAUGH, H. L., B.Arch. '09, of Montreal, has been elected president of the Architects' Association of the Province of Quebec.

FITZMAURICE, L. W., M.D. '25, has been appointed Assistant Government Medical Officer for the Bahamas, B.W.I.

FOSS, ROY H., B.Sc. '22, has become president of the Foss Construction Co., Limited, with offices in the University Tower Building, Montreal.

FRECHETTE, HOWELLS, B.Sc. '01, M.Sc. '03, now supervises the Division of Industrial Minerals in the Department of Mines and Resources at Ottawa.

GALLAGHER, JOSEPH F., M.D. '14, major in the Medical Corps of the United States Army, is now with the Walter Reid General Hospital, Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C.

GOFORTH, W. W., M.A. '32, Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society and a member of the National Construction Council, has been chosen head of the newly-formed Canadian Institute of Plumbing and Heating, Montreal.

GOODRICH, REV. DR. M. W., B.A. '14, has been elected president of the Embro and West Zorra Horticultural Society at Embro, Ont.

GORDON, HARRY C., B.Sc. '23, who directed operations of the Stellarton Draegermen at the rescue of Dr. D. E. Robertson and Alfred Scadding from the Moose River Gold Mine in Nova Scotia last spring, has been appointed assistant general manager of the coal operations of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation.

HACKETT, JOHN T., K.C., B.C.L. '09, president of the Graduates' Society of McGill University, recently addressed a meeting of the Canadian Seminar of Public Administration at Ottawa on the subject of "Civil Service as a Career for University Graduates."

HEBERT, A. J. BARLOW, M.D. '12, formerly of Montreal, has opened a practice at Brockville, Ont.

HOGBEN, LANCELOT, who was Assistant Professor of Zoology at McGill University during the years 1925-27, has recently been appointed Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Aberdeen.

HOLLINGSWORTH, J. E., M.D. '02, has conducted a surgical hospital in Avon, S.D., for the past 15 years.

HUGESSEN, HON. ADRIAN KNATCHBULL, K.C., B.A. '12, B.C.L. '14, of Montreal, has been appointed to the Senate of Canada.

JAMIESON, WM. ROSS, M.D. '98, formerly of Torreon, Mexico, now of El Paso, Texas, is president of the County Medical School and is actively concerned with medical organizations of the Southwest.

JOHNSTON, REV. AGNEW H., B.A. '28, M.A. '29, minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Fort William, Ont., has been elected Moderator of the Synod of Manitoba.

JONES, H. KINSFORD, B.Arch. '36, of Wolfville, N.S., has left for England and the Continent to study architectural development.

JONES, REV. J. MAITLAND, past student, is now pastor of the Edward Street Baptist Church, St. Thomas, Ont.

KEMP, J. COLIN, B.Sc. '08, has been appointed to the administrative staff of the Home Improvement Plan as executive director for non-political voluntary associations throughout the Dominion to stimulate interest in the plan. His headquarters are in Montreal.

LAZURE, WILFRID, K.C., past student, has been appointed to the Bench of the Superior Court of Quebec.

LEWIS, DAVID, B.A. '31, former Rhodes Scholar and president of the Oxford Union, has been appointed secretary of the national executive of the Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation.

LINCOLN, D. A., B.Eng. '36, is with Canadian Celanese Ltd., at Drummondville, Que.

MacDOUGALL, J. G., M.D. '97, of Halifax, has been elected president of the Maritime Life Assurance Company.

MACK, HAROLD J., M.D. '16, has been elected chairman of the Public School Board of Trustees of Cornwall, Ont.

MacLENNAN, D. A., M.D. '29, London, England, formerly of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, Scotland.

MacMILLAN, W. J. P., M.D. '08, LL.D. '35, has been re-elected president of the Children's Aid Society of Charlottetown, P.E.I.

MACQUEEN, DAVID J. H. O., B.A. '35, M.A. '36, now studying at the University of London, has been awarded the I.O.D.E. Post Graduate (Overseas) Scholarship for the Province of Quebec.

MATTHEWS, G. P., M.D. '35, has received the degree of Ph.D. in Medicine from the University of Edinburgh.

McCONNELL, REV. W. F., B.A. '14, has resigned as minister of the Presbyterian Church at Paris, Ont.

McKEE, GORDON H. W., B.Eng. '36, is attending the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration in preparation for the M.B.A. degree.

McLEOD, C. KIRKLAND, B.Sc. '13, has been elected by acclamation as an alderman of Westmount, Que.

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ALDRED BUILDING — MONTREAL

McMURTRY, R. O., B.A. '05, B.C.L. '08, has resigned as honorary secretary of the Canada Club, London, England, owing to pressure of business.

MEAKINS, J. C., M.D. '04, Director of McGill's Department of Medicine, has accepted the invitation of the University of Sydney (New South Wales) Post-Graduate Committee in Medicine, to conduct in Sydney and other cities in Australia a series of post-graduate lectures and instruction for a period of six weeks. Dr. Meakins will leave for Australia about the end of March.

MEAKINS, JOHN F., M.D. '36, is now attached to the staff of the New York Hospital.

MORIN, L. S. RENE, B.C.L. '05, has been elected president of La Chambre de Commerce de Montréal.

MUNROE, J. H., M.D. '03, has been elected reeve of Maxville, Ont.

MURRAY, MAJOR W. E. GLADSTONE, B.A. '12, General Manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, recently made a coast-to-coast trip interviewing members of the Provincial and Dominion governments, station owners and representatives of the public and press.

MYERS, DAVID A., M.D. '98, formerly of Lawton, Okla., Captain in the Medical Reserve Corps on active duty at West Point, Miss., during the Great War, has been commissioned to the rank of Major in the Medical Corps of the United States Army.

OGILVY, CHAS., B.A. '94, M.D. '98, of New York, Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital of Columbia University, has been appointed director of corrective work for school children under the Board of Education, New Rochelle, N.Y.

PATTERSON, ROBT. U., M.D. '98, LL.D. '32, former Surgeon General in the United States Army and retired as Major General in 1935, is now Dean of the University of Oklahoma School of Medicine.

PENFIELD, DR. WILDER, Professor of Neurology and Neurosurgery at McGill University, has been elected president of the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases.

PIERS, E. O. TEMPLE, B.Sc. '06, has been appointed Assistant Professor of the Department of Civil Engineering at the Nova Scotia Technical College.

ROBERTS, JAMES, M.D. '01, Medical Officer of the City of Hamilton, Ont., for many years has been a prominent organizer in the annual health campaign conducted by the health department and hospital organizations of that city.

ROSS, ALLAN C. MAJOR, B.Sc. '11, of Ottawa, is actively concerned in the civic enterprises of his city and was recently elected a member of the local committee under the Home Improvement Plan.

ROSS, CHARLES C., B.Sc. '09, has resigned the portfolio of Lands and Mines in the Aberhart administration while remaining a member of the Alberta Legislature.

SAMSON, REV. PERCY V., B.A. '14, who has been minister of the United Church at Minnedosa, Man., has now become pastor of John Black Memorial Church, Winnipeg.

SAXE, JOHN GODFREY, B.A. '97, M.A. '14, former Senator of New York State and now president of the New York Bar Association, represented McGill University at a special convocation held recently at Columbia University.

SCOTT, W. B., K.C., B.C.L. '12, has been elected by acclamation as an alderman of Westmount, Que.

SHEPHERD, S. J., B.C.L. '06, K.C., Lethbridge, Alta., has been appointed to the trial division of the Supreme Court of Alberta.

SHUTE, W. T. W., B.A. '34, is studying economics at the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University.

SMILEY, G. W., B.Eng. '36, is now assistant chemist at the Magog Print Works of Dominion Textiles, Ltd

SPROUL, M. J., M.D. '14, has been installed as president of the Kiwanis Club of Cornwall, Ont.

STEACIE, E. W. R., B.Sc. '23, M.Sc. '24, Ph.D. '26, Assistant Professor of Chemistry at McGill, addressed a recent meeting of the Shawinigan Falls Chemical Association on the subject of "Free Radicals and the Mechanism of Organic Decomposition Reactions."

STEVENS, WILLIAM J., M.D. '17, has been re-appointed chief of the department of obstetrics and member of the advisory board of the Ottawa Civic Hospital.

STEWART, CHARLES A., M.D. '01, of Cornwal, Ont., has been appointed Chief Coroner for the County of Stormont.

SUPER, REV. A. S., past student, was inducted junior minister of the United Hebrew Congregation, Leeds, England, in January.

TREFRY, H. S., M.D. '21, who has been in pracice at Pembroke, Ont., for some years, has now become established at Richards Landing, St. Joseph's Island, Ont.

WADDELL, J. A. L., B.Sc. '82, of New York, has been elected an honorary member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

WADE, A. S., M.D. '92, has been re-elected by aclamation as mayor of Renfrew, Ont.

WALKER, A. J., M.D. '24, has been appointed Leverhulme Research Assistant to the Sir A. L. Jones Research Laboratory, Freetown, Sierra Leone, Africa, effective September, 1937. He left Venezuela in 1934, spent the following year in Tropical Medicine in Hamburg and England and then became Assistant Lecturer in Parasitology at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.

WATEROUS, C. A., B.Sc. '98, has retired from the Waterworks Commission of Brantford, Ont., after twenty years' service.

WELDON, L. S., B.Sc. '21, of Kenya Colony, has been granted the Leonard Medal of the Engineering Institute of Canada for his paper on "Mining Methods in Practice at Lake Shore Mine."

WHITCOMB, H. A., M.D. '21, has been elected to the Board of Education of Smiths Falls, Ont.

WHITTEMORE, C. R., B.Sc. '23, M.Sc. '24, of Montreal, has been awarded the Plummer Medal of the Engineering Institute of Canada for his work on "The Metallurgy of Metallic Arc Welding of Fine Steel."

WIGGS, G. LORNE, B.Sc. '21, of Montreal, attended the recent meeting of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers in St. Louis, Mo.

WILKINSON, F. A. H., M.D. '33, of Montral, has been awarded the Diploma in Anaesthetics of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, being the first Canadian to write the accompanying examinations.

YOUNG, G. A., B.Sc. '98, M.Sc. '01, has become chief of the Geological Survey and director of all geological studies to mineral resources, soil classification and underground water resources as a result of the organization of the Department of Mines and Resources at Ottawa.

Marking the eighty-ninth birthday of REV. E. M. TAYLOR, B.A. '75, M.A. '82, of Knowlton, Que., his friends there have placed a brass tablet in the historical museum at that place commemorating his services as a preacher of the gospel, educationist and historian.

Dr. Margaret Cameron, chairman of the scholarship committee of the Canadian Federated University Women, reports that MISS NAOMI JACKSON, B.A. '33, M.A. '35 is following a course in general esthetics and history of art in Munich, Germany, after having completed a six weeks' course at Weimar-Jena Summer College.

Notes About Graduates

Mining and Metallurgy

At the East Geduld Mines, Ltd., in South Africa, are the following: EARL SNYDER, '24, is assistant underground manager; W. D. JONES, '28, is mine captain; R. C. J. GOODE, '33, M.Eng. '34, W. T. STOBART, '31, M.Sc. '32, and J. E. RIDDELL, '35, M.Eng. '36, are in the survey department; W. C. TATHAM, '35 (Mechanical), is on the engineering staff.

At the Van Dyk Mines, in South Africa, are W. F. THOMAS, '30, M.Sc. '31, as chief surveyor and J. S. HAY, '28.

ERIC R. WYKES, '30, M.Sc. '31, is chief surveyor at Marieville Consolidated Mine, in South Africa.

D. M. JAMIESON, M.Eng. '33, is in the Bedoe (Efficiency) Dept., at Vogelstruisbult Mine, South Africa.

JAS. A. OGILVY, '30, JACK F. OLIVER, '36, and R. F. PALMER, '35, are with the New Consolidated Gold Fields Limited, the latter at Venterspost, South Africa.

C. B. ANDERSON, '33, until recently shift bossing at Modder East Mine, South Africa, is now assistant to the consulting engineer of Union Corporation.

W. F. CASTLE, '28, is with the West Rand Consolidated Mines, Ltd., in South Africa.

R. J. WESTWOOD, M.Eng. '33, is now mill superintendent of Rustenburg Platinum Mines, in the Bushveld Complex, South Africa. He was formerly engaged in research in flotation on the sand product at Government Areas.

C. S. MacLEAN, '10, is general manager of East Geduld Mines, South Africa, succeeding the late E. P. COWLES, '10.

At Johannesburg, South Africa, there are hockey games nearly every Saturday night, McGill graduates being prominent in the line-ups, with JOHNNIE RIDDELL and BILL THOMAS leaders in one group. G. CARLETON JONES, '12, consulting engineer of the New Consolidated, played on the local team on one occasion.

In Northern Rhodesia, H. J. WEDGWOOD, '36, and GEORGE F. KIMBALL, '33, are with the Roan Antelope Copper Mines Ltd. RAY K. BORIGHT, '34, is also in the copper belt.

In Canada, are the following:

In northern Quebec: H. P. DUVAL, '34, is at the East Malartic Mines; J. B. REDPATH, '31, is in charge of operations at the Sigma Mine, and W. J. LECKY, '32, is on his staff. M. J. O'SHAUGHNESSY, '32, M. Eng. '33, is mine superintendent of the O'Brien Mine. S. G. CHIPMAN, '34, is operating a magnesite mine north of Lachute.

In northern Ontario: E. E. BROWN, '32, is mill superintendent at the Pickle Crow Mine; H. B. HICKS, '34, M.Eng. '35, is on the engineering staff at the Central Patricia; and F. MORISSET, '34, on the staff of International Nickel at Sudbury.

In Montreal: C. W. DAVIS, '34, is taking post-graduate work in geology; and F. T. DENIS, '32, M.Sc. '33, is with Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., chartered accountants.

G. M. YOUNG, '30, is now in charge of technical operations in the fabricating shop of the Aluminum Company of Canada, at Toronto.

Metallurgy

J. A. ROYER, '36, is in Paris taking an advanced course in welding.

H. U. ROSS, '36, is in charge of a sintering plant of the Canadian Furnace Company at Port Colborne, Ont.

W. K. SPROULE, '36, is Dawson Fellow at McGill, and is taking advanced studies in metallurgy.

J. B. ANGEL, '35, is connected with his father's foundry business in St. John's, Nfld.

R. THOMPSON, '35, is Chief Chemist of the Canadian Steel Foundries, Montreal.

R. HERZER, '35, is with the Aluminum Company of Canada, at Arvida, Que.

A. H. LEWIS, '35, is in charge of the heat-treating plant of the Dominion Engineering Company, Montreal.

C. P. GIRDWOOD, '33, is in northern Ontario or Quebec, with one of the many mining companies operating in this area.

V. C. LINDSAY, '33, is with the Wright-Hargreaves Gold Mines Limited at Kirkland Lake, Ont.

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A. F. N. SMITH, '33, is with Imperial Oil at Sarnia, Ont.

G. LETENDRE, '32, after graduation, got a Ph.D. degree in London, but is now somewhere in Canada.

S. J. HUNGERFORD, '31, is with Canadian Industries Ltd.

G. M. SPRIGINGS, '31, is with the Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Company at Flin Flon, Man.

H. R. NEVILLE, '30, is in charge of operations of the Manganese Steel Castings Company at Sherbrooke, Que.

G. H. RENNIE, '30, is with the Deloro Smelting & Refining Company at Deloro, Ont.

A. C. BOAK, '30, is assistant to the head of the Roast Laboratories, of Montreal.

J. H. HARGRAVE, '29, and F. J. OWEN, '28, are at the Trail smelter of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd.

C. E. JUDSON, '29, is assistant melter at the Canadian Steel Foundries, Montreal.

B. H. D. GILES, '28, is Montreal manager of the S-K-F Canadian Company, Ltd.

C. M. ANSON, '27, is assistant to the superintendent of the Sydney (Nova Scotia) steel plant of the Dominion Steel & Coal Corporation.

R. M. P. HAMILTON, '27, is with the General Engineering Company, at Toronto.

J. E. MORRISON, '27, is in charge of research and testing at the Canadian Johns-Manville Company, Asbestos, P.Q.

S. C. PARTRIDGE, '27, is with the Timken Roller Bearing Company at Detroit, Mich., as assistant general manager of the industrial division.

A. T. POWELL, '25, of Vancouver, is metallurgist with the Dominion Cartridge Company at Brownsburg, Que.

C. R. WHITTEMORE, '24, is metallurgist and assistant inspector of the Dominion Bridge Company, Montreal.

W. V. FAITH, '24, is with the Northern Electric Company, Montreal.

A. D. KENT, '24, is with the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, Youngstown, Ohio.

GEORGE FARNSWORTH, '24, is with the Budd Wheel Company, Detroit.

J. H. AMBROSE, '24, is superintendent of Flin Flon smelter, Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Company, Flin Flon, Man.

D. G. KYLE, '22, is with R. W. Bartram Company, Montreal.

Deaths

AUBRY, JOHN ALBINI, M.D. '28, in Rochester, N.Y., on December 20, 1936.

BARLOW, MRS. FLORENCE MARY, wife of W. L. Barlow, B.A. '94, M.D. '98, in Montreal, on January 16, 1937.

BEATTY, HERBERT ALFRED, past student, in Montreal, on January 13, 1937.

BOULDEN, MRS. EDITH MARY, mother of C. Eric Boulden, B.S.A. '18, in Truro, N.S., on December 18, 1936.

CAMPBELL, EDMUND E., B.Sc. '08, M.Sc. '11, in Toronto, on February 1, 1937.

CHABOT, HON. JOHN LEO, M.D. '92, in Ottawa, on December 8, 1936.

CLAYES, FRANK E., past student, in Brockville, Ont., on February 7, 1937.

DARGAVEL, JAMES S., B.Sc. '99, in Elgin, Ont., on February 10, 1936.

DELAGE, VICTOR A., K.C., B.C.L. '14, in St. Lambert, Que., on December 6, 1936.

DENISON, WILLIAM SIMEON, B.A.Sc. '90, in Denison's Mills, Que., on February 8, 1937.

DREW, MRS., wife of Dr. J. M. Drew, B.A. '06, in Lachute, Que., on December 14, 1936.

GRANT, HUGH ARTHUR, M.D. '92, in Potsdam, N.Y., on December 16, 1936.

GROVES, MRS. FLORENCE V., widow of J. W. Groves, D.V.S. '99, in Ottawa, on January 15, 1937.

HYDE, JOHN, father of G. Gordon Hyde, K.C., B.A. '05, B.C.L. '08, in Montreal, on December 3, 1936.

KNAPP, MRS. ELEANOR BLACKIE, wife of F. A. Knapp, B.C.L. '77, in Prescott, Ont., on November 21, 1936.

LEVITT, MRS. BENJAMIN, mother of Abel Levitt, M.D. '21, of Buffalo, N.Y., in Montreal, on December 29, 1936.

MACDONALD, JESSIE HELEN, M.D., B.A. '93, in Montreal, on November 24, 1936.

McGOUN, ARCHIBALD FORSTER, B.A. '12, B.C.L. '14, in Edmonton, Alta., on February 18, 1937.

McMAHON, E. ARTHUR, B.S.A. '18, in Montreal, on February 3, 1937.

MATHIESON, CHARLES S., M.D. '89, in Charlottetown, P.E.I., on March 3, 1937.

MINNES, FLIGHT-LIEUT. ROBERT CORTLANDT, R.C.A.F., B.Sc. '28, of Trenton, Ont., accidentally killed near Maitland, Ont., on February 27, 1937.

MURRAY, DUNCAN ANDREW, M.D. '89, in River John, N.S., on December 28, 1936.

OGILVIE, CAPT. NORMAN C., past student, in Montreal, on February 1, 1937.

PETERSON, HANS, father of Rev. Norman E. Peterson, B.A. '20, in Montreal, on November 22, 1936.

ROBERTSON, BERTRAM H., D.D.S. '25, of Shellbrooke, Sask., in Prince Albert, on December 27, 1936.

SCRIMGER, LIEUT.-COL. FRANCIS ALEXANDER CARRON, B.A. '01, M.D.C.M. '05, V.C., in Montreal, on February 13, 1937.

SEAGRAM, EDWARD FROWDE, past student, in Toronto, on February 1, 1937.

SHAW, C. M., past student, in Outremont, Que., on December 13, 1936.

SINCLAIR, COLL, M.D. '74, in Aylmer, Ont., on December 31, 1936.

STEWART, DUNCAN ALEXANDER, past student, in Pilot Mound, Manitoba, on December 18, 1936.

STILWELL, MRS. EDWARD L., mother of L. H. Stilwell, D.D.S. '29, in Montreal, on February 6, 1937.

TRUELL, HARRY VALOROUS, B.A. '89, B.C.L. '92, in Knowlton, Que., on December 11, 1936.

VINEBERG, MRS. LENA BERNHEIM, wife of Hiram N. Vineberg, M.D. '78, in New York City, on January 1, 1937.

WADE, MRS., wife of Alfred Seeley Wade, M.D. '92, in Renfrew, Ont., on December 21, 1936.

WHITE, THE HON. SMEATON, D.C.L. (Bishops) Governor of McGill University, in Montreal, on December 17, 1936.

WOOD, DUNCAN M., M.D. '95, in Needham, Mass., on January 27, 1937.

WOOD, ROBERT, B.Sc. '24, of Quebec City, in Montreal, on February 7, 1937.

Births

AIKMAN—In Lennoxville, Que., on January 21, to Cecil Howard Aikman, B.A. '25, M.A. '26, and Mrs. Aikman (Gwen Ellery Read, M.A. '25) twin sons.

ANDERSON—In Sarnia, Ont., on January 4, to Gordon L. Anderson, M.D. '34, and Mrs. Anderson, a son.

BROOKS—In Errol, N.H., on January 8, to R. H. Brooks, M.D. '32, and Mrs. Brooks, a daughter.

BROWN—In Montreal, on January 10, to Kenneth H. Brown, B.A. '29, and Mrs. Brown, a daughter.

BROWN—In Montreal, on November 27, to B. Stanley W. Brown, M.D. '35, and Mrs. Brown, a son.

DORRANCE—In Montreal, on November 23, to Frank S. Dorrance, M.D. '24, and Mrs. Dorrance, a son.

DRUMMOND—In Vienna, on December 31, to George Arthur Drummond, past student, and Mrs. Drummond, a daughter.

DUPONT—In Montreal, on January 1, to Charles T. Dupont, past student, and Mrs. Dupont, a daughter.

EASSON—In Toronto, on February 8, to J. M. Easson, B.Com. '23, and Mrs. Easson, a son.

ELDERKIN—In Montreal, on January 11, to C. F. Elderkin, B.A. '22, and Mrs. Elderkin, a son.

GORDON—In Montreal, on January 14, to John Gordon, B.Sc. '25, and Mrs. Gordon, a daughter.

GORDON—In Montreal, on January 20, to Ney K. Gordon, B.Com. '27, and Mrs. Gordon, a son.

HATFIELD—In Toronto, on February 4, to Gordon W. Hatfield, B.Sc. '31, and Mrs. Hatfield, a son.

MILLEN—In Montreal, on January 13, to S. Boyd Millen, B.A. '27, B.C.L. '30, and Mrs. Millen, a daughter.

MORGAN—In Montreal, on January 11, to George S. Morgan, M.D. '24, and Mrs. Morgan, a daughter.

MURRAY—In Montreal, on February 6, to T. Ross Murray, D.D.S. '31, and Mrs. Murray, a son.

NELLIGAN—In Montreal, on January 8, to L. P. Nelligan, M.D. '26, and Mrs. Nelligan, a daughter.

NOAD—In Montreal, on December 29, to A. S. Noad, B.A. '19, M.A. '21, and Mrs. Noad, a daughter.

ROCHESTER—In Ottawa, on January 16, to Bertram C. Rochester, B.Sc. '23, and Mrs. Rochester, of Haileybury, Ont., a daughter.

ROWAT—In Saskatoon, Sask., on January 7, to Rev. C. A. Ronald Rowat, B.A. '30, and Mrs. Rowat, a daughter.

SEGALL—In Montreal, on November 20, to Harold N. Segall, M.D. '20, and Mrs. Segall, a son.

SMITH—At Morrisburg, Ont., on January 17, to Rev. R. Douglas Smith, B.A. '29, and Mrs. Smith, a daughter.

SPIRO—In Ottawa, on January 21, to Charles Spiro, M.D. '23, and Mrs. Spiro, a son.

TREMBLE—In Montreal, on December 13, to G. E. Tremble, M.D. '21, and Mrs. Tremble, a son.

The Canadian Efficiency Decoration has been conferred upon LT.-COL. A. A. MAGEE, D.S.O., B.A. '15, and MAJOR L. H. LEESON, M.D. '15.

Among those elected to the council of the Engineering Institute of Canada are R. A. SPENCER, B.Sc. '14, M.Sc. '15, of Saskatoon, Sask.; HAROLD S. JOHNSTON, B.Sc. '09, Halifax, N.S.; ROBERT W. BOYLE, B.Sc. '05, M.Sc. '06, Ph.D. '09, of Ottawa; J. B. D'AETH, B.Sc. '08, Montreal.

Marriages

CHRISTIE—In Calgary, Alta., on January 14, Miss Clara Christie, M.D. '25, to Orrin Henry Eyres Might, both of Calgary.

FINLAYSON-HALL—In Lennoxville, Que., on December 2, Miss Ethel Marjorie Hall, B.H.S. '35, to Duncan Archibald Finlayson, B.S.A. '32, M.Sc. '34, both of Lennoxville.

HARDISTY—In Montreal, on January 4, Miss Elizabeth, Lady Brunton, only daughter of Professor and Mrs. J. B. Porter, to Richard Henry Moore Hardisty, B.A. '99, M.D. '03, both of Montreal.

KYLE-SHAW—In Montreal, on February 6, Miss Audrey Kathleen Shaw, past student, daughter of H. S. Shaw, M.D. '94, and Mrs. Shaw, of Outremont, to George Albert Kyle, B.Com. '31, of Toronto.

LEA—In New York City, on November 30, Miss Wanda Schader, to Richard Smith Lea, B.Sc. '90, M.Eng. '93, of Montreal.

MANION—In Tours, France, on December 13, Mlle Claire du Soulier, daughter of the Vicomte and Vicomtesse du Soulier, to James Patrick Manion, B.Com. '29, Commercial Attaché at the Canadian Legation in Paris.

McROBIE-DOBLE—In Montreal, on December 30, Miss Jean Audrey Doble, B.A. '34, to Donald Robertson McRobie, B.Com. '34, both of Westmount.

MOREHOUSE—In Montreal, on December 10, Miss Naomi Helen (Gay) Thacker, to Frederick Ronald Morehouse, M.Sc. '31, Ph.D. '32, of Shawinigan Falls, Que.

PATTERSON—In Vancouver, B.C., on January 1, Miss Margery Sheppard Patterson, B.L.S. '33, daughter of Frank P. Patterson, M.D. '98, and Mrs. Patterson, to Stephen George Herbert White, all of Vancouver.

SCANE—In London, England, on December 31, Miss Leonora Cherry Scane, past student, daughter of the late Prof. John W. Scane, M.D. '93, of Montreal, to Capt. Horace Patrick Fitzpatrick, of Amberley, Sussex.

TAYLOR—In London, England, on December 12, Miss Hilda Miriam Delamere Magee, of Toronto, to Frederick Bourchier Taylor, B.Arch. '30, of London.

TRISTER—In Montreal, on December 27, Miss Sonetta Silvensky, to Saul Michael Trister, B.Sc. '29, Ph.D. '34, both of Montreal.

The following appointments and promotions are announced by the Royal Victoria Hospital:

Advanced from Assistant Physician to Physician: D. W. McKECHNIE, M.D. '03.

Advanced from Associates in Medicine to Assistant Physicians: CHAS. T. CROWDY, M.D. '13, WM. E. EAKIN, M.D. '21, J. L. D. MASON, M.D. '02, W. GILLIES McLELLAN, B.A. '17, M.D. '20.

Advanced from Clinical Assistants to Associates in Medicine: DON. S. MacINTOSH, M.D. '23, J. WENDELL MacLEOD, B.Sc. (Arts) '26, M.D. '30. J. GARFIELD MUNROE, M.D. '13, BASIL D. ROBERTSON, M.D. '28, G. DOUGLAS TAYLOR, M.D. '28.

Advanced from Associate in Paediatrics to Assistant Paediatrician: JESSIE BOYD SCRIVER, M.D. '22.

Advanced from Clinical Assistant in Paediatrics to Associate in Paediatrics: A. K. GEDDES, M.D. '24.

Appointed Acting Psychiatrist-in-Charge: ARTHUR W. YOUNG, M.D. '20.

Appointed Clinical Assistant: DAVID BARZA, B.A. '27, M.D. '31.

Twin surgeons, ERNEST H. LATHAM, M.D. '34, and DAVID A. LATHAM, M.D. '34, recently performed a Caesarean operation in the Lowell, Mass., General Hospital facilitating the birth of twin children.

In the programmes of music by British composers recently presented over the national network by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, DR. DOUGLAS CLARK, Dean of the Faculty of Music and Director of the McGill Conservatorium of Music, was guest conductor of the C.B.C. Little Symphony Orchestra.

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Lost Addresses

Any informatin in regard to the Graduates listed below will be welcomed by he Graduates' Society, Executive Office, McGill University, Montreal.

SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

Science '82
Collins, John James

Science '84
Robert, J. A.
Wardrop, Norval

Science '88
Eneas, AubreyB.

Science '90
Ellacott, Chares

Science '91
Middleton, Pecy H.
Stone, Ernest A.

Science '92
McGregor, J. M.

Science '93
Simpson, Lincln
Street, Leonard L.

Science '94
Rankin, John

Science '95
Carter, Wm. F.
Dobson, Gilbert S.
Griffin, Michael F.
Robins, P. Sampson
Scammell, John K.

Science '96
Clarke, Ernest R.
McDougall, William

Science '97
Chamberlain, W. T.
McDonald, Peter Wm.
Newcombe, Abard G.
Treadwell, L.

Science '98
Ainley, Charles N.
Beatty, David H.
Bertram, D. D.
Hedrick, Ira G.
Hillary, George M.
MacPhail, W. W.
Scott, James H.
Thomas, Edward L.

Science '99
Austin, Claude V. C.
Gagnon, Louis F.
Moore, Wm. A.
Young, Wm. M.

Science '00
Hamilton, George M.

Science '01
Archer, A. R.
Donaldson, H. W.
Galbraith, M. P.
Lowden, Warden K.
Patteron, Frank E
Wenger, Edward I.

Science '02
Franklin, Emerson L.
Fry, Davis
MacKay, Eric J.
Scott, Henry E.
Smith, James M.

Science '03
James, Bertram
Rowley, L. E.

Science '04
Deyell, Harold J.
Lawrence, Wm. D.
Parlee, Norman W.
Peaslee, Alex S. L.

Science '05
Jewett, Fred C.
Kydd, George
MacDermot, S. G.
MacMillan, H. H.

Science '06
Burnett, Archibald
Durkee, P. W.
Gibbs, Harold E.
McIntosh, Robert F.
Whitfield, D. P.
Winter, Elliott E.

Science '07
Brown, Wm. G.
Ellis, R. W.
Mathieson, D. M.
Racey, Percy W.
Williams, F. H.

Science '08
Auchinleck, Gilbert G.
Bentley, Wm. W.
Davis, F. M.
Estey, James R. F.
Herbert, Wm. H.
Melhuish, Paul
Morrin, A. D.
Norton, Thomas J.
Richards, Edward L.
Ross, Donald
Scott, George E.

Science '09
Allen, Leslie W.

Science '10
Adrian, Robert W.
Elkins, R. H. B.
French, A. S. C.
MacDonald, James
MacRae, John M.
William, Francis G.

Science '11
Earle, Harry
Falcke, Joseph
Hooper, John H.
Kingsley, Edward R
O'Leary, Frederick
Ovalle, Nestor K.
Planche, Clifford C.
Scott, Robert Wm.
Stevenson, Edward P.
Stuart, Alexander G.

Science '12
Forman, Edmund G. H
MacLeod, Donald K.
Pengelley, W. G.
Reinhardt, Ernest A.
Sanderson, Charles W.
Schippel, H. F.

Science '13
Carson, John A.
Chav, Elmer H.
Dempster, Reginald C
Dunn, John L.
Hamilton, Geoffrey H.
Hample, Carl
Hanley, Alphonse E.
Holland, Francis C.
Hugh-Jones, Evan B.
McDonald, Percy E.
McDougall, Robert J.
Pilcher, Edward E.
Starke, Henry M.

Science '14
Carus, Wilson E.
Connors, Frederick P.
Graham, Wein J.
Henderson, Roy G.
Kennedy, Harold S.
McDougall, James J.

Science '15
Black, Alexander
Cooper, Albert B.
Dempster, Arthur I.
Fellows, John A.
Fritz, William C.
Johnson, Bryon P.
Lamontagne, John
Parkins, Frank A.
Taylor, Wm. H.

Science '16
Bangs, Raymond G.
Chalifoux, Lionel
Harris, H. W.
Klein, Bernard A.
Loudon, E. W.
MacPherson, A. D.
Marcoux, George
McCully, R. C.
McNeil, D. L.
Nehin, Frank O.
Swenson, P. S.
Wilkens, J. D.
Wilkins, Arthur G.

Science '17
Lemay, Venance
Moas, Baltazan
Turnbull, Lawrence R.

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Science '18
Dionne, Joseph A.
Gordon, Leo J.

Science '19
Amur, Leon
Brennan, Herbert J.
Brennan, James H.
Standish, Samuel J.

Science '20
Betournay, J. N.
Bradley, Herbert E.
Davies, V. R.
Deneau, Gaston
Dyer, Harry O.
Edward, A. J.
Franklin, Emerson L.
Gerez, Jose M.
Karnes, Harry V.
Labell, Maurice N.
Larose, Paul
MacKenzie, B. H. T.
McPhail, Donald
Shrimpton, Dudley J.
Standish, S. J.

Science '21
Copping, Alan
Fortin, Gaston
Fox, Hugh D.
Goodwin, Cassels D.
Harrison, Donald R.
Jelly, Calvin S.
McDonald, Daniel
Smith, Roy H.
Tansley, George W.
Thompson, Gordon M.
Weldon, Leslie S.

Science '22
Bates, Ralph O.
Bissell, H. R.
Grant, Ralph
Harris, Clifford N.
Holmes, E. E.
Jandrew, Curus Bertram
Mitchell, R. J.
Murphy, A. G.
Wilson, James M.

Science '23
Ahern, Philip C. B.
Binns, G. F.
Black, Hugh M.
Bloomfield, Jacob
Handy, Lee
Irving, G. E. L.
Lawrence, Frederick
Moore, R. A.
Munro, Wm. Caldwell
Stockwell, Aylmer
Taylor, Clarence W.
Tucker, Brien B.

Science '24
Andrews, Donald C.
Bishiop, John
Chave, Bertram W.
Cleveland, Harry Roland
Farnsworth, George J.
Gravel, Arthur L.
Miller, J. S. A.
Streadwick, Ralph D.

Science '25
Birkett, Charles B.
Bulgin, James D.
Conner, Gordon

Science '25
Greenberg, Harry
Lane, Cecil T.
Shatford, R. A.
Smith, Donald P.

Science '26
Dawson, Randolph
Finney, W. H.
Gauvin, Herve A.
Herscovitch, Charles
Hodina, Frank A.
Lewis, Roland R.
Mulligan, Henry I.
Parsons, Fred L.
Patterson, Keith Wm.

Science '27
Coleman, Lester L.
Hare, Patrick John
Kilmar, George E.
Moffat, Thomas S.
Savage, Meyer H.
Vokes, Christopher

Science '28
Dalton, Peter D.
Feiner, Jacob H.
Kramer, Samuel S.
Miller, Arthur P.
Mitchell, John
Perry, Stanley C.
Smith, Arnold W.

Science '29
Sheps, Philip
Wilson, F. E.

Science 30
Cooper, Lawrence O.
Haines, Julius H.
Nation, Fred S.
Southam, W. V.
Young, George N.

Science 31
Benson, Jacob
Griffiths, Wm. E.
Sauer, George D.
Smith, G. C.

Eng. '32
Skelly, P. J.

Eng. '33
Baxt, Lawrence
Goode, Robert C.

Eng. '34
Olesker, Norman H.

Eng. '35
Lilley, George W.
Pope, John H.
Vaczek, Louis E.
Wheeler, Clifford
Winn, James

Eng. '36
Carter, Wm. P.
Greenwood, Sydney
Hallsworth, Kenneth
Ross, Sydney
Scott, Wm. J.
Shugar, David



Class Notes

Science '09

ALLAN, ALEX D., is with the Allan Inspection & Engineering Co., Hamilton, Ont.

BABSON, GEO. L., is with the Surge Milking Machine Co., Syracuse, N.Y.

BAILLIE, ARCHIE F., is Managing Director of Dominion Oilcloth and Linoleum Co., Ltd., Montreal.

BRIEGEL, WALTER O., is Principal of the Herbert Symonds School, Montreal.

BRONSON, F. E., is living in Ottawa, Ont.

BROWN, LINDSAY O., is living in Ottawa, Ont.

BRUNTON, FRED, was last heard of in Humbolt, Ariz.

BURBIDGE, GEORGE H., is senior engineer of the Department of Public Works of Port Arthur, Ont.

BYRNE, JOHN H., is living in Ottawa, Ont.

CANTLEY, CHAS. L., died in 1934. At the time of his death, he was President of Nichols Engineering and Research Corporation of Canada, Limited.

CATE, CARROLL LEE, is a partner in the consulting engineering firm of Trotter and Cate, Montreal.

CHEESBROUGH, ARTHUR G., is Chief Chemist of Congoleum (Canada) Ltd, Montreal.

CONWAY, E. J., is living in Vancouver, B.C.

COULIN, LOUIS A., is living in Montreal.

DAVIES, HAROLD C., is with the engineering department of the Hydro-Electric Power Company, Toronto.

DAWSON, FRED J., is a partner in the Dawson-Wade Contracting Co., in Vancouver, B.C.

DENNIS, WM. M., is with the Geodetic Survey of Canada at Ottawa, Ont.

DESCARRIES, J. A., is living in Montreal.

DICKIESON, ARTHUR L., is with the Canadian General Electric Co., at Peterboro, Ont.

DICKSON, G. H. W., is with the Babcock & Wilcox Company, Montreal.

DION, A. H., is living at Larchmont, N.Y.

DOWSWELL, H. R., is with the architectural firm of Shreve, Lamb and Harmon, New York.

DWIGHT, HERBERT B., is professor in the Department of Electrical Engineering in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

EAKINS, JIM, is living in Montreal.

EKERS, H. AUSTIN, is partner in Ekers, Cushing & Co., stock brokers, Montreal.

ELLIOTT, PERCY H., is Principal of Victoria College, Victoria, B.C.

FETHERSTONHAUGH, HAROLD L., is living in Montreal and is Vice-President of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects.

FETTERLY, PHILIP A., is with the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service in Calgary, Alta.

FORD, WINNIE, died in 1933.

FOX, CHARLES HARRY, is Division Engineer for the Canadian Pacific Railway, Winnipeg.

FRASER, ARCHIBALD N., is Chief Engineer of the Radio Branch, Department Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

GALL, DOUGLAS M., is with the Montreal Light, Heat and Power, Consolidated.

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GROVE, HUMPHREY S., is living in Montreal West, Que.

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KER, FRED I., is Managing Director of *The Spectator*, Hamilton. Ont., daily newspaper.

LETOURNEAU, MARIUS, is a druggist in Montreal.

LINDSAY, ALEX. M., is Superintendent of Rolling Stock of the Montreal Tramways Company.

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LUNDY, THOS., is living in Vancouver, B.C.

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McLEAN, DOUGLAS L., is Assistant Chief Engineer of the Greater Winnipeg Sanitary District.

MONTAGUE, THOMAS M., is a member of the Sewer Commission, Montreal.

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O'NEILL, JOHN J., is head of the Department of Geology at McGill University.

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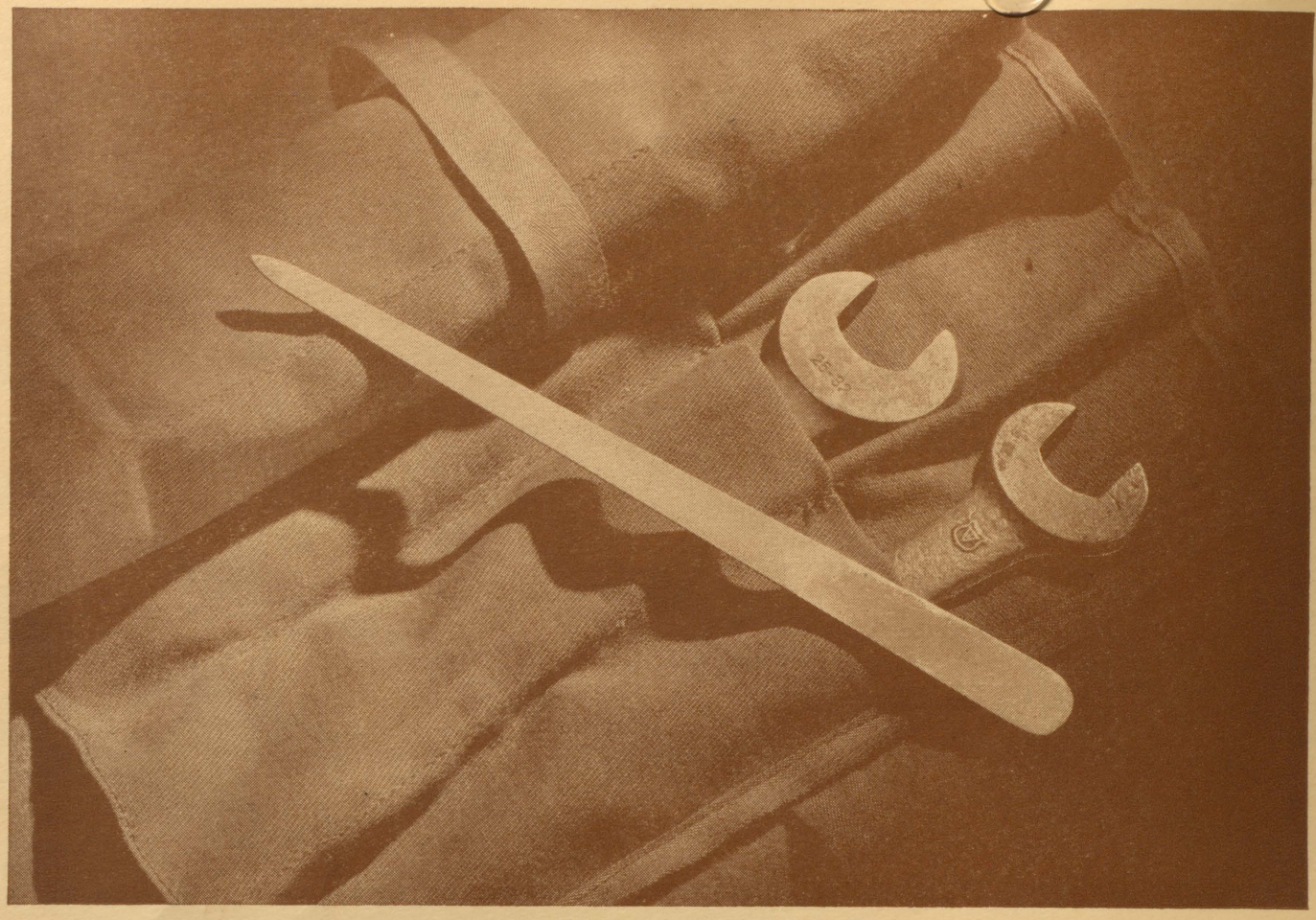
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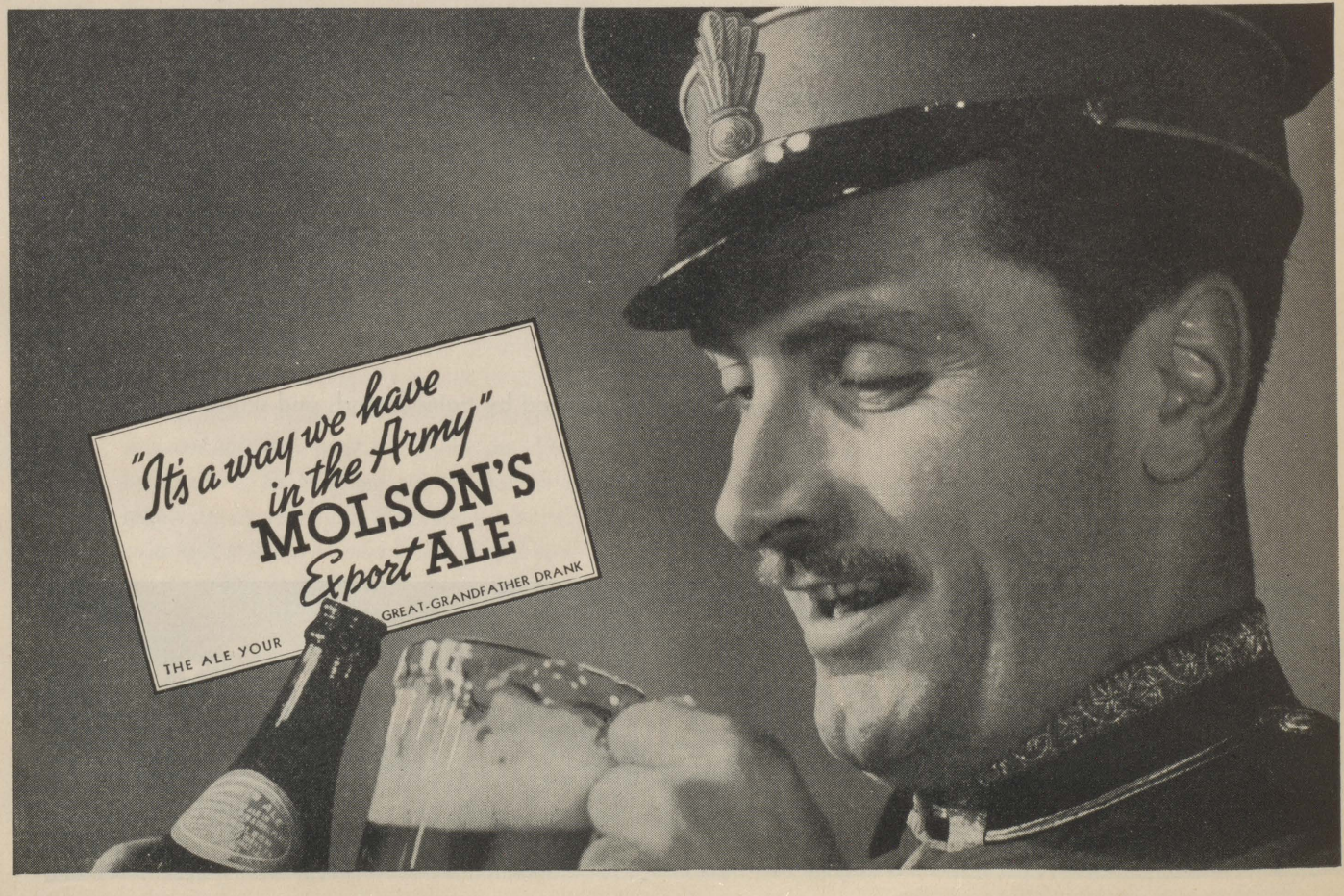
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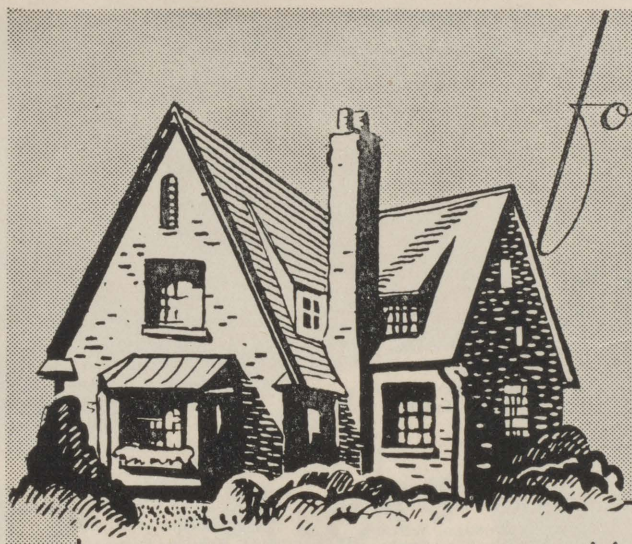
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HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE VI

Impressions of the Coronation

By JOHN T. HACKETT

GETTING up in the dim light of a misty morning, struggling into raiment unusual, if not uncomfortable, and driving to the Abbey along streets lined with waiting thousands and closed since midnight to all traffic not Abbey-bound, was the common lot of the few Canadians who witnessed the Coronation Ceremonies of May 12. The time of arrival at the Abbey was from six to eight a.m.; at six many were already waiting to be shown to their seats by the Gold Staff Officers.

From early morning until evening they sat, without food or apparent fatigue, fascinated by the spectacle which was unfolded before them. Kings, princes, potentates and representatives of peoples from every corner of the earth had come to take part in the crowning of a King. Nothing that majesty, music or colour could lend to the brilliancy and grandeur of the occasion was lacking.

For eleven hours I looked down from a point of peculiar vantage upon a pageant of arresting beauty and perfect dignity. Impressions—always fleeting—came and went; emotions, some difficult to suppress—such as when the Queen Mother passed by—surged and subsided, as the scenes shifted and the great drama moved forward to a climax.

How grand and compelling were the high proceedings of the crowning has been well told by a body of observers trained in descriptive writing and broadcasting. For the first time millions of people in all parts of the world were able to hear and see the crowning of a King. Broadcasting and movietone are achievements of our century. They were used to introduce to a respectful, if curious, world a ceremonial centuries old which this century could never have produced.

On the evening of the Coronation, the King, speaking to his people, referred to the "infinitely beautiful ceremonial" and said: "Its outward forms come down from distant times, but its inner meaning and messages are always new; for the highest of distinctions is the service of others, and to the Ministry of Kingship I have in your hearing dedicated myself, with the Queen at my side, in words of the deepest solemnity." "Its outward forms" are words and liturgies which a profoundly Christian England of a thousand years ago framed and adapted from an even more remote antiquity. "Its inner meaning and messages" centre about the Sovereignty of God. Into the House of God the King comes to be annointed and crowned and there to make and receive promises; Christian Kingship is but a tissue of reciprocal promises and pledges exchanged that society may exist in security. It is a precept of Christian charity "that the highest of distinctions is the service of others." It is the obliteration of self, the doctrine of sacrifice, carried to its highest expression on the Cross.

At the very inception of the Service, at the Recognition, the Archbishop said: "Wherefore all you who are come this day to do your homage and service, are you willing to do the same?" Homage, the abasement of one man before another, seems to conflict with the principles of modern democracy, yet the response of the throng was an unfaltering and thunderous affirmative. On the Sunday following the Coronation, I heard a speaker who called himself a communist, chide the people in Hyde Park for their rejoicing. "What has the King ever done for you?" he said. The "inner meaning" of homage had escaped him. Homage is not paid to the King because he wishes or exacts it, but because men have a natural aptitude for loyalty, it satisfies a craving of the human heart. Men are always seeking a hero, some one they can set apart from themselves and look up to and love and revere. The King answers this call of the human heart. Who, that saw the thousands that spent the night preceding the Coronation in patient discomfort on the curbs and in the parks, hoping to catch a glimpse of their Sovereign as he passed to his crowning on the morrow, can doubt this fact?

In the King they have a symbol that satisfies a longing, to him they look, not as a law-giver or chief executive, but as to one whom, by loving and serving, they are enobling and enriching their own lives. The King is the other part of their collective lives, the nation. The nation is something quite distinct from the individuals who comprise it at any time. It is a kind of spiritual pact of continuity, it is composed of two elements which blend, one in the past, the other in the present; one consists of a rich heritage of tradition, of memories of joys, sacrifices and sorrows, the other of an abiding will to live and work together that what they have received may be passed on



Courtesy "Old McGill, 1937"

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH

unimpaired; the willingness to undergo any hardship that those who come after may be justly proud of their sires.

This spiritual entity could not be seen, but it swelled the crowds, its voice could not be heard, but it added tone and volume to the cheers; it was the Soul of the Nation. It escaped the camera, it eluded the microphone; one did not hear or see it, but its presence was felt as if a wraith on silent wings was hovering through this Temple of an ancient people. This unseen presence, more than anything else, made the hours in the Abbey short and the Crowning Day of George VI unforgettable.

The Coronation Broadcast

By WILFRID BOVEY

THE tumult and the shouting dies but a few notes concerning the method by which the Coronation Day proceedings were brought to Canadian listeners by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation should still be of interest.

Several weeks before the important day the C.B.C. received from the British Broadcasting Corporation a proposed programme. It gave an outline of the scenes and addresses which would be broadcast and asked for a Canadian contribution which was finally fixed as a one minute address in English by a farm boy in Saskatchewan and a one minute talk in French by a town girl in Quebec. The C.B.C. then prepared a special Canadian programme to be broadcast from coast to coast and to include a number of special features. Naturally enough, there were a good many complications. The C.B.C. wanted to include a good deal of the B.B.C. programme but the latter was changed frequently—the time for the King's message was altered four times—so that actual timing had to be tentative until the last moment. But at last all the pieces of the puzzle fell into place and everything was ready. The timing in Canada, owing to our time zone system and to daylight saving time, needs a great deal of care, but that trouble is a purely technical one. Listeners who rose at five a.m. daylight saving time, in Montreal, or at three a.m. daylight saving time in Regina, or at three a.m. in Winnipeg, where standard time was in force, or at five a.m. standard time in the Maritimes, heard what was going on in England at nine o'clock in the morning.

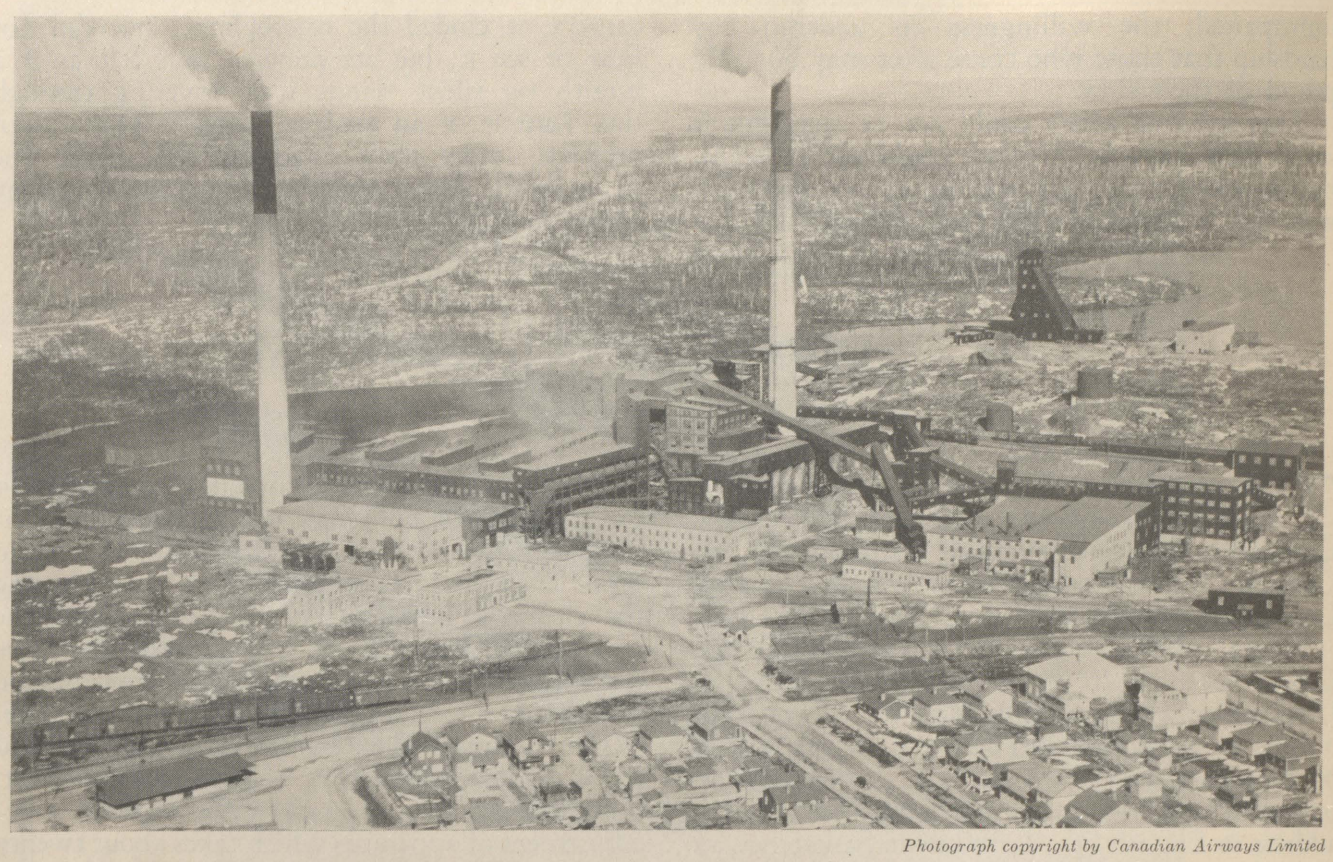
B.B.C. microphones were placed all along the route of the Coronation procession and each narrator had a watch and a head telephone set. As his turn came he chipped in with his description. The sound from his microphone travelled by wire and short wave to Ottawa, where the radio waves were picked up and transferred to the transcontinental wire network operated by the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways. Many people have observed at important railway centres buildings which house complicated apparatus rather like the inside of a radio set. These are relays which keep strengthening the electrical impulses on their way across the continent. The rest of the process, the wire transmission to stations and radio transmission to individual receiving sets is familiar to everyone. When the first B.B.C. transmission was over and the Canadian programme began from the West, the direction was reversed—this requires a readjustment of apparatus which takes about twenty seconds. The business of fitting together the B.B.C. and C.B.C. programmes had been done so carefully that the whole transmission went like clockwork.

During the first B.B.C. transmission the radio waves had not only been captured and put on wires—they had been set to work in Ottawa to make sound films in preparation for the rebroadcast scheduled for the afternoon and for another highly complicated undertaking.

It was quite evident that special arrangements must be made for the Province of Quebec. Before five a.m., a number of stenographers who were especially well equipped to carry out such duties arrived at the C.B.C. offices in Montreal and began taking down as much of the B.B.C. broadcast as they could. This was immediately transcribed and handed to M. Jean Nolin, who had undertaken to prepare a French narration. At eleven a.m., while one set of wires was carrying the scheduled programme, another set was bringing from Ottawa to Montreal the sound of the Coronation ceremony to be heard only in the studio in Montreal, a process equivalent to telephoning, and M. Nolin rehearsed his programme for the Quebec network.

That was complicated enough, but the Montreal committee in charge of the Coronation celebrations decided on special arrangements for that city. The entire proceedings were to centre

(*Continued on Page 66*)



Photograph copyright by Canadian Airways Limited

The Town of Noranda, Que., showing the Horne smelter of Noranda Mines, Limited, in the background. Thirteen years ago the scene of this thriving North country community was an undeveloped wilderness.

What Mining Means to Canada

By THEODORE H. HARRIS

MR. BARNUM, or somebody else, once said that a mine was a hole in the ground with a liar on top. That was a long time ago. Quite recently, a friend of mine, whose experience in the business of mining takes him over more than two decades, was asked whether a certain north country operation was a mine or a hole in the ground. He answered that as far as he was aware, the sponsors hadn't even bothered to dig a hole. Perhaps my well-informed friend spoke in jest, perhaps he was telling the solemn truth, I don't know. The point is that like Mr. Barnum, this gentleman, who should know a lot better, is still skeptical of the status of the entire mining industry of the country. He has no right to be skeptical because Canadian mining is out of its swaddling clothes, out of its petticoats, out of its short trousers and is now wearing a long pants suit and votes at the elections. Mining is big business . . . collosal . . . stupendous and all the rest of it. More than that, it is big business that has come to stay. It is solidly conservative; it is astutely progressive, and, to make more complete the political analogy, it is very liberal. In 1936 Canadian mines paid over $80,000,000 to their shareholders in dividends.

When mining is mentioned, we are prone, perhaps, to think only of gold because of the glamour that attaches to that metal. We are likely to forget altogether that the Dominion is rich in other minerals and that her three greatest metal enterprises, the International Nickel Company of Canada, Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company and Noranda Mines Limited are not primarily gold producers. The first two named produce practically no gold. The third mines a very considerable amount, but, strange as it may seem, really as a sort of by-product.

To keep the record straight, however, and to begin to grasp the implications of the industry, it would really be necessary to go back a long way in history. But exigencies of space dictate a short cut which we can conveniently take through reference to the course on the Economic Problems

of Canada that Professor Hemmeon used to deliver and to a book called *The National Domain in Canada* by Dr. Frank D. Adams, Emeritus Vice-Principal of McGill, which those who took the course were supposed to read.

A good part of Dr. Adams's book, if I remember rightly, is taken up with the Canadian shield which is an ancient geological formation. The entire shield is underlain by rocks of the precambrian age, a period which the geologists say was probably of longer duration than all the subsequent geological periods put together. It is from the areas encompassed by the precambrian shield that most of Canada's mineral wealth comes and the precambrian shield covers a good part of Canada.

The aboriginal Indian knew something about Canada's mineral storehouse and the exploring Frenchmen who followed Champlain and Cartier soon found out something about it too, but their efforts were merely by the way of dabbling. We have to move on a great deal further in history to get at what the research workers and writers of definitive works call the real genesis of the business.

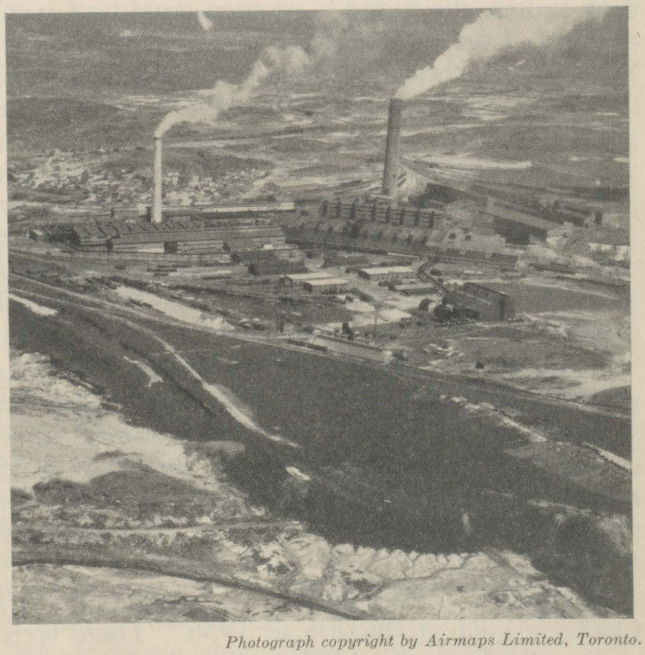
Though isolated mineral discoveries had been frequent since the earliest days of settlement, systematic prospecting began only in the middle of the nineteenth century (1843) with the setting up of the Geological Survey of Canada under Sir William Logan. Then the real task of exploring, mapping and geologically surveying Eastern Canada was commenced. In 1863 a comprehensive *Geology of Canada* was issued. Thus, for all practical purposes, mining in Canada may be said to have had its beginnings in the two-decade span, 1843-1863. In the meantime, the Fraser River and Cariboo gold rushes of the 'fifties had founded the colony of British Columbia.

The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway's transcontinental line in 1885 opened up a second chapter, a chapter of considerably greater significance. Vast new territories, where the prospector showed the way to other enterprises, were explored. Most immediately significant find, resulting from the building of the C.P.R., was made at Sudbury in 1883, when in blasting a cutting for the railroad, a body of nickel-copper ore was discovered which has since made the district world famous. Other discoveries occurred later on in British Columbia (which, by the way, does not lie in the precambrian shield but in the Cordilleran) where, during the 'nineties, a remarkable succession of ore-bodies, especially auriferous copper and argentiferous lead-zinc deposits, was located in the southeastern part of the province.

Nor must mention of the famous Klondyke rush of 1898 be omitted from this cursory enumeration. As transportation facilities were increased, other ore-bodies in other parts of the country were found. The silver of the Cobalt district was discovered in 1903 during the construction of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway. The Porcupine was opened up in 1909, Kirkland Lake in 1912 and the Northern Quebec areas as late as 1926-27.

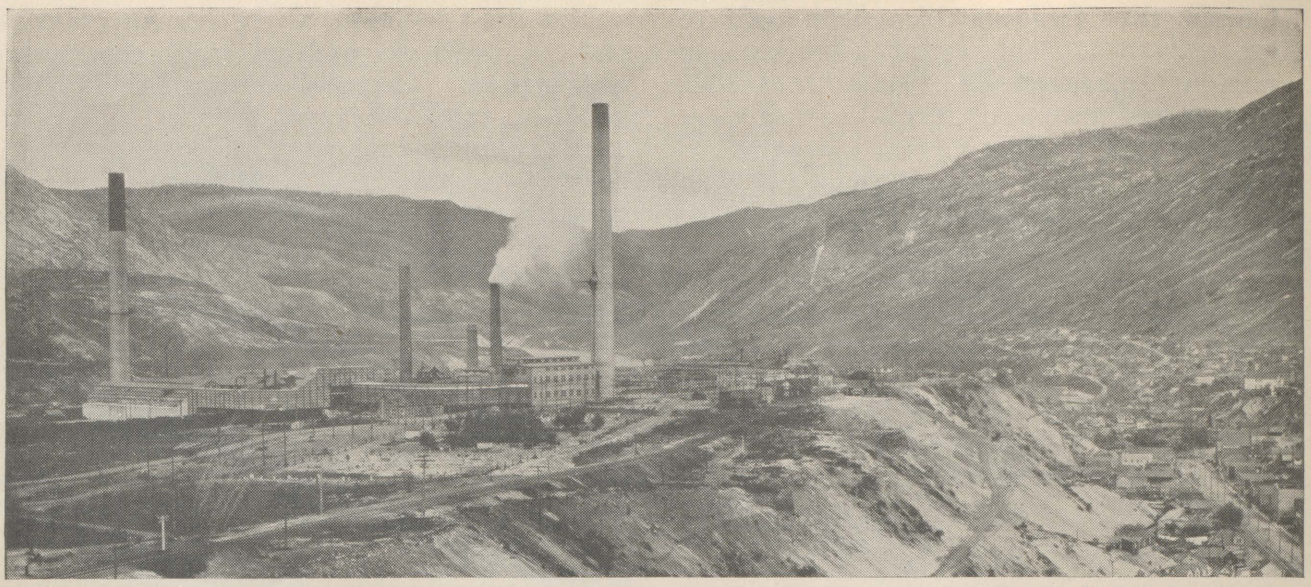
But we are concerned here rather with today than with yesterday and what is going on in our mineral industry, which ranks a close second to agriculture in dollar value, may best be prefaced by an array of statistics. Canada's known resources comprise a wide variety of minerals, many deposits being of sufficient richness to be of world importance. The Dominion normally produces over ninety per cent. of the world's nickel, sixty per cent. of its asbestos, nearly thirty-five per cent. of its cobalt, fifteen per cent. of its zinc, thirteen per cent. of its copper, twelve per cent. each of its gold and lead and ten per cent. of its silver. And, in addition, Canada is now one of the world's largest producers of the platinum metals and of radium and uranium.

Last year Canada's gold mining industry contributed more than $130,000,000 to our total mineral output of $360,000,000. That was an increase of nearly $15,000,000, or thirteen per cent. over 1935 when the previous record had been established. Every year since 1924, the output of gold from Canadian mines has shown a steady increase. Thirteen years ago our gold



Photograph copyright by Airmaps Limited, Toronto.

The smelter of the International Nickel Company of Canada, at Copper Cliff, Ont.



Canadian Pacific Railway Photograph.

The smelting works of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada at Tadanac, B.C.

output (calculated at the present price) was worth only $43,000,000. For the most part, the increase recorded in 1936 may be traced to the fact that no fewer than thirty-two new mines entered production during that year.

In 1936 the Dominion's gold mines paid out $35,400,000 in dividends, highest amount in the history of the industry, $6,000,000 more than in 1935. Contrast this with the payments of $3,200,000 in 1920 and of $12,000,000 in 1930 and you will begin to get some idea of the significance of this business to the country.

During the past year notable gains in production and in the number of men employed were made in every province where gold is mined. Space lacks to detail all the figures but these statistics may be conjured with: In Quebec, the gold output was over $23,000,000 in 1936. That was $7,000,000 more than in the previous year and, of course, a new record. Noteworthy also is the fact that this gain is greater by far than that reported by any other province. It compares, for example, with a gain of $4,600,000 made by Ontario.

In an earlier paragraph I said that Noranda produced gold as a sort of by-product. That, in substance is true, yet this same Noranda mine contributed exactly one-half of the total gold output of Quebec in 1936. Noranda, Canada's second largest copper producer, now ranks third in output of gold.

Altogether, fifteen properties contributed to Quebec's gold production in 1936. There were twelve producers in 1935 and eight short years ago, 1929, but two: Noranda and Siscoe. In all, Quebec's gold mines (including Noranda) paid $8,000,000 in dividends in 1936.

Of Ontario's mines, Lake Shore in the Kirkland Lake area and Hollinger in the Porcupine were leaders in production last year. Output from these two properties contributed $30,000,000 to Ontario's total of $83,000,000 in 1936. Last year the two named companies paid over $15,000,000 in dividends, approximately $8,125,000 for salaries and wages; $5,500,000 for supplies and equipment, and it has been estimated that they contributed directly and indirectly to the support of 125,000 persons.

Nor must it be supposed that gold mining in Ontario has reached its zenith. Exploration and prospecting still go on and, in fact, more claims were staked in Ontario last year than in any previous twelve-month period. All the promising areas so far discovered shared in the activity, but the work of the prospectors took them to other districts as well. Particularly outstanding were the results obtained in the vicinity of Lake Rowan and in the Larder Lake area east of Kirkland Lake.

Of activity in the other provinces we can deal but briefly. Output of gold in Manitoba and Saskatchewan in 1936 was worth $6,500,000—more than $1,000,000 in excess of the previous year's production; British Columbia's contribution of $15,500,000 was highest in the coast province's history, and the Yukon, enjoying a position less glamorous than it did in the days of '98, added $1,800,000.

Canada today ranks fourth among the nations

(Continued on Page 54)

Whither Europe?

By H. CARL GOLDENBERG

THE one great menace arising from the many and complicated problems of Europe to-day is the threat of war. It emerges from the national, racial and economic aspirations and policies of two powers: Germany and Italy. Both have abandoned and destroyed democracy within their borders, and in both the question of war and peace can be determined by one individual responsible to himself alone.

In the immediate post-War years democracy appeared to be gaining ground. In Germany and in Central Europe the rights of the citizen to freedom of thought, freedom of speech and freedom of religion were for the first time recognized in practice as well as in theory. But in some countries the traditions of freedom had no roots—a fact which played into the hands of the forces of privilege and reaction. The latter combined and conspired with political demagogues and adventurers to appeal from liberty to the more primitive emotions and instincts of the people, to the idea of the glorification of the tribe or the state, to the idea of power and war. They found a valuable ally in economic distress. The result is the present chaotic state of international affairs.

The immediate threat to peace arises in Central Europe. While, under the Treaty of Versailles, Germany ceded the districts of Eupen and Malmedy to Belgium and the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to France, its foreign policy at the moment appears to accept the status quo on the western frontier. But it is otherwise in the east. Germany's desire and intention to expand in an eastward direction have been made clear. It is merely the resumption of its historic policy of the "drang nach osten"—a policy which ante-dates the Treaty of Versailles by many years. The Nazis have declared that it is their aim to unite all Germans in Central Europe under the flag of the Fatherland, and there are German minorities—in addition to those in Holland and Switzerland—in Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary, Roumania, Poland and Lithuania, and Austria is, of course, a Germanic state. Adolf Hitler includes whole areas of some of these countries and all of Austria in Germany's "ideal frontiers." He even looks beyond into Soviet Russia—at the Ukraine. In his project lies the threat of a bloody war. It is associated with the question of minorities: and it is well to remember that it was a shot fired by a member of a discontented minority in the old Austro-Hungarian Empire that was the immediate cause of the Great War of 1914-18.

* * * *

The post-War map of Central Europe shows that Woodrow Wilson's principle of "national self-determination," which preserved the unity of Germany, was fatal to the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Its population of fifty-one millions was divided up among seven states. The break-up of the Empire necessarily cut across hitherto economically inter-dependent areas. The Succession States, although pursuing policies based upon economic and political nationalism, are not self-sufficient. Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, and Roumania, for example, are predominantly agricultural and must find an outlet for their large surpluses of wheat. Otherwise they face economic depression and political discontent. Germany, recognizing this fact, has not hesitated to take advantage of it. Hence Dr. Hjalmar Schacht's visits to various Central and South European capitals promoting the sale of German manufactured goods—principally armaments—in return for wheat and other raw materials. The aim is to bring the different states within the German orbit by making them economically dependent on Germany. The Nazis know that economic penetration facilitates political penetration: with Nazi products goes Nazi propaganda.

Apart from Poland, Central Europe, the object of Nazi intentions, has been divided into two opposing camps since 1919: Austria and Hungary, on the one hand, the dissatisfied and revisionist states, and, on the other hand, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia and Roumania, constituting the satisfied powers. The ambitions of Germany and Italy may force a realignment of these states.

Austria, greatly reduced in area and in population, and now governed by a clerical-fascist dictatorship, is in a particularly dangerous position. On the north is Nazi Germany, desperately anxious to absorb it; on the south is Fascist Italy, which, having regard to Nazi ambitions and to its large German population in the South Tyrol, has hitherto not welcomed the prospect of Germany on its northern boundary. Understanding themselves, the dictators have neither faith nor trust in each other. In 1934 Italy marched troops to the Brenner Pass and

thereby thwarted an attempted Nazi putsch in Austria. The little nation began to look to Il Duce as its protector. But conditions have since changed.

An Italian guarantee of Austrian independence is apparently incompatible with the new and growing Italo-German understanding. It thwarts a principal ambition of Hitler and also an essential step in Germany's eastward expansion. Mussolini has therefore informed the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, that he is no longer prepared to mobilize troops in defence of Austrian independence. At the same time he warned against negotiations for an understanding between Austria and Czecho-Slovakia, the erstwhile enemies whom German threats may drive into the same fold. It now appears that if there is no intervention by the democratic powers, Hitler may shortly achieve another major ambition: direct or indirect Anschluss with Austria.

East of Austria lies Hungary, bitterly discontented and virulently nationalist. It lost heavily by the Treaties of Peace and has openly declared that it proposes to alter the frontiers of its satisfied neighbours by force in order to reacquire their large Hungarian minorities. In this regard it occupies a strategic geographical position since it separates Czecho-Slovakia from Jugo-Slavia, and, in large degree, from Roumania. It is a party to the Rome Pact of 1934 with Italy and Austria; it is governed by a semi-dictatorship; and it is on friendly terms with Germany. Its position could be of invaluable aid to the latter in the fulfilment of Nazi aims.

Recent events, however, may tend to change Hungary's course. Premier Goemboes, who catered to the dictators, and whose background, outlook and attributes qualified him for the fascist type of leadership, is dead. Il Duce, who but a few months ago re-awakened Hungarian hopes for territorial revision and promised to support them, has now signed a pact with Jugo-Slavia, although Hungarian revisionism can only succeed, in large degree, at the expense of Jugo-Slavian territory and population. Furthermore, Hungary's other fascist "friend," Germany, was recently discovered planning a Nazi coup in its territories. And so, the unscrupulousness of fascism may cool the support of another ally. It is significant that the communiqué issued after the recent meeting between Austrian and Hungarian leaders failed to mention either the Rome Pact or the Austro-German accord.

The threats of the revisionist states and their allies necessarily compelled Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia and Roumania to form an alliance as the "Little Entente." Under a treaty of 1933 they undertook to pursue a common foreign policy and adjusted their economic and transport relationships. Their combined population exceeds forty-eight millions and together they form a powerful political, economic and military unit. They have been allied to France and have feared Germany, but as the influence of the latter spreads the unity of the Little Entente is threatened. Germany and Italy seek to break it up, since they have divided Central and South-Eastern Europe into spheres of economic and political influence for themselves.

Of the three states of the Little Entente, Czecho-Slovakia alone is liberal and democratic: it is, in fact, the sole remaining democracy in Europe east of Switzerland. Surrounded on all sides by dictatorships, it has negotiated military alliances with France and with the Soviet Union. Politically, its geographic position is unfortunate: it is in the direct path of German eastward expansion. It has a German minority which constitutes twenty per cent. of its population, and a growing Nazi movement. Germany is anxious to detach Czecho-Slovakia from France, the Soviet Union and the Little Entente, and to annex its territories in Bohemia, which contains the German minority, to the Reich.

The aim to isolate Czecho-Slovakia flows clearly from the foreign policies and propaganda of Germany and Italy. Nazi leaders and the German press have been conducting a violent campaign against the Czech state. They accuse it of communism, and seek to "save" it from the Comintern for "the Fascist International." Typical of the methods employed is the reproduction of an illustration from the Soviet press entitled "New Airfields in Czecho-Slovakia," but changing "new" to "our," and thereby seeking to establish that the state is a mere outpost of the Soviet Union. Italy aids this policy. Its recent treaty with Jugo-Slavia and its proposed accord with Roumania will, for the present, protect these states against Hungarian revisionism, which will then find an outlet against the Czechs alone.

The apparent success of the "Rome-Berlin Axis" in severing the lines of communication between France and its Little Entente allies accounts in large degree for the possible co-operation of Roumania and Jugo-Slavia with Italy and Germany. Roumania was formerly entirely a Balkan state but, having doubled its area and population after the War, it is now a Central European power with large minority elements. It occupies a strategically important position in the French system of alliances, but is far from France in the event that Hungary should try to reconquer Transylvania. It may therefore



Map courtesy of The New York Times.

THE DICTATORSHIPS AND DEMOCRACIES OF EUROPE

be prepared to negotiate a treaty with Italy wherein the latter recognizes its existing frontiers. It has also been subjected to German economic and political penetration, which threatens its relations with France and the Little Entente. Roumanian oil wells and wheat fields would be a valuable acquisition for the Reich, and undoubtedly account for Nazi intrigue and propaganda and its support of fascist groups in Roumania.

Jugo-Slavia, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, is a mixture of hostile and jealous races. It achieved Serbia's ambition for an Adriatic coast-line, thereby incurring the hostility of Italy which would like to convert the Adriatic into an Italian lake. Fearing the revision of the Peace Treaties which would deprive it of certain territories, Jugo-Slavia naturally joined the Little Entente. Economically, however, it is within the German orbit, since it finds markets for its wheat in Germany. More recently it negotiated a treaty with Italy, its former enemy. Il Duce thereby succeeded in effecting a breach in the wall of the Little Entente: it is in accord with his plan of keeping the states of Central Europe detached and weak. He is now pursuing the same policy towards the Balkan Entente, consisting of Greece and Turkey, in addition to Jugo-Slavia and Roumania.

But the ambitions of the dictators are not confined to Central Europe and the Balkans. The eyes of Nazi Germany also look north. The Scandinavian countries, hitherto peaceful under their democratic régimes, now face a threat which compels them to reconsider armament programmes. Denmark unfortunately borders on Germany, and acquired part of Schleswig from that country under the Treaties of Peace. Norway and Sweden report "phantom fliers" in their far north and naval manoeuvres off their strategic coasts. Nazi movements have arisen preaching the standard creed, and their enthusiasts trust that Scandinavia may become the "Northern Germanic Federation."

East of Scandinavia are the Baltic States formed out of the old Russian Empire. It is

Hitler's avowed desire to make the Baltic Sea a Nazi lake, and German propaganda here is widespread. Finland is close to Scandinavia. Esthonia and Latvia have economic affiliations with Germany, and both were under German control during the middle ages. Lithuania, however, is on unfriendly terms with the Reich: in 1923 it seized the town and district of Memel, German territory north of East Prussia which had been placed under League of Nations control. The Nazis are anxious to restore this territory to the Reich.

The Baltic States could be of valuable aid to Germany in a "crusade" against communism, but they suspect Nazi intentions. They fear being crushed between Germany and the Soviet Union. Lithuania fears a deal between Germany and Poland whereby its territory will be divided between them—perhaps in return for the restoration of the "Corridor" to Germany. The three Baltic States have therefore signed a treaty unifying their foreign policy, while also improving their relations with the Soviet Union. A solid northern neutrality bloc of this nature would be a threat to Hitler's ambitions.

South of the Baltic States, the Republic of Poland situated between two great military powers, Germany and the Soviet Union, has been playing an uncertain game. Carved out of three empires, the Russian, German and Austro-Hungarian, it contains within its boundaries a number of "powder-magazines." In order to give it access to the sea, the Paris Peace Conference created the "Polish Corridor," a fifty-mile strip of land cutting off East Prussia from the rest of Germany. The territory is predominantly Polish in population, and the River Vistula which runs through it to the sea, is Poland's main waterway. The Nazis have vowed to restore the "Corridor" to the Reich, although Hitler has temporarily relinquished this claim by his ten-year pact with Poland. He has, however, not relinquished his claim to Danzig, the natural port of the "Corridor," which was created a Free City under the League of Nations, in order to give Poland a port on the Baltic Sea. The city is now under Nazi control and its re-incorporation with Germany is but a matter of time.

On its eastern frontier Poland acquired by force more territory than was ceded to it by the Treaty of Versailles. The new area includes large minorities suffering from Polish oppression and, therefore, constituting a source of discontent. Having acquired these areas and peoples by force, the Poles now plead for colonies or other outlets for an alleged "surplus" population. In the meanwhile, this "surplus" element is being persecuted in violation of the Polish Constitution and of the basic principles of the Treaties which created the post-War Republic of Poland.

Poland is governed by a nationalist and reactionary military oligarchy—a clique of army officers. Its temperament inclines it towards the Nazi creed of the totalitarian State. But its foreign policy is uncertain. It has an alliance with France, a ten-year peace pact with Germany, and a non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union, and with all that, it maintains one of the most formidable military machines in the world. It fears being the site of a war between Germany and the Soviet Union.

Central Europe is rivalled as the arena of a prospective war by the Mediterranean area. Here too the threat arises from the mad ambitions of fascist dictatorship. It is the consequence of the professed desire of Mussolini to revive the Roman Empire. It is significant that maps in Italian school-rooms contrast modern Italy with the ancient Empire, just as German maps distinguish between the present and the "ideal" frontiers of Germany. In his ambition to make the Mediterranean an Italian sea, Mussolini has built up a war machine which menaces Britain's vital lines of communication with its Empire. It is not without purpose that Italian anti-British propaganda is creating strife in Asia and Africa, and that Mussolini recently in Libya proclaimed Italy as "the friend and protector of Islam throughout the world." Nor is it without purpose that Mussolini fights for fascism in Spain: a fascist sphere of influence at the western entrance to the Mediterranean would aid materially in the fulfilment of his plans. And Hitler would welcome a share in the natural resources of the Spanish peninsula.

* * * *

The Spanish Civil War is one of the great crimes and tragedies of our times. It should serve to indict fascism as a pestilential menace, and as a form of gangsterism, which must be eradicated. It portrays a new type of international aggression: to foment revolutions in foreign countries and to support the rebels against the constituted authority. It is a known fact that General Jose Sanjurjo, who was to have been the original leader of the insurgents in Spain, spent several months in Berlin immediately before the outbreak of the rebellion. It is also a fact that the Italians constitute a large proportion of the insurgent forces and that high-ranking Italian and German army officers have been with General Francisco Franco, the rebel leader, all through the strife.

The tactics of the dictators are clear. They have made a bogey of communism—although the dictatorship in the Soviet Union offers no threat to peace. Germany and Italy have joined with Japan in negotiating an agreement against "Communism," a treaty which allegedly aims at no state but rather at an idea! It is an astounding notion. Actually, however, the agreement is merely a cloak for the expansionist aims of fascism. No country in Europe is now safe. Any nation may find itself faced with trumped-up charges of communism which the fascist powers would find it their "duty" to eradicate for the sake of "civilization" and "world peace." A declaration of war is not necessary. Resort may be had to the technique employed in Spain: there are German minorities in Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary, Austria, and Roumania and there are Germanic populations elsewhere which might be encouraged to revolt. Fascism could then send aid to the rebels who would be proclaimed the defenders of "civilization" against "communism."

In the eyes of Europe's dictators, all means justify their ends. They have abolished liberty within their own boundaries. Their peoples have no clear conception of the forces making for war, no notion as to the means of preventing war, nor, in any event, can they give voice to their personal views. They are fed by a vast propaganda machine, which produces both for domestic and foreign consumption. Notwithstanding domestic economic and financial strain the propaganda departments of Germany and Italy find money for the spread of hatred by agents in all parts of the world. The effect of their propaganda is exemplified by the innocent belief of many people that the black Mohammedan Moors, the Riffs, and the criminals of the foreign legion are fighting the battle of Christianity in Spain, and that Hitler is helping Franco protect Roman Catholicism there. Their propaganda is also intended to stir up strife abroad with a view to destroying democracy.

Politically, the machinations of the dictators of Germany and Italy have almost destroyed the League of Nations and the rules of law and morality which were slowly emerging in international relations. The sanctity of treaties now means little. Germany has violated not only the Treaty of Versailles, which was imposed on it, but also the Locarno Treaty which it entered into voluntarily. Mussolini deliberately planned and carried out the conquest of Ethiopia, as has been coolly disclosed by Marshal Badoglio and General de Bono. He violated both the Covenant of the League of Nations and the international agreement to refrain from the use of poison gas. Apparently this was in the fulfilment of his mission to "civilize" the Ethiopians.

More recently, Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, protested against the aerial bombardment of cities in Spain with the accompanying destruction of human life. He sought an agreement to refrain from such cruelty. But Joachim von Ribbentrop, Nazi Ambassador to Great Britain, could not consent because such bombardment might be essential as a war measure! Major Erich Suchsland of the German aviation corps, writing in the "Archiv fuer Rassen und Gesellschaftsbiologie," actually seeks to prove that aerial warfare is good for the human race. He reasons that "bombs are dropped usually on crowded cities. The least desirable type of humanity lives in the slums, where the huddling is worst. By wiping out these underprivileged and under-nourished the airman rids that particular community of an incubus."* With a mentality of this nature it is not surprising that political murder and gangsterism are justified in the eyes of Hitler and his cohorts.

Appreciating that a system of collective security may thwart their aims, the dictators seek to destroy it. Hitler has abandoned the League of Nations and Mussolini refuses to co-operate with it. They insist on dealing with other states on an individual basis by means of bilateral agreements. They thereby hope to separate France from England and the Soviet Union; Czecho-Slovakia from Jugo-Slavia and Roumania; and, Belgium from England and France. They prefer to play one nation off against another. They wil. thereby be able to dispose of their victims one by one, to destroy them in turn. This is particularly the aim of Adolf Hitler. It has been correctly stated that "despite all possible qualifications, Nazi Germany today constitutes a menace to world peace too appalling to seem rational."

* * * *

While Europe presents an appalling picture in 1937 there is now more hope. The fascist menace appeared to have its own way for a time: the democracies failed to call the bluff of the dictators. This was threatening to Great Britain, whose frontier, in the words of Mr. Baldwin, "is on the Rhine," and to France, bordered by Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, and war-torn Spain. But the democracies have now realized that to seek to bribe the dictators by concessions is equivalent to "buying off" a mad dog. They therefore proceeded to repair their fences.

*The New York Times, March 7, 1937.

(Continued on Page 67)

THE McGILL NEWS
SUMMER 1937

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The Principal's Resignation

ON the evening of April 27 it was announced that the Board of Governors of McGill University had accepted the resignation, to take effect on May 31, of Arthur Eustace Morgan, M.A., the University's Principal and Vice-Chancellor. Following the publication of the Principal's letter of resignation and the Chancellor's letter in reply, it became clear that the views of the Principal and the Governors in regard to the manner in which the affairs of the University could most effectively be administered differed too widely to permit of successful co-operation, and that the time for a parting had therefore come. Up to the time when these lines are written, no announcement has been made in regard to Principal Morgan's successor. The task of choosing a principal is a difficult one, but there is no doubt that the University authorities are giving the matter active and thoughtful consideration. The appointment of Dr. W. H. Brittain, Vice-Principal of Macdonald College and Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, as Acting Principal of the University was announced by the Board of Governors on May 25.

Contributors To This Issue

UNLIKE most of us, John T. Hackett, K.C., President of the Graduates' Society, did not "go" to the Coronation by radio. He was one of the comparatively small group of Canadians privileged to witness the proceedings from a seat in Westminster Abbey. Some of his impressions, jotted down soon after the Crowning, are recorded in the opening pages of this issue.

As a Governor of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and Chairman of the Broadcasting Sub-Committee of the Montreal Coronation Committee, Dr. Wilfrid Bovey, Director of Extra-Mural Relations at McGill, was active in making arrangements for bringing a radio description of the history-making event to listeners—English and French—in Canada. In "The Coronation Broadcast" he tells of some of the difficulties which had to be surmounted and outlines the detailed arrangements necessary to ensure the successful broadcasting of the programme. Announcement of Dr. Bovey's resignation as a member of the Board of Governors of the Corporation, due to the pressure of his University duties, was made by Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport, on May 31.

McGill graduates are playing an important part in the development of Canada's mining industry. At a time when the future of the price of gold is causing much concern, it is well that we should be reminded that this metal is not the only mineral mined in the Dominion—that the Dominion's "three greatest metal enterprises are not primarily gold producers." Theodore H. Harris, B.A. '26, M.A. '28, B.C.L. '29, Strathcona Fellow, Yale University, 1929-1930, whose activities since graduation have taken him into the realms of advertising, finance and journalism, is at present a staff writer on the *Canadian Financial Bureau*, Montreal.

H. Carl Goldenberg, B.A. '28, M.A. '29, B.C.L. '32, who discusses the outlook for Europe, is a Montreal barrister and was Sessional Lecturer in Economics and Political Science in McGill University from 1932 to 1936. He contributes frequently to periodicals in Canada, the United States and Great Britain, his writings including articles on legal, economic and political subjects.

George V. V. Nicholls, B.A.' 29, B.C.L. '32, is also practising as a lawyer in Montreal, and a contributor to legal periodicals in Canada. He is Special Reporter for Quebec on abuses of the press, radio and moving picture, etc., to the International Academy of Comparative Law meeting in July at The Hague.

Among the other contributors to this number of the NEWS are David M. Legate, B.A. '27, Assistant Literary and Dramatic Editor of *The Montreal Daily Star*, and formerly Editor of the publishing house of Louis Carrier and Company, New York and Montreal; Laurence R. Richardson, M.Sc., Ph.D., Demonstrator in McGill's Department of Zoology, and Field Biologist, Provincial Hatchery Service, 1930-1935, in charge of survey of fishing waters in southeastern Quebec during the summer of those years; A. Vibert Douglas, M.B.E., B.A. '20, M.Sc. '21, Ph.D. '26, F.R.A.S., Lecturer in Astrophysics; T. Palmer Howard, B.A. '31, B.C.L. '34; and Grant Smart, B.A. '19.

Some Legal Aspects of the Doctrine of Free Speech in Quebec

By GEORGE V. V. NICHOLLS

AN anonymous correspondent in the Spring issue of THE McGILL NEWS asks very pertinently: What is freedom of speech? The question merits the most serious consideration, for the right of free speech is the very keystone of the democratic and responsible system of government in force in Canada. The invasions of it, which have gone on increasing year by year since the onset of the Great War, are not the least serious symptoms of the last twenty-three years of hysteria. It may be admitted at once that no convenient definition of freedom of speech can be given for Canada or for Quebec. But it is possible to offer certain precisions as to its meaning. At least we can say that freedom of speech in Quebec *does* mean so and so, and equally that it does *not* mean such and such. And in the last analysis the problem as to what it does and does not mean, the problem as to what you and I can say with impunity, is a legal one. Perhaps, therefore, a lawyer may be permitted to offer a few comments on this important, though perplexing, subject.

Freedom of speech is guaranteed to the inhabitant of Quebec by no express text of law. Other countries have not always been so willing to entrust their sacred liberties to legislatures and courts. The French Declaration of the Rights of Man had provided that "La libre communication des pensées et des opinions est un des droits les plus précieux de l'homme; tout citoyen peut donc parler, écrire, imprimer librement, sauf à répondre de l'abus de cette liberté dans les cas déterminés par la loi." The first amendment to the Constitution of the United States lays down the general principle that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances." No such guarantees as these will be found in the British North America Act, and Canada's constitution, except to the extent that it is contained in that Act, is an unwritten one. Freedom of speech in Quebec, then, is not a constitutional right as it would be described, for instance, in the United States. The problem as to the nature of our rights with regard to freedom of speech must be approached from the back door, as it were. We can expect to find no text of law to tell us what we may say. Rather we must enquire what use of the right of free speech the legislature or the courts will consider an abuse; everything else we may say with impunity.

One thing more freedom of speech does not mean. In no civilized country can one legitimately expect to be allowed to say anything one wishes irrespective of the damage caused to others. Freedom of speech does not, and cannot mean complete freedom of speech; in the legal phrase, the right is not an absolute one. Few rights are, and a moment's reflection will show why this must be so. Ownership, for instance, may be defined as the right of enjoying and disposing of the thing owned, but no one would contend that the right of ownership can be exercised without consideration for the rights of others. If it were, life in the community would become impossible. It is the same with the right of free speech; I cannot go about calling my neighbour a liar and a thief anymore than I can build an evil-smelling stable on my land in the middle of a residential district. The task of the legislature and of the courts is essentially to discover when the use of the right becomes an abuse, to decide when the advantages attendant upon its exercise are counter-balanced by the damage resulting from it to the state or other individuals. That problem may be tackled in one way in the totalitarian countries and in another way in the democratic countries, but it is well to remember, in our complacency, that the resulting differences are of degree rather than kind. All countries—democratic, fascist or communist—must by preventive or repressive measures put some limitation upon the otherwise unlimited exercise of the right of free speech.

Why then do we speak of our right of free speech when literally we do not enjoy freedom of speech? The answer is that the phrase is a convenient one to describe a group of concepts. We do mean something quite definite when we speak of our right of free speech. In the first place, we mean that whatever legal limitations upon that right are considered necessary shall be of a

repressive rather than a preventive nature; in the second, that no one shall be in an especially privileged position with respect to what he may say by reason of his position alone; and, in the third, that the repressive measures taken shall be directed not so much against *what* is said but against the *consequences* of saying it in a particular way. These three propositions require some explanation.

No one should be prevented in advance from saying or writing anything he wishes. The right of free speech, if it means anything at all, means the right to advocate principles that the majority of people dislike. As Voltaire once said, "I do not believe a word you say, but I will defend with my life your right to say it." No government has ever yet sought to prevent people praising its methods. If I were a fascist, which I am not, I should expect to be allowed to discuss the principles of fascism without let or hindrance, and subject only to responsibility should I go too far in my advocacy. If I were a communist, which I am not, I should expect to be permitted to talk communism as free from advance censorship as I now am to praise the Duplessis régime and all its works. The principle was well expressed by the late Mr. Justice McCord some sixty years ago in the case of *Déry v. Fabre:* "The liberty of the press consists in this, that any man may publish what he pleases, without being prevented or restricted by previous censorship or other authority, but it does not free him from responsibility for the consequences of such publication," and the same thing might be said of the freedom of speech, of which the freedom of the press is but one aspect. The point is that there is a distinction, and an all important one, between the right to say what you wish unless someone can show that you have abused the right, and the right to say what you wish only if you can show that it is not an abuse. Exactly the same distinction finds expression in that other principle of British liberty, that everyone is innocent until he is proved guilty.

The rule that freedom of speech should not be regulated in advance has not always been honoured by Quebec legislatures. The Taschereau régime, for instance, violated it when it passed the so-called "David Act" through a complacent house. Section 10 of the Act provided in part that, "No person shall distribute or cause to be distributed, post up or cause to be posted up, or otherwise make public, a circular in a city or town, unless such circular shall have been submitted to and been approved by the chief of police." Freedom of speech is violated if the police can prevent in advance the holding of public meetings, as they can effectually do if they can prevent the advertising of such meetings. The close connection between freedom of speech and freedom of assembly was well illustrated some months ago when the City of Montreal refused to allow a public meeting called to hear the delegates of the Spanish Government. The rule is likewise violated by the "Moving Picture Act," in so far as the censorship provided for by it operates sometimes on political and not moral grounds. The Duplessis régime violated it most flagrantly in the recent "Padlock Law," or as it is more properly called "An Act Respecting Communist Propaganda." Section 3 of this Act in particular provides that, "It shall be illegal for any person, who possesses or occupies a house within the Province, to use it or allow any person to make use of it to propagate communism or bolshevism by any means whatsoever." Section 12 continues that "It shall be unlawful to print, to publish in any manner whatsoever or to distribute in the Province any newspaper, periodical, pamphlet, circular, document or writing whatsoever propagating or tending to propagate communism or bolshevism."

The second, though perhaps less important, thing that is meant by freedom of speech is that no one shall be in an especially privileged position with respect to what he may say by reason of his position alone. Everyone should be subject to the ordinary law of the land in so far as the abuse of the right of free speech is concerned. It is perfectly true that a Member of Parliament, for instance, does enjoy a certain immunity, but his immunity exists with respect only to what he says in the performance of his functions as a member. He is not responsible for anything he says in Parliament, not because of his position as member but because parliamentary debates must be unrestricted. At various periods the press has contended that the freedom of the press was greater than freedom of speech for the individual. It is not so. The press can print with impunity nothing that the individual could not say or write in similar circumstances. For some years in Quebec the priesthood likewise argued that it was in a privileged position respecting the law of defamation and that its abuses of the right of free speech could only be judged by the rules of the canon law. But it is now settled that ministers of religion are as amenable to the courts as anyone else. An action for defamation lies against them as against anyone else, and the same principles of law govern defamation by the clergy as by the layman.

The legal limitations that must necessarily be put upon the otherwise unlimited right of free

speech are either criminal or civil. While the law should not seek to prevent you in advance from saying anything you wish, it should and must say, "If you abuse your right of free speech, you will be liable to punishment or to civil damages." The repressive measures provided by the criminal and civil law may be divided into four: first, those aimed at offences against public order; secondly, those aimed at offences against religion or morals; thirdly, those aimed at certain offences connected with trade; and, fourthly, those aimed at offences against the person and reputation. Of these, the first three are criminal offences, the fourth a criminal or civil offence. The essential thing to remember is that these measures are directed not so much against *what* is said but against the *manner* in which it is said and the *consequences* of what is said. Unfortunately it is not always remembered by the police, juries and judges who are called upon to administer them, and when it is forgotten a violation of the right of free speech results.

Unlawful assembly, riot and sedition, including the minor offences of libel on a foreign sovereign and spreading false news, are all examples of the criminal offence against public order. Briefly, an unlawful assembly is an assembly of three or more persons who conduct themselves in such a manner as to make those in the neighborhood "fear, on reasonable grounds, that the persons so assembled will disturb the peace tumultuously"; riot, an unlawful assembly "which has begun to disturb the peace tumultuously." Even vaguer is the offence of sedition, which is nowhere defined in the Criminal Code, but which may be generally described as the use of words that the courts in the particular circumstances consider are designed to cause people to adopt unlawful means to secure social change or disturb the tranquillity of the state. The dangerous potentialities of these offences for the principle of free speech should need no emphasizing. What are reasonable grounds for the fear that an assembly will disturb the peace? Certainly not that the speakers at it are communists, or that the topic of discussion is fascism, for it is the manner in which the meeting is conducted and not its purpose that constitutes the offence of unlawful assembly. What words are designed to cause people to adopt unlawful means to secure social change? Certainly not the mere speaking or writing with an intention to show that the Government is mistaken in its methods, or to point out defects in the Canadian constitution or the administration of justice, for the law expressly excludes this from the offence of sedition.

Blasphemous libel, which consists of the publication of words so offensive as to pass the limits of decent controversy and to outrage the feelings of all sympathizers with Christianity, is an example of an offence against religion. Again, what the law aims at is not what is said so much as the manner in which it is said. It is not blasphemy to express in good faith and in decent language, or to attempt to establish by arguments in good faith and in decent language, any opinion whatever on a religious subject. Subject to these conditions it is not blasphemy, therefore, to preach atheism. Examples of offences against morals are the making, manufacturing or selling of immoral books or pictures, and the advertising of any article intended to prevent conception or cause abortion, unless in either case it can be shown that the public good was served. Of the group of offences connected with trade a good example is the crime known as false pretences, which includes the publication of false advertisements to promote sales, and the crime of fraud, including the issuing of false prospectuses by company officials.

The fact that it is often the communist and the alien who is tried in Canada for unlawful assembly, sedition and blasphemous libel is not without significance for the cause of free speech. It is always possible for the police to find some crime to fit the man they dislike. Of more importance for the average Canadian citizen are the offences against the person and reputation. A man is criminally responsible for publishing without legal justification or excuse matter which is likely to injure the reputation of any person by exposing him to hatred, contempt or ridicule or which is designed to insult his person. He may also for the same words be civilly responsible to compensate the person injured for the damage done him. The essence of the crime of defamatory libel is its tendency to produce a breach of the peace; of the civil offence of defamation, the damage done another individual by words that the court considers unjustifiable in the circumstances. Some discussion of what it is likely to consider unjustifiable would be interesting, but is impossible here.

No attempt has been made in this short article to do more than answer the question: What is meant by freedom of speech? The equally important problem as to the practical methods to be adopted if this freedom is to be enjoyed has not been touched on. I have intended to argue neither for nor against freedom of speech as it is here described. All this must be left to others. But I cannot close without making one further

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Tragedy of the Trout

By L. R. RICHARDSON

QUEBEC has long been famous for the excellent speckled trout fishing found in the freshwaters of this Province, yet for some years past the gradual disappearance of the trout over wide areas and in many districts has been observed and recognized by the sportsman and the general public, but only with an almost absolute inaction and a quiet disregard to the ultimate results of the existing conditions. Sincere dissatisfaction with regard to the decline of trout-fishing in these areas has become evident only recently, but is now growing rapidly and at a rate which will soon necessitate the undertaking of strenuous efforts to meet the demands of increasing numbers of anglers who are finding it more and more difficult to obtain satisfactory trout-fishing.

The realization has come home to many fishermen that the decline in numbers of the speckled trout threatens the future of their sport. The speckled trout is without doubt the game-fish most keenly sought by the majority of sportsmen fishing the waters of this Province. As such, a threat of extinction to this species is a serious matter for all anglers. In the past the average man found little difficulty in getting a fair day's sport. If the fishing declined in one body of water it was only necessary to move onto the adjacent water in order to get good fishing. Those happy days are past. If a water declines now and our fisherman starts casting around for other and better waters, he will find that not only is the lake adjacent to his own in a poor condition but the same applies to the next lake, the one beyond and so on. The angler is being forced to seek farther and farther afield for the enjoyment of his sport. To some this is of little import, but to most anglers it is a sorry state of affairs since time or finances will not permit them to undertake the necessary lengthy excursions.

This may seem to be a rather highly coloured picture to fishermen who have had experiences of a happier sort, but for many it is unfortunately the simple story of their experiences. Not only are the trout waters declining in many districts but the number of anglers seems to be increasing rapidly and suitable accessible waters are failing under the growing load.

The development of new highways and lesser roads running into the unspoiled areas of the less remote Laurentian districts is bringing a large number of new and previously little fished waters within the reach of the average angler. Unfortunately, unless a conscientious programme is developed for the preservation of the waters in these regions it is highly probable that within twenty or thirty years, we shall find them becoming exhausted.

We can no longer afford to neglect the conservation of our waters. The necessary principles involved have been determined in studies of areas where onetime excellent trout fishing has now entirely vanished or is showing an advanced state of decline. In such areas we can learn much which will be helpful for the maintenance and preservation of the fishing in newly-opened sections.

From 1930 to 1935, I had the good fortune to undertake a survey of the freshwaters in southeastern Quebec for the Provincial Hatchery Service. Here is an area of some 7,000 square miles, a countryside which has been developed and exploited only within the last century. In the absence of written accounts of the nature and the original conditions of the lakes and brooks in this area, we are fortunate in still having pioneers alive who can give us much detailed information concerning them.

Southeastern Quebec, the Townships and their environs, is an excellent country for study. Originally it was a region of trout brooks. Trout lakes were comparatively few, not more than thirty out of the total of ninety odd lakes in this area. The majority of the lakes were dominated by the great northern pike and the dore. After a hundred years of exploitation, there still remain about a dozen trout lakes, all of which are small waters, hidden deep in timber limits and all conscientiously protected. These few waters remain to the present day but little altered from their original condition. The waters adjacent to them have changed markedly and are now dominated by species other than the trout.

It is most interesting to enter a district such as that to the west of the Lake St. Francis area and to find on all sides lakes, which by report were once trout waters. Now they are dominated by the bass or else are valueless as game-fish waters. In this district there remain two trout lakes. These are "club waters," surrounded by great stands of heavy timber and protected, until the present at any rate, from the serious consequences



Left, typical mountainous type of trout brook. *Centre*, semi-mountainous type of brook, originally a trout water but now washed out and uninhabitable for trout. *Right*, washed out river, once a trout water, during the late summer.

which follow the modification of the land as a result of the poor system of cultivation.

Such experiences clearly indicate the existence of a close correlation between timber and trout. The continued existence of trout waters as such is dependent upon the continuance of natural conditions in the area surrounding and forming the watershed of that water. The same basic factor is brought out in a study of the streams in the Townships.

During the course of the survey a study was made of 1,800 brooks of all sizes. For each stream a careful record was made of the fishes present, the nature of the brook and of its surroundings. Persistent reports had come to hand that the brook-fishing was showing a decline in all parts of this area, and it was not long before we found evidence accumulating to support these reports. Early in the survey we came to appreciate the fact that this was truly, as the sociologist would term it, a "problem area."

In brief, our results showed that out of the seven watersheds in the Townships only one was a trout system. In this, a watershed of 800 square miles, the speckled trout clearly dominated the brooks, rivers and two of the smaller lakes. The final summary of our work on this system showed that trout were present in ninety per cent. of the brooks which could be visited. Other species of fish were few, with the exception of the small and harmless black-nosed dace. All were present in a decided minority.

This contrasted significantly with our findings in the other six systems. In these, on an average only twenty-five per cent. of the brooks which could be visited were trout waters. This state of affairs exists over an area of more than six thousand square miles. In some watersheds, the average drops as low as fifteen per cent! Species other than speckled trout were generally abundant throughout this district and in the majority of even the trout streams control had clearly been lost by the trout. On occasion, we even found that the speckled trout had completely vanished from entire minor systems, some of which total as much as two hundred miles of brooks.

The difference between the frequency of record of trout in a good system and in the other systems gives an excellent index to the extent of the decline of the fishing in the latter waters. In an area such as this there is excellent opportunity for the pisciculturalist to determine the factors which lead to the extinction of the trout over wide areas of country.

More detailed observations reveal that the extermination of the trout is correlated with modification of the waters in consequence of the cultivation of the surrounding terrain. Careless methods of farming, which fail to take into consideration the necessity for water conservation even in a country so well supplied with water as the Townships, soon lead to excessive spring and fall floods which wash out the brooks and more than triple the width of the brook beds. In consequence, the run-off is so greatly facilitated that throughout the greater part of the summer the brooks are dry, or very nearly so. Long before the streams reach this terminal stage, the trout commence to decrease in numbers. Conditions in the brooks become so unfavourable that trout can no longer live in them. Spawning and nursery brooks in particular change their nature and become useless and uninhabitable. The problem shows a multitude of complexities for even the food supply is altered, but the above factors are basic in leading to the disappearance of the trout.

Our studies showed clearly that the untampered waters of the Province are ideally suited to the speckled trout and that any tendencies towards modification of the land surrounding these waters have a correlated modification on the waters themselves. As a result, the brooks become unsuitable for trout and the game fish disappear.

Protection of such waters by patrols is a useless undertaking. There is literally nothing to protect,

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Around the World in Two Years

An Open Letter to Friends and Colleagues in McGill University From Dr. F. E. Lloyd, Emeritus Professor of Botany

NOW that our long journey has come to a happy ending, my wife and I are in course of settling in our home in Carmel, California, and I am asking THE McGILL NEWS, by means of which we have kept posted during our absence, to transmit this writing to those to whom it is affectionately addressed. It will be recalled that the purpose of our voyage was to visit localities where I could find and study a number of the less known kinds of carnivorous plants, to which group I have devoted the past ten years.

After tearing up our roots in Montreal, we set off on June 15, 1935, for Munich, stopping in London only long enough to greet some of our friends, Dr. John Beattie and Elizabeth Beattie, Miss Mayna Hill, Jean Henderson Phillips, and others. In Munich we settled down for five months, during which I was at work in the laboratory of my old teacher and colleague, Geheimrat Professor Karl von Goebel, who died in 1932 and is much lamented. Goebel had a few years previously turned over to me his whole collection of *Utricularia*, gathered in Australia, Ceylon, and South America, which enabled me to get a good start in a comparative study of these plants. The Institute without Goebel seemed unreal, but I was made welcome by Professors von Faber and Kupper and made to feel that I was part and parcel of the tradition of the Munich Botanical Institute. My general programme was work in the mornings, and in the afternoons my wife and I would visit the parks and outdoor cafés—Munich is a great place for loafing. While there we saw much of Professor Hans Oertel (brother of our Professor Horst Oertel) and his brilliant wife, and of Dr. Hermann Schroeder, for some time in our Laboratory of Pharmacology, and since then happy in his position in the clinic of the Krankenhaus links der Isar.

During the Munich visit I attended the International Botanical Congress at Amsterdam, breaking the journey at Köln to attend a meeting of the Deutsche Botanische Gesellschaft, where I renewed an old friendship with Dr. Max Koernicke, of Bonn, where he and I were colleagues in the days of Strasburger, with whom Professor Carrie Derick studied as well. There I met many other German botanists, and there I was roped in for a broadcast in German. It was done in the form of an interview, with one of the broadcasting officials questioning in German and I answering in something vaguely similar. I asked him if my German would be corrected, but he said it would be more interesting as it was.

At Amsterdam I met a lot of botanical friends and acquaintances from the world over—Scarth, Gibbs, Huskins were there—and I had the honour to be one of the evening lecturers.

On my return to Munich I was invited to repeat my lecture under the auspices of the Institute, and later I made a couple of botanical excursions with my old friend, Professor Hugo Glueck, a leading authority on water plants, now residing in Heidelburg, to find some of the European *Utricularias*.

Returning to London late in November, 1935, we spent December there. I spent my working time at the British Museum of Natural History, with my friend Dr. George Taylor, examining and describing new species of *Utricularia*. I lectured under the auspices of the Department of Botany, Imperial College of Science, presided over by Professor V. H. Blackman, and before the Osler Society at Oxford, of which our son David was then President.

In London we had visits with Professor and Mrs. Eve, with the Beatties, with Professor and Mrs. V. H. Blackman, and last but by no means least with a life-long friend, Dr. Theodore Whittelsey, once a colleague during the gay nineties (when his wife was a student of mine) in Pacific University, Forest Grove, Oregon. For the first time I attended a meeting of the Linnean Society of London, giving me the opportunity of confirming my Fellowship by signing the roll.

On January 4, 1936, we took ship at Liverpool, for Capetown, and were faced the next morning by a high gale in the Irish Sea. To avoid the danger of staving the fo'csle hatch by the shipping of heavy seas, the first officer took a crew of men to place a rope netting on the hatch to break the impact. Just then we shipped a tremendous head sea, washing the whole lot into the forward well deck. Two poor fellows were jammed under the winches and killed outright, and four were badly injured. We put into Swansea, and the dead and injured were put ashore next morning after

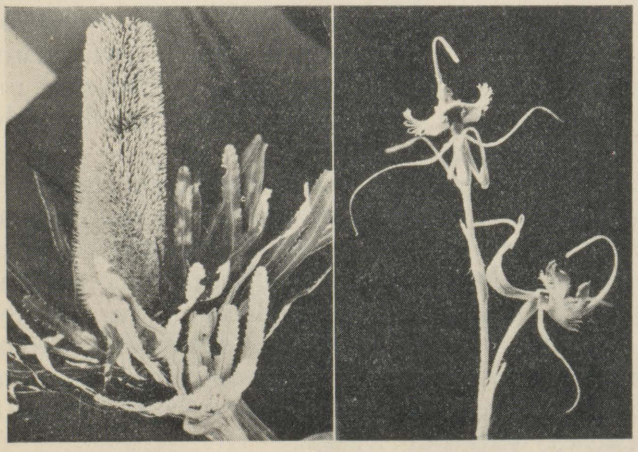
the sea had abated. By this time we had experienced two rather serious accidents, the first being a collision in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, when the *Empress of Britain* cut off the bows of a freighter and two men were killed.

Our arrival at Capetown took place in the afternoon, and we saw Table Mountain at its best in the declining sun. Beautiful sight! On my previous visit I climbed the mountain looking for *Utricularia capensis;* now you can ride up and down in a steam shovel for five bob. We got to our residence-hotel at 11 p.m., and settled into a large airy room for two months. This period was spent working in the personal laboratory of Miss E. L. Stevens in the Department of Botany of the University of Capetown, situated a half-hour's walk above our residence on the slopes of the Mountain abeam of Rondebosch, near the Rhodes Memorial. It occupies a unique situation, with Table Mountain as a background and the Cape Flats stretching towards the Hottentot Hollands Mountains thirty miles away.

Aside from my work, the results of which I published in the *South African Journal of Botany*, I gave six lectures, two for the local Naturalists Club, a university extension lecture, one at the Diocesan College, and one at the Training School for Native Teachers. At the home of Mrs. Frank Bolus, internationally-known botanist specializing on the "Mesems," we met and had tea with General Smuts, himself a botanist of no mean parts, and an honorary graduate of McGill University, with whom later I was a guest at tea tête-à-tête at Parliament House. He is a busy man, but always delightful and a remarkable personality. To all our South African friends, too numerous to name in so brief a sketch, we owe grateful thanks for generous hospitality. Old friendships were renewed and new ones made.

On April 1, 1936, we left for Australia. Despite the evil reputation of these southern waters, our passage was quiet. We saw neither land nor craft for three weeks, but at Freemantle letters and telegrams from Australian friends, some of whom we were yet to meet in the flesh, gave us welcome to the island continent. Only a day's stop, but I was met by Dr. C. A. Gardner, Government Botanist for Western Australia, and taken to see the university and to meet the local botanists, Dr. J. I. Armstrong and his staff. One of the most interesting persons I met in Sydney was Mr. A. G. Hamilton, who came to Australia in his youth from Belfast, taught school, and finally became Professor of Natural History in the School of Education of the University. Though almost blind, he retains all his youthful interest in science, and made some very fruitful suggestions to me. He has always been interested in carnivorous plants and he has written two papers on the subject. He is one of the scientific figures of the past half century in Australia.

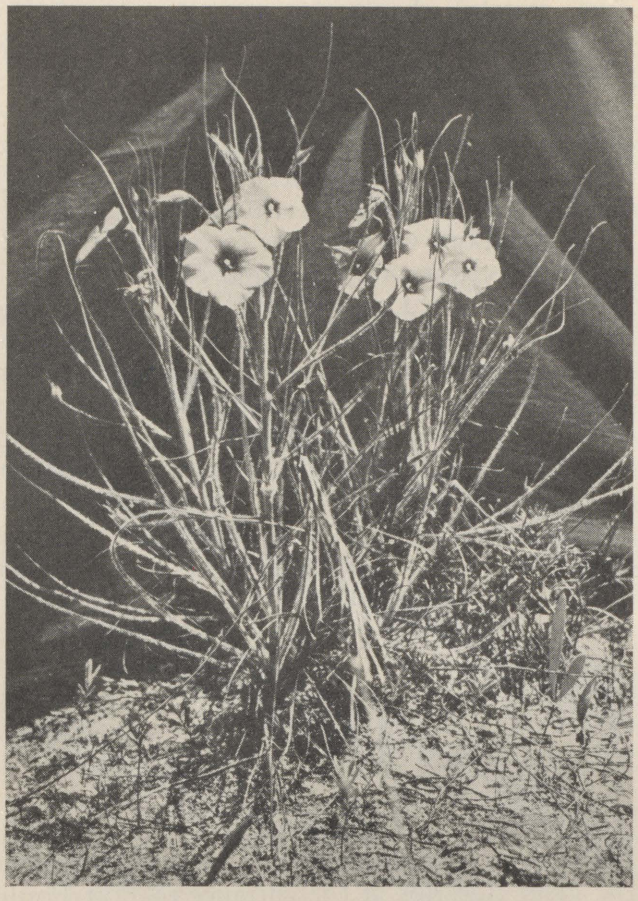
Proceeding to Adelaide, the Great Australian Bight gave us a miss—calm as a mill pond—but the great tide rips at the entrance to Port Phillip were something worth seeing. Professor Wood received us at Adelaide, and we had a welcome run into the country—to look for *Utricularia*, of course. A day here, and on to Melbourne, where we were met by Mr. Charles Barrett, Editor of the *Victorian Naturalist* and Mrs. Barrett. Provided with a car and driver by a nephew of our Dr. Lamb, we did 400 miles in two days, seeing all kinds of scenery, "fern gulleys" with groves of tree ferns, great eucalypts, etc.



Left, a species of Banksia, named for Sir Joseph Banks, a pioneer botanist of Australia, later Keeper of Kew Gardens. *Right*, the Spider Orchid of W.A. (*Caladenicia sp.*)



The Western Australian Pitcher Plant (*Cephalotus follicularis*)



Byblis gigantea, a unique plant of Western Australia

Then, at long last, to Sydney, where we were met by Consul General and Mrs. F. Kveton (Czechoslovakia), who, as many of my readers will remember with pleasure, were in Montreal for five years. They took us to their hearts and home, and we enjoyed their hospitality during the whole of our visit to Sydney both on this occasion and six months later. Professor Major Booth, Chairman of the Extension Department of the University, took me at once from the boat, and Professor J. McLuckie and Dr. Pat Brough, with the hearty co-operation of the botanical staff, provided me with working room and all equipment I needed. They promptly took me to a locality near La Perouse, across the entrance to Botany Bay from the historic point where Captain Cook and Joseph Banks landed, and there I found (or rather they had found for me) four species of *Utricularia*, one of which especially I had wanted for years to see alive. The traps of this plant are only 0.5 mm. long. I was able in the laboratory to work out experimentally the mechanics of this organ, to my great delight. I cannot thank McLuckie and Brough too much for the way they prepared for my coming, and brought me in contact with the things I wanted. The real thing it was!

I was announced for four extension course lectures in Sydney and gave two others. During the visit, my wife and I ran up to Brisbane, where a lecture had been arranged, and where the Government Botanist, Mr. C. T. Whyte, took us for a trip into the rain forests some distance eastward.

Returning to Sydney, we met Mr. Charles Anderson, an old friend of John Tait's, known to my successor, Professor Scarth, also Mr. Alex Mair, who helped me very materially. We attended the annual dinner of the Royal Society of New South Wales, where we were guests of honour and where I had to make a speech. Here we had the pleasure of meeting the Minister of Education, Dr. the Hon. D. H. Drummond, who also gave me much appreciated help. Then intervened a short visit to Canberra, the Commonwealth capital, where I also lectured and where I was the guest of Dr. B. T. Dickson, formerly of Macdonald College, now Chief of Plant Pathology in the National Research Institute of Australia. The chief attraction to me there was the very fine Institute and Museum of Anatomy, presided over by Sir Colin MacKenzie. In the excellent building are to be found fine and exhaustive anatomical studies of *Platypus*, *Echidna*, and other extraordinary forms of life peculiar to Australia.

On June 3 we started on our trip to Perth, my main objective, with stops for visits and lectures at Melbourne, Hobart, Launceston and Adelaide. At Melbourne we again met Mr. William Dunstan, Dr. Lamb's nephew, who again provided cars for our delectation. But our immediate mentors were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barrett, and I was made welcome at the University by Professor Ewart, of long acquaintance, and Drs. McLennan and Patton. I lectured to a large audience in the University auditorium, and later before the School of Medicine, at the invitation of Professor Wood-Jones, widely known anatomist and ethnologist and author, who told me lots about the aborigines, on which subject he is an authority.

By boat to Launceston and train thence to Hobart. In Hobart we spent a week. It was mid-winter and pretty cold at night (it even froze), and there was no field work to do, but the week's programme included my lecture for the Royal Society of Tasmania, dinner at Government House, as guests of His Excellency and Lady Clarke, and dinners luncheons and cocktail parties with our friends.

At Launceston Mr. Eric Scott took me in charge, and under his guidance I had the rare experience of digging up, for the first time in my

life, several specimens of the giant *Cordyceps*, a fungus which attacks large caterpillars which burrow in the soil, consumes the body internally, changing the whole to a woody mass, and then sends up its fruit head, a sort of club shaped toadstool. The specimens may now be seen in our Botanical Laboratory. A lecture and a motor car trip to the Tasmanian plateau, where I saw the wonderful huge bolster plants found here and in New Zealand, and then we returned via Melbourne to Adelaide.

On arriving we were met at the station by Dr. A. E. Richardson, Director of the Waite Institute for Agriculture, and by Professor J. G. Wood. Here Mrs. Lloyd, who admits to a degree of hero worship, met Sir Douglas Mawson, explorer of world-wide fame, and Lady Mawson, who entertained her at lunch. Professor Wood did everything for us here, and was generous in preparing reagents for me to use in Perth later. Here I had the pleasure of spending an evening with Dr. R. S. Rogers (M.D.), the most distinguished orchidologist of Australia, and Mrs. Rogers. He showed me a most beautiful collection of coloured drawings of Australian orchids. The first discovered entirely subterranean orchid, discovered in Western Australia by Mr. C. A. Gardner, was described by him. As guest of Mr. Lloyd Dumas, editor and manager of the leading Adelaide paper, I met at a luncheon a group of delightful cronies, who splashed colour with heavy brushes. Since they all addressed Mr. Dumas as "Lloyd," we were in trouble all the time.

Then came the long jump across the Nullabor Plain to Kalgoorlie, thence to Perth. At Kalgoorlie we were met by a friend of Mr. Eric Millar, Mr. G. Spencer Compton, and were driven to see the town and neighborhood by the Principal of the School of Mines, during our three-hour halt.

Next morning, we arrived in Perth and were met by Mrs. Eileen R. Johnson, née Reed, who spent two years in the Department of Botany, Toronto, and whom I had met there, also by Miss Baird, of the Botany Department of the University, who took us to our residence, which was hospitably offered us by Professor J. I. Armstrong. I soon settled in his laboratory and prepared for four months' work. It was just the end of winter (July 20), and I was all set for the coming of the spring flowers. The general region of Western Australia is well known for its rich flora. To a northern botanist, the array of spring flowers is simply astounding, and morphologically intriguingly different from plants seen elsewhere, though South Africa can say something of the same for itself. In order to get all the species I had come for, I had planned to stay through the whole spring cycle, after which the effect of winter rains wears away. On the day of arrival, Miss Baird took us to find the first of my desiderata, *Utricularia Menziessii*. This species is exceptional for its vividly scarlet flower. Soon I had *Polypompholyx*, and was able experimentally to learn the secret of its trap-behaviour. But the details of four months run to too many words for this letter. You will be glad to know that I got all I came for and then some. This was in no small measure due to the help of Dr. C. A. Gardner, Government Botanist, Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Emily H. Pelloe, Dr. Armstrong and his staff at the University, and Mr. H. Steedman.

In the meantime, we paid a visit to Albany, on the south-western coast. This spot is one of the most famous botanically in the world, for it was the landfall of many of the botanists visiting Australia during its more modern history. Dampier, "the Buccaneer," was the first (1699) whose collections, in small part only, are to be seen at Oxford University. Of the others, I cite



The "Black Boy," a very characteristic member of the Australian flora (*Xanthorrhea sp.*)

only Labillardière, who discovered and described the pitcher plant, and Robert Brown (1803), who laid the foundations for Australian botany. This region and that about Perth were the most intensively studied.

It is time to draw to a close. Returning in late November, we stopped again at Melbourne in order to spend a few days in the National Herbarium there. The collections there are chiefly those of F. von Mueller, who after Brown was the Dean of Australian botanists. A tremendous worker and avid medallist, he moved the mountain to Mahomet, if ever one did. To the staff of the Herbarium, I owe thanks for much help, especially Mr. Morris. The building is new and modern in every respect and from it in time will issue great work for Australian botany.

Another month in Sydney, with additional opportunities of collecting and work, and we sailed, on January 4, 1937, for Auckland. In attendance at the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, I met again many I had made acquaintance with during the previous months. Miss Lucy M. Cranwell, of the Auckland Museum, and Miss Lucy B. Moore, of the Department of Zoology of the University, took possession of us, and we spent our last week seeing what was possible in the vicinity of Auckland. We explored the volcanic island, Rangitoto, where grow a wealth of filmy ferns, notably *Trichomenes reniformis*, and had a tramp in the kauri forests fifty miles distant.

I close by saying that all this would have been impossible save for our friends in McGill University. This letter must be regarded as our expression of appreciation. We are now at our home in Carmel, California. If you come this way, we shall hope to give you a proper welcome.

"Within Her Dominions Supreme"

A Tribute to Mrs. Walter Vaughan, Retiring Warden of the Royal Victoria College

By A. VIBERT DOUGLAS

WITH the class of 1895 there entered the portals of McGill University a student, Susan E. Cameron, who made so distinguished a record that after graduation with the Gold Medal for English Language and Literature and after obtaining the M.A. degree, she was appointed to the staff of the University in the Department of English. She became a resident member of the Royal Victoria College staff under its first Warden, Miss Oakeley. From then onwards into the war years, as class after class entered the College, we all sat at the feet of Miss Cameron.

She taught us many things. She showed us the essential elements of a well balanced sentence. She expounded the art of expressing our thoughts in good, straight-forward, flowing prose. She taught us the importance of having thoughts worthy to be so expressed! We respected her judgment, we profited by her criticism—and what a wonderfully painstaking teacher she was! Writing an essay for Miss Cameron was indeed a discipline—and recalling the great Third Law of Sir Isaac Newton, that every action has its equal and opposite reaction, I pause to consider the enormous amount of discipline that Miss Cameron had to endure in reading our hundreds upon hundreds of immature essays. To many students, both at that time and in recent years, she has opened the treasuries of literature. Gifted with rare insight and keen discrimination, she has pointed out many a pearl of great price which lay half hidden in poetry or prose. Within this domain of the mind, in the exposition and interpretation of literature, she reigns supreme in our midst.

The war years came, and many McGill people, staff and students, scattered far and wide—three of them to meet again in London under the roof of the old Hotel Windsor on Victoria Street, commandeered for the Ministry of National Service. One of these was Sir Auckland Geddes, another was the writer, and in the early spring of 1918 came the third, Mr. Walter Vaughan. To London that autumn came Miss Cameron and they were married. I well remember how, shortly afterwards, Mrs. Vaughan came into our anxiety-worn home and how she seemed to bring with her a sense of cheer and calm courage. Was it then, perchance, that she quoted from Keats, "The poetry of earth is never dead"?

The years after the war brought changes everywhere and into many lives. . . . There were changes in the Royal Victoria College—the warden's ill health led to her resignation; and Principal Sir Arthur Currie made no mistake when he appointed Mrs. Vaughan to succeed Miss Hurlbatt.



Portrait by Kenneth Forbes, R.C.A., courtesy "Old McGill, 1937."

SUSAN CAMERON VAUGHAN, M.A., LL.D.
Warden of the Royal Victoria College, 1928-1937

No one can express in words what this College owes to Mrs. Vaughan. The beautiful new wing of the College is largely what it is because of her wisdom, foresight and energy. In the lovely reception rooms where we gather from time to time, her taste, her thought, her judgment are evident everywhere—"*si monumentum quaeris, circumspice.*"

But there is a monument to Mrs. Vaughan intrinsically more enduring than one built of grey stone. It is in the lives of all those who have passed under her influence and gone out richer, truer and more courageous. They have drunk of the richness of her mind, they have felt the impress of her character. Looking at the portrait that now adorns the College walls the first thought that came into my mind was in the words which head this brief tribute. Mrs. Vaughan has created a splendid spirit and a fine atmosphere that pervade the College and in this her dominion she reigns supreme.

We are not placing a laurel wreath at the base of a finished achievement, rather are we acclaiming a life that is being lived amongst us—a life that is going from strength to strength, from beauty to beauty, from richness to richness—a life that speaks to us of nobility, of loyalty, of devotion to the duty that lies at hand, of understanding and sympathy, of sincerity, of truth, and of great courage.

Farewell to Mrs. Vaughan

By W. S. J.

McGILL has taken a lingering because fond farewell of its Warden of the Royal Victoria College. How deeply, in the passing of nearly fifty years during which she has been connected with McGill, she imprinted her personality upon its life, is told by the homage which students, graduates and friends have sought to pay her. Formal dinners and receptions, the hanging of her portrait, the giving of presents, the founding of a scholarship in her name, the conferring of the University's highest honorary degree—even these seemed not enough to a host of friends in and out of college who still wanted to have Susan (we just must call her so this last time) all to themselves, intimately and informally, away from McGill and in an atmosphere of their choosing.

Mrs. Archie Byers sensed and organized this real but unspoken urge, gathered up the friends, converged them on the evening of May 20 upon the Cercle Universitaire of which some had never heard and where most had never been, and deftly arranged numerous table groups which seemed all part of one big family—Susan's family.

Dean Woodhead (No! Stop, look, and listen), smiling with his whole face, was there, in the Chair—where he should be, he says so little but that with so much gaiety and kindly wit. And Mr. Justice A. Rives Hall, who hath become majestical in the law in spite of himself, and traced Susan's ancestors to those Scots who defied Hadrian across his wall and whose descendants in turn have conquered the world and one of them single-handed the great heart of McGill. And Doctor Allie Douglas, in the accents of Bacon and with the mien of Sainte Geneviève sounding the deeper note of affection and regret and loyalty and the times that have been and the days that still remain—very touching and very sweet. And Mr. T. H. Matthews, Registrar of the University, keeper of its archives and awful secrets, knowing to the minute the bedtime hour of two a.m. for careful wardens, and the occasions of their comings and goings, and the ceremonial due their departures as they are wardens good, better and best, and much beside. He it is who hath set the fashion of and indites the official ode UPON A WARDEN RETIRING (from office).

Then Susan herself, grey *tulle*, and amethyst pendant, a little borne down at first by the sincerity of the homage paid her, but rising with the consciousness of all she had to say of her years at McGill and of the future—of what she must say now or forever leave unsaid. The hand of time slipped backward to 1902, when this chronicler sat at her feet and found Keats and Shelley and Browning and listened to the overtones of seventeenth century prose; though now, seeming little if any changed, she spoke with equal conviction of the need that a University is under to grow, to welcome criticism, to inspire and send out new great men and to take satisfaction less out of those who have made their contribution and vanished, to make of the University a home and seat of learning where even professors may have leisure for study and deem it *infra dig.* to attend a committee, and to go out to meet the world hopefully and with banners rather than to stagnate in a complex of pitiless economies and timid retreats.

And so they said *Au revoir.*

"The Novel Situation"

By DAVID M. LEGATE

JUST because I, in a rash moment a few weeks ago, allowed myself to speak in public on the present general state of English literature, it evidently occurred to the eager editor of THE McGILL NEWS that I might have something to say. As a good many people know, it is far easier and much less dangerous to deliver an address on such an extensive subject than to set down one's thoughts in print, to be analyzed, examined, weighed and criticized at leisure by alert readers. That is one reason why I envy a professor; a journalist-critic, compelled into hasty judgments by the nature of his work, has a far more difficult time of it.

It is the purpose of this article to consider the modern English novel. As the circumscribed space permits an enquiry in broad outline only, generalizations must inevitably result, and generalizations are unwholesome indulgences as a rule. When, for example, I subscribe to the opinion that the novel in our age is in a chaotic condition of literary bankruptcy, that statement will arouse a demand for proof. My reply, under the aforementioned circumstances, can only be: "The proof is all about us."

The point I should like to make at the outset is that there is in our literature at present small indication of a desire to cultivate the ideal; that we have lost, too generally, the heroic pattern in our personal lives and that we cannot pretend to possess it; but that we must not, for any reason whatever, be allowed to lose sight of the heroic—least of all because, as T. S. Eliot says, "the age objects to the heroic."

There are critics who will laugh at such assertions, who will urge upon one the need for keeping one's head out of the clouds and one's feet solidly on the earth. Since I do not want to resemble the philosopher Thales, who came a cropper in a well while he was meditating on ultimate reality and the supreme good, let us turn momentarily from ideals to observe the contemporary scene.

What are conditions exactly with respect to publishers and publications? What are the opportunities for the novelist, of whatever standing? And why? I think we can arrive at a reasonably sound explanation for the pitiable plight of the novel by giving some attention to these questions.

Without a doubt authors are turning more and more to the novel as a means of expression in our generation for the simple reason that there is more money to be made there. Peculiarly enough, there is a widespread impression that, if one can write at all, one can write a novel, and a good one. The assumption, on the face of it, is wrong. In practice it is utterly absurd. But the notion persists and the manuscripts are turned out by the ream, and the publishers are bombarded accordingly.

magine yourself to be the editor of a publishing house, charged with the great responsibility of considering hundreds upon hundreds of manuscripts in the course of a year. At first, perhaps, you are determined to be the personification of conscientiousness. You will not permit one package to pass by you before it has been duly inspected from first paragraph to last. There comes a time, however, when, by a knack which is developed with practice, you can appraise a literary undertaking more or less surely after a few cursory glances. You are also, naturally enough, more interested in the names of authors familiar to you, and, perforce, they are accorded first and more complete consideration. And even publishers' editors can be tired or in a hurry or just plain bored—more so, possibly.

As the months go by, you, the editor, have become more or less expert in this business of weighing values. The efforts of unknown writers, to save time, are passed along to a less practised reader or assistant, who is also human. And so it goes.

Now, I put it to you, is it not conceivable that there is one person in this world who has within him the spark of genius, who composes a novel, who submits his work and who, by reason of conditions as supposed, is rebuffed not once but a dozen times? It is conceivable, of course, and he would be a rash individual who, from his editorial sanctum, would swear that no such case of neglect could be charged against him and his colleagues.

The example, I concede, is probably extreme, but it will serve the purpose well. For publishing, like any other big business of the present day, is chiefly commercial in character, subjected to mass production principles, and accordingly guided by a public which will not or cannot think. That high-pressure promotion campaigns will sell books, New York publishing houses have amply demonstrated with books that do not deserve a tithe of the circulation achieved. From

a ledger-keeping standpoint, then, who is to blame them?

If the publishing fraternity is partly to blame, the public itself is far from being guiltless. It has brought on itself the overwhelming spate of novels. Since publishing is a business, and since the law of supply and demand has yet to be replaced, book manufacturer and author are to be expected to have their collective eye on the main chance.

But, after all, we do not begin to plumb the problem by this sort of analysis, however it might explain matters superficially. To arrive at a more durable understanding must involve a careful scrutiny of the whole modern social scene. More and more it appears that the Great War marked the conclusion of a literary epoch. The central pre-occupation of pre-war literature was a faith in human evolution. The life force, the élan vital, the will-to-live, the will-to-power—these and allied conceptions, with all their various personal and social implications, lay at the heart of not only European literature but of American literature as well. But this has gone with the post-war generation, now wallowing in a state of uncertainty, now experiencing a mental "hangover," now dashing madly hither and thither experimenting for the sake of experimenting, and now seldom exercising anything much above the medulla oblongata.

You may say that we have our E. M. Foster, our James Joyce, our Virginia Woolf, our Lawrence, Bennett, Galsworthy and Wells; and that we have an extraordinary workers' literature; and that never before did literature, no matter the quality, penetrate so effectively into the population as a whole.

My complaint, admitting all this, is that our literature, and especially our novel, continues to be without much direction and definition by comparison to the literary giants of yore. Nor, in saying so, am I unmindful of such writers as Maugham, Mann, Rolland, Lewis, Huxley, Richardson and Proust, whose work, together with the output of others already noted, I admire in one respect or another—but not as a whole in any single instance.

In company with Van Wyck Brooks, I am confirmed in the belief that what constitutes a real generation in literature is the emergence and the dominance of some one writer, of two or three at best, powerful enough to impose their ideas upon the mass—the intelligent mass, however great or small that may be. When a writer is great enough, it is impossible for those who grow up under his shadow to escape from his authority; as long as his genius remains active, he sets his stamp upon the whole spiritual life of his immediate successors. Thus the duration of the literary epochs of England and France. Name such a man or men today. I, for one, should hesitate to do so.

I like especially H. L. Mencken's brilliant summary of the situation. Writing of the literary craft on this continent, Mr. Mencken said: "Viewed largely, the literature that America is producing has the salient characteristic of a sort of timorous flaccidity, an amiable hollowness. In bulk it grows more and more formidable, in ease and decorum it makes undoubted progress, and on the side of mere technique, of the bald capacity to write, it shows an ever-widening competence. But, when one proceeds from such agencies and externals to the intrinsic substance, to the creative passion within, that substance quickly reveals itself as thin and watery, and that passion fades to something almost puerile."

Mr. Mencken was chiefly concerned with the literature of his native land in that shrewd view. Yet I think it is applicable to the writing profession as a whole in the English tongue today.

Again with Mr. Brooks, there is a dire need today for what we may call an aristocracy of the spirit. "Without it why should anyone write. And why should anyone write well? Especially when the less one writes, the more esteem one has, and the worse one writes, the more money one receives." There is no more fantastic occupation from the viewpoint of common sense; and as common sense prevails on this continent, our literature naturally becomes what it is.

This aristocracy of the spirit, this creative passion, which thinking folk know is lacking, finds splendid expression in the words of Walt Whitman, who spoke of a "promulgation and belief in such a class or order . . . a new and greater literature order . . . fit to cope with our occasions, lands, permeating the whole mass of the mentality, taste, belief, breathing into it a new breath of life, giving it decision."

There you have it—decision. Anarchy has overtaken our critical standards. We are so readily persuaded of greatness where greatness does not exist. In our helter-skelter mode of living masterpieces and genius are discovered and hailed like snowdrops in the spring. We shall soon have to revise our grammar, for so common is our employment of the superlative that it has almost become the positive; we shall have to find something bigger than greatest if the present pace of ill-considered judgment is maintained.

I cannot at the moment remember who penned the lines, but I shall not forget them. They go something like this: "There have been in the

past men and women who understood the divine nature of literature, who never lost sight of the soul, who knew that literature in its supreme nature is the voice of that side of the soul which is turned towards the Supreme Spirit. When we have this, we have literature at its best and profoundest."

If we are not a contemplative people today as our forefathers used to be, it is the fault chiefly of our writers and of no one else. Decision, spirituality, the heroic pattern—such qualities evade us today. They need to be recaptured.

And now for a good detective yarn!

The Graduates' Athletic Club of McGill University

By T. PALMER HOWARD

AUTHOR'S NOTE: This article on the Graduates' Athletic Club of McGill University has been written for the purpose of explaining briefly and informally the origins of the Club, its aims and achievements and its organization.

THE year 1934 saw the graduation from McGill of the University's Senior Basketball Team almost intact. At the same time five of McGill's Swimming Team graduated. That fall, both the basketballers and the swimmers, anxious to maintain their contacts with each other and with the undergraduates, formed themselves into clubs. With the basketballers the club became immediately active in competition and began a campaign in the Montreal City and District Basketball League which culminated this spring in the winning of both the City and the Provincial Senior Championships.

The swimmers have also been active and successful in competition since their club's formation; particularly in the field of relay races. But with them competition is of only secondary importance—the principal reason for their existence is social. They aim to maintain their contacts and have accomplished this end in a most remarkable manner. Last season they held a victory celebration for the McGill Water Polo Team on the occasion of the winning of the Intercollegiate Championship. They also played a water polo game between the "old boys" and the undergraduates which was a highly successful affair.

Of the Red Birds Ski Club little need be said. The readers of THE McGILL NEWS know how five or six enthusiastic McGill men began this organization and built it up to a point where the name "Red Birds" is known and respected throughout Europe and the North American continent. What this club has done for skiing, and for McGill particularly, gives some idea of what the other clubs hope to accomplish.

On December 6, 1935, representatives of these three clubs met in the McGill Union to discuss the possibility of co-ordinating their efforts and of forming some sort of general committee or union which would ensure their greater mutual co-operation. A resolution was passed at the meeting which reads as follows:—

> "Resolved that the representatives of the McGill Graduates' Basketball Club, the McGill Graduates' Swimming Club and the Red Birds Ski Club, report back to their respective organizations in view of the said organizations forming an unofficial McGill Graduates' Athletic Committee to promote and develop a greater and closer interest in graduate and undergraduate athletics—the said committee to consist of two representatives from each of the said organizations and the said committee to endeavour to interest other branches of athletics to adopt similar organizations and representation—the said organizations to retain fully and completely their absolute autonomy."

This committee came into being on that basis and began its work. Meetings were held throughout the spring of the year and progress was so rapid that, finally, on May 22, 1936, a constitution was adopted and the evolution from informal committee to the full "Graduates' Athletic Club of McGill University" was complete.

By its constitution, the new club extended the theory on which the original committee had been formed. Actually it is a federation of clubs. The various individual clubs are members of this federation and each names two representatives to sit on the federation's executive council. The council is completed by the addition of two representatives from the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society and by the ex-officio member-

ship thereon of the Athletics Manager of McGill University. It will be seen that the executive council is in fact a perpetuated form of the old committee.

It may be of interest to quote from the constitution the "objects" of the parent club:

(a) "The upholding of the athletic reputation of McGill.

(b) "The fostering of an active and personal interest in amateur athletics among the graduates and past students of McGill University.

(c) "The formation and encouragement of new and existing graduate athletic clubs in various branches of sport.

(d) "The support of the undergraduate athletic organizations of McGill University.

(e) "The support of scholastic athletic organizations."

When forming the club the representatives bore in mind the model of the Achilles Club of Oxford and Cambridge. In this respect and in view of the fact that one of the aims of the club must necessarily be to encourage the future generations who might come to McGill, a new thought came to mind. There are many men in Montreal who, while not graduates of McGill, are graduates of other universities. The aim was to welcome such men and to encourage them to take an interest in the local university. To this end it has been provided that each club may admit to associate membership graduates of other universities who are bonafide residents of Montreal.

Already the club has begun fulfilling its aims. On September 22, 1936, there came into being as a membership of the organization, the "McGill Graduates Scarlet Runners,"—track and field athletes joined us. One week later, on September 29, 1936, the McGill Graduates Hockey Club was formed and was admitted to membership in this organization.

The record of Dr. Phil. Edwards, president of the Scarlet Runners and one of its organizers, at last year's Olympics is well known. Munroe Bourne, swimming under the McGill Graduates' Swimming Club colours, kept Canada and McGill to the fore in the aquatic events at the Olympics. Jim Worrall, another McGill man and a Scarlet Runner, competed in the Olympic hurdling events. In the Winter Olympics, Hugh Farquharson, Kenny Farmer, Ralph St. Germain, all members of the McGill Graduates Hockey Club, starred on Canada's hockey team. Frank Shaughnessy, Jr., a member of the same club, represented McGill on the United States Hockey team. In the skiing events Canada's Olympic team had Harry Pangman as manager coach and Billy Ball as a competitor, both members of the Red Birds Ski Club.

It is not our object to claim these successes as triumphs of this club but they are triumphs of our individual members and serve to illustrate the potential possibilities which lie ahead.

Every one hopes, of course, that McGill will soon have a "gym." In this connection we expect that this club will be given a club-room of its own as its headquarters in the new building. Our belief rests upon certain statements of those in authority in the University. Our hope is obvious—after all is said and done, it will be the logical place for us to locate.

The season 1936-37 has been one of tremendous activity and progress for the club and its constituent members. Immediately after the organization of the Track and Hockey clubs came the first annual meeting at which more than seventy-five enthusiasts were present. A new council for the ensuing year was named to office and the officers for the year elected.

The slate is presently as follows: Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor, and Principal A. E. Morgan, Honorary Patrons; H. E. Herschorn, Honorary President; J. A. De Lalanne, President; Dr. Gerald Halpenny, Vice-President; T. P. Howard, Secretary; G. Carvel Hammond, Treasurer; K. P. Farmer, Dr. Phil. Edwards, Frank Campbell, Geo. Jost, Frank Nobbs, Eric Cushing, Dr. A. F. Argue, Al. Watt, Frank Kelland, D. Stuart Forbes, Herb. Murphy, Ed. Hanna and W. P. Sprenger, members of the council.

Two weeks later the McGill Graduates Soccer Club was organized and joined the parent club, and shortly thereafter the McGill Graduates Football Club joined the organization to bring the club strength to seven.

The Swimming Club journeyed to Kingston and played an exhibition water polo game, defeating Queen's University before 700 spectators. The move proved a great success and stimulated considerable interest. Later—in addition to competing in meets throughout the year—the club entertained the college teams at a party in the McGill Union after the Intercollegiate Swimming Meet. A coaching board drawn from the club will assist the coach of the college team next season.

The Basketball Club had an extraordinarily successful year winning the City, Provincial and Maritimes championships before losing to Windsor Fords in a hard series for the Eastern Canada Championship. Much credit is due the club for its efforts in the name of McGill's Grads.

The Red Birds Ski Club again sponsored, backed and coached the University's Ski Team

and between the two another highly successful year resulted. Several championships were won and the Red Birds' reputation was enhanced.

Of hockey, track, football and soccer most is yet to come. Most recently organized of the clubs they are now actively engaged in working out their plans for the coming season.

Highlight and triumphal culmination of the winter season for the Graduates' Athletic Club of McGill University, was the First Annual Dinner tendered by the club to McGill's Intercollegiate Champions. Upwards of 275 enthusiastic McGill men participated in the festivities in the McGill Union Ballroom. The chief guest of the evening was Col. G. E. "Buster" Reid, President of the McGill Society of Ontario. His speech was an inspiration to all.

Other speakers, all of whom urged that the dinner be made an annual function, included: J. A. De Lalanne, Dr. G. W. Halpenny, Principal Morgan, G. C. McDonald, of the Board of Governors; Basil O'Meara and Len Rountree, Montreal sports writers; Dr. Bobby Bell and E. S. McDougall.

Champions were announced by Dr. A. S. Lamb and medals and trophies were presented by H. E. Herschorn, assisted by Dr. J. C. Simpson, Major D. S. Forbes and Dr. Phil. Edwards.

It is the intention to adopt the same policy for the future as has been followed in the past. Neither the parent club nor the affiliated bodies has any intention of dictating their views or forcing themselves into the management or control of any of the student activities, but it is hoped that our organizations will grow to the point where they will command the respect of the University authorities as well as of the student clubs, and that these will see fit to call upon us for help and advice with regard to the organization of student athletics and to their participation in the various branches of competition. It is hoped also that we will be able to furnish honorary coaches for such clubs as do not require professional instructors.

With regard to competition insofar as the graduate clubs themselves are concerned, this is only of secondary importance and will be taken up from time to time when the different organizations feel that they have sufficient members interested in entering teams in the local leagues. The chief effort of our organization will be towards holding together all the younger graduates who have learned to co-operate with each other during their undergraduate days and to encourage their continuation of that co-operation in the interest of the University as a whole, rather than the furtherance of the activities of a few small groups.

While each individual club has the right to decide the extent to which it will enter into active competition, and is responsible for the control and discipline of its own members, the central committee is so constituted as to represent the views of all the affiliated organizations and will ensure that each club will uphold and promote the best traditions of our Alma Mater.

Robert Levett

(Friend of Dr. Johnson)

By GRANT SMART

OF all the characters in Boswell's *Life of Johnson*, one of the most curious is "Doctor" Robert Levett, who entered the medical profession by a side-door and, by many, is mistakenly called a quack.

Levett was a puzzle to Boswell, who was not over-fond of him. Boswell describes him as "of a strange, grotesque appearance, stiff and formal in his manner, and seldom said a word, while any company was present." This was Boswell's impression but another observer says this was a misrepresentation. Bishop Percy says Levett was, "a modest, reserved man; humble and unaffected; ready to execute any commission for Johnson and grateful for his patronage." *The Gentlemen's Magazine* (vol. 55) contains the following description of Levett: "His person was middle-sized and thin, his visage swarthy, adust and corrugated. His conversation—except on professional subjects—barren. When in déshabillé he might have been mistaken for an alchemist whose complexion had been burnt by the fires of the crucible and whose clothes had suffered from the sparks of the furnace."

Boswell throws out dark hints that Levett's character was not of the best but he did not disdain to accept the services of Levett in 1763 in gaining a view of the upper rooms where were Dr. Johnson's books, papers and chemical apparatus—a liberty which probably would have

annoyed Johnson mightily, had he known of it. To do Boswell justice it is only fair to say that he speaks highly of Levett; in letters to Johnson, it is "good Mr. Levett"; Boswell meets contradiction also from another quarter when he asserts that Johnson used to throw (sic) crusts of bread at Levett during breakfast. Edmund Malone says "throw" was "too strong a word."

It has been well said that Levett was a man out of the common run. He was born about 1705, a native of Hull, Yorkshire, England. Of his early life little is known. He first comes to light as a waiter in a Paris coffee house much frequented by surgeons. Levett was generously treated. The surgeons made up a purse for him. They gave him instruction themselves and obtained free admission for him to lectures on pharmacy and anatomy. Later he turns up in London and commences the practice of medicine, taking lodgings at the house of an attorney in Northumberland Court. His patients were among the lowest rank of tradesmen.

We now come to an incident in his life, the marvels of which, according to Dr. Johnson make the *Arabian Nights* seem familiar occurrences! Levett was taken in completely by a woman, whom he met in a coal shed in Fetter Lane; Dr. Johnson called her a street walker. She managed to persuade him that she was nearly related to a man of fortune but was kept by him out of large possessions. However, in her defence it has been said that she had supposed him a physician with a lucrative practice. They were married and within four months a writ was taken out against Levett for his wife's debts. She ran away from him and Levett was placed under the protection of the ambassador of a foreign country to save him from arrest and later Dr. Johnson took him into his household. Shortly after, Levett's wife was arrested for picking pockets and tried at the Old Bailey and it was with difficulty that Levett's friends dissuaded him from attending the trial which he hoped would result in his wife being hanged. It is said that she defended herself at the trial, was acquitted, and we hear no more of her (1763).

Dr. Johnson's final comment on this episode was that Levett's vanity in supposing that a young woman of family and fortune could be enamoured of him, deserved some check.

As everyone knows Dr. Johnson had a number of other curious characters in his house. What were Levett's relations to them? Francis Barber, Dr. Johnson's negro servant, always called him "Doctor" Levett. There is no doubt that Levett bore his part in the clamour and strife, which often drove Dr. Johnson from his own house in search of peace and quiet. "Levett hates Desmoulins and does not love Williams," Dr. Johnson wrote in 1778.

Levett acted in the capacity of surgeon and apothecary to Dr. Johnson under the direction of his regular physician, Dr. Lawrence, and in return Dr. Johnson said all he cost was houseroom, a penny roll for breakfast and an occasional Sunday dinner. Levett poured tea for breakfast at eleven in the morning and the remainder of the day was divided between his patients and the lectures of the great surgeon and anatomist, John Hunter.

"All his medical knowledge," said Dr. Johnson, "and it is not inconsiderable, was obtained through the ear. Though he buys books, he seldom looks into them, or discovers any power by which he can be supposed to judge of an author's merits."

Boswell says that Dr. Johnson had a high opinion of Levett's abilities. Johnson always treated him with respect and kindness and never wished anyone to regard him as an inferior. "Levett, madam," said Dr. Johnson, to Fanny Burney, "is a brutal fellow but I have a good regard for him; for his brutality is in his manners not his mind."

It has been noted above that his patients were generally poor people. While he had no very exalted opinion of the value of his services and never made any demands, Levett never, if he could help it, allowed his services to go entirely unrewarded. Frequently the only reward available was very bad gin. Dr. Johnson once observed that Levett was perhaps the only man who ever became intoxicated through motives of prudence. "He would swallow what he did not like, nay, what he knew would injure him, rather than go home with an idea that his skill had been exerted without recompense." This entailed Levett's one fault which was an occasional lapse from sobriety. Nothing anyone could say would ever induce him to give up the practice.

Dr. Johnson used to write to Levett when away from London. In letters from Paris Dr. Johnson referred to the fact that Levett knew Paris and France and would tell Levett of the state of his health. It also appears from Dr. Johnson's letter of August 16, 1774, that he left Levett in charge of the house and trusted him in money matters.

Levett's health was good and so did not interfere with his usefulness to his patron. In Dr. Johnson's letters we have such remarks as, "Mr. Levett sound in wind and limb," this was in 1776; and in 1778, "Nobody is well but Mr. Levett."

Levett was acquainted with Dr. Johnson's works and it is related that he assisted in the preparation of a catalogue of them. The work, however, was inaccurate and Johnson laughed at it.

Our authority for the approximate date, 1705, of Levett's birth is the sprightly Mrs. Thrale, who wrote on September 18, 1777: "My husband bids me tell you that he examined the register and that Levett is only 72 years old." Evidently they had thought him older. The Dictionary of National Biography gives the date of Levett's birth as 1701.

One night, during a visit to the Thrales at Streatham (1782), Dr. Johnson lay awake in his room musing about the future, and had come to the conclusion that, whatever his way of life in the future, he would endeavour to keep Levett with him. In the morning a messenger brought word that Levett was dead. In the early hours he had made an unusual sound and the man, who shared the same room, had been unable to rouse him. Mr. Holder, the apothecary, was summoned and found him dead. A vein was opened but no blood came.

"So has ended," says Dr. Johnson, "the long life of a very useful and blameless man." Levett had not been ill. "I suppose not one minute passed between health and death."

Dr. Johnson wrote to Bennet Langton that Levett, who claimed that he had introduced Langton to Johnson, had not died unprepared, he thought, "for he had been very useful to the poor." This is the only mention of Levett in anything approaching a religious connection.

In letters written shortly after Levett's death, Dr. Johnson, again and again, shows that he missed Levett—"my dear old friend" and "my old friend Levett." He had known Levett for thirty-six years and for twenty years he, "lived with me in the house, and was useful and companionable."

Johnson wrote in a memorandum book, "January 20 (1782), Sunday, Robert Levett was buried in the churchyard of Bridewell, between one and two in the afternoon. He died on Thursday 17, about seven in the morning, by an instantaneous death. He was an old and faithful friend; I have known him from about '46. Commendavi. May God have mercy on him. May he have mercy on me."

Dr. Johnson paid a tribute to Levett in some simple verses—the sacred verses Thackeray calls them—which he wrote shortly after the funeral:

Condemned to Hope's delusive mine
As on we toil from day to day,
By sudden blast or slow decline
Our social comforts melt away.

Well try'd through many a varying year,
See Levett to the grave descend;
Officious, innocent, sincere
Of every friendless name the friend.

Yet still he fills affection's eye,
Obscurely wise, and coarsely kind,
Nor, lettered arrogance, deny
Thy praise to merit unrefined.

When fainting nature called for aid,
And hovering Death prepared the blow,
His vigorous remedy display'd
The power of art without the show.

In misery's darkest caverns known,
His ready help was ever nigh,
Where hopeless Anguish pour'd his groan,
And lonely Want retir'd to die.

No summons mocked by chill delay,
No petty gains disdained by pride;
The modest wants of every day
The toil of every day supplied.

His virtues walked their narrow round
Nor made a pause, nor left a void;
And sure the Eternal Master found
His single talent well employ'd.

The busy day, the peaceful night
Unfelt, uncounted, glided by;
His frame was firm, his powers were bright
Though now his eightieth year was nigh.

Then with no throbs of fiery pain,
No cold gradations of decay,
Death broke at once the vital chain,
And freed his soul the nearest way.

Brothers of Levett were found, by means of an advertisement, still living in Yorkshire and very poor. They established their legal claim as heirs and Dr. Johnson sent them what little Levett had left of this world's goods.

Harry Salpeter in his entertaining book, *Dr. Johnson and Mr. Boswell*, refers harshly to Levett as "a pitiful old quack." We have seen that Levett attended lectures on medical subjects in his early years in Paris, and later in London when well advanced in years, and we have seen that he was encouraged by physicians and surgeons, and people who were in a position to judge had confidence in his skill. At a time when celebrated quacks such as Chevalier Taylor and "Spot" Ward were flourishing, Levett never once thought of imposing on his poor patients and

barely earned a living. The definition of a quack according to both Dr. Johnson and Noah Webster is "a boastful pretender to arts which he does not understand." We know enough of Levett to recognize at once that he does not fit this description.

The Library Table

The Communist Opposition

By H. CARL GOLDENBERG

The Revolution Betrayed. What is the Soviet Union and Where is it Going? By Leon Trotsky. Translated by Max Eastman. Doubleday, Doran & Co. (Canada) Limited, Toronto. 1937. 308 pp. $3.00.

Retour de l'U.R.R.S. Par André Gide. Gallimard, Paris. 125 pp. 6 fr.

The Case of the Anti-Soviet Trotskyite Centre. Verbatim Report of Court Proceedings. The People's Commissariat of Justice of the U.S.S.R., Moscow. 580 pp.

The recent trials, imprisonment and execution of old revolutionaries and Bolshevik leaders in the Soviet Union have aroused widespread interest. The existence of an organized Opposition to the Government is a normal and accepted fact in a democracy, but it is otherwise in dictatorships. As long as the opposition to the Communist régime consisted of the old privileged classes which had been dethroned by the Revolution of 1917, its suppression was natural and expected. The Revolution and the Counter-Revolution cannot co-exist. But a new situation arises when an Opposition formed by leaders of the Revolution emerges. Therein lies the interest in current events in the Soviet Union.

In 1917 the old Russia was overthrown in a Revolution led by two men: Nicolai Lenin and Leon Trotsky. Lenin is now dead, but in death is worshipped as a divinity. Trotsky is an exile in Mexico, a man without a country, or, as he has said, "on the planet without a visa." To the present rulers in the Kremlin, he, the co-founder of the Soviet régime, is its arch-enemy. "Trotskyism" is now a synonym for "counter-revolution." It is but in conformity with historical precedent that the Revolution should swallow up one of its leaders.

In *The Revolution Betrayed*, Leon Trotsky speaks out. It is a terrific indictment of Josef Stalin's régime as the "Soviet Thermidor." Trotsky is brilliant, and his work is a masterpiece in the art of polemics. He analyzes and admits the achievements of the régime in the realm of industry, but in all fields he sees the Thermidorean reaction. The "classless society" has not been established; instead, new social differentiations appear. Instead of the old "bourgeois exploiters," there are now the powerful bureaucrats, the executives, and the "upper class" workers as represented by the Stakhanovites. These are the new ruling class lording it over the proletariat for whom the Revolution was made. This caste imposes its own ideas, feelings and interests. It has betrayed the Revolution.

Trotsky does not believe that "Socialism in one country" can succeed. He believes in the necessity of "revolutionary internationalism" in order to achieve the "world revolution." He, therefore, bitterly condemns Stalin's acceptance of the status quo in Europe by his adherence to the League of Nations and also by his consent to the co-operation of Communist Parties with Popular Front movements. To Trotsky this is another betrayal, and only a new proletarian revolution in the Soviet Union can set things right again. This is his aim.

One must read Trotsky's writings with reservations. The vigour of his style and his sharpness of wit captivate the reader. But, considering all circumstances, it would be unnatural to expect objectivity from him in his works on the Soviet Union today. He does point to certain undeniable facts and trends, but he is the perpetual and fanatical revolutionary. He does not compromise. His opposition to certain Stalin policies which are based on compromise, if successful, would play neatly into the hands of Fascism.

Some of Trotsky's indictments of the Soviet régime are substantiated by André Gide, an ardent admirer of the "Dictatorship of the Proletariat." Gide has just returned from the Soviet Union. Its progress, in certain respects, impressed him immensely; in others, he is keenly disappointed. He sees the rise of a new "class" spirit, but he objects particularly to the suppression of freedom of thought and expression, to the cardinal principle of obedience to the dictates of the Party, to the principle of uniformity of thought. He protests against the treatment of all opponents as "counter-revolutionaries."

Gide points to the fact that the suppression of all opposition in a state is an invitation to terrorism. Herein lies an explanation of some of the amazing features of the recent "Trotskyite Centre" trials. The Report of the Court Proceedings provides strange reading. The confessions of sabotage and terrorism by leading men are astonishing. And yet, that there were acts of sabotage and terrorism can be readily understood. An opposition to any régime is inevitable, whether it emerges from personal ambitions or from sincere differences of opinion as to policies. If that opposition is not afforded the opportunity of expressing itself openly and thereby seeking a change by converting public opinion, it will be driven underground: it then is forced to resort to violence. Acts of sabotage and terrorism follow logically.

But any analysis of the present situation in the Soviet Union must consider the fact that the new order is still in the making. A fundamental political, social and economic revolution is not completed in a few months of civil strife nor even in the first two decades of the new régime. The backward state of the country and its people must also be borne in mind. These considerations may explain certain policies and trends which presently cause bewilderment.

Modern Discovery

By FRED BERTRAM

Away to Quebec. By Gordon Brinley. With 28 full-page drawings, and frontispiece in full colour, by Putnam Brinley. McClelland & Stewart, Ltd., Toronto. 1937. $2.75.

Two Americans have made a discovery of Quebec which promises to draw a fair measure of attention to the North Shore and Saguenay country, in particular, as well as to the Province as a whole.

If *Away to Quebec* was just another travel book, it could be discounted at once, for rapture in print, from the pen of even the cleverest word painter, is apt to pall when delivered in thousand-word lots. But when a travel book comes along which salts its description with sparkling sidelights on the human comedy, one is inclined to give credence to the description. One is inclined not to shrink at a golf game described as "eighteen holes of enchantment," or a view from the height of a tee, as "a magnificent panorama of close-clipped fairways, distant mountains, and the blue expanse of the St. Lawrence River, stretching away into purple haze." There is an air of sincerity about the descriptive passages of the book, in this particular case engendered because humanly offered as an alibi for a poor score.

Briefly, *Away to Quebec* is the St. Lawrence River North Shore country in word and sketch, gay, living, colourful, and above all, human—a splendid advertisement for one of Canada's most inviting vacation lands. And the advertisers are not Canadians. "Dan," "the Duchess," and "Sally,"—Putnam and Gordon Brinley, and thei ever-faithful and always heavily loaded touring car, hail from New Canaan, Connecticut.

Dan, the Duchess and Sally, found themselves in Montreal one day last summer, headed for a tourist camp. A sudden whim, and they dash for the Saguenay steamer. Weeks pass before they return, and their adventures in the North Shore country make delightful reading. There are twenty-eight full-page sketches, and frontispiece in full colour, by Putnam Brinley. The originals of these sketches are being loaned for exhibition in Canada this summer, and some of them will be on view for one week in July at the Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay, where Dan and the Duchess spent a week-end during their wanderings.

Of an evening scene at Murray Bay, the Duchess writes: "After dinner, Dan and I sauntered through the Manoir's long corridor . . . Glancing about at the many charming groupings of fine French and English pieces—tables and lamps so conveniently placed—we chose to seat ourselves on a long sofa upholstered in red silk velvet, which faces a fireplace.

"A quiet fire was burning on the hearth, and beside it were placed a half dozen silvery birch logs. There is always a lingering fragrance of birch smoke in the air of the Manoir. As Dan and I leaned back with a sense of enjoyment, my gaze lifted from the burning logs to the chimney breast, and settled on an impressive portrait of Cardinal Richelieu, seated, in his red robes.

"All about me men and women sat at ease, talking, smoking, knitting. One old lady in an amazing wrap that suggested the White Queen of Alice in Wonderland, stood giving advice to another old lady in black lace and yellow gloves. I pondered on the anachronisms of Time, for all the while, the Cardinal sat, as it were, giving audience."

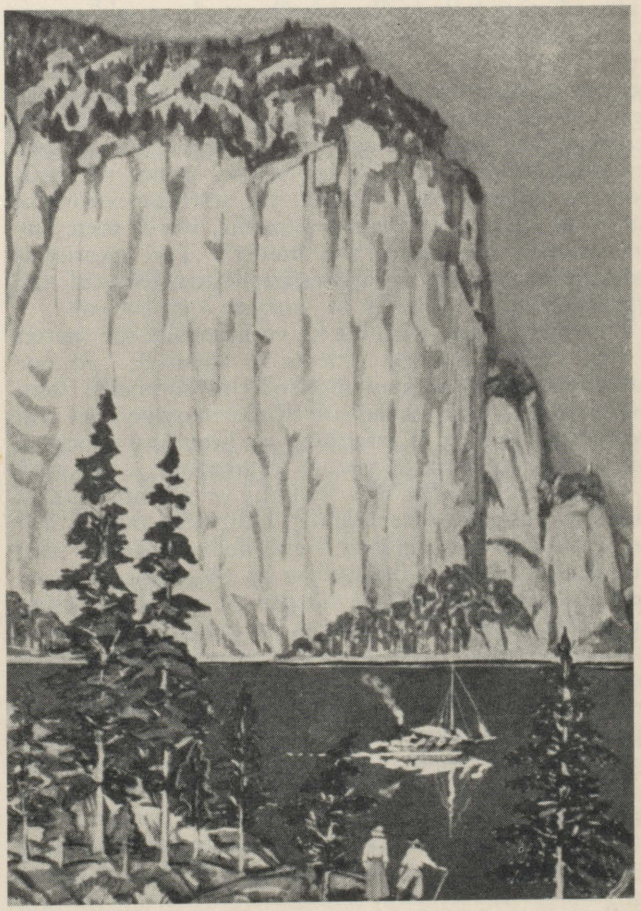
At the Fishing Camp at Tadoussac, Dan meets a kindred spirit in Alan Longstaff, now President of the Quebec Anglers' Association, and the two promptly desert their wives to go out on the lake in an open boat in the pouring rain.

Another morning, Dan and the Duchess meet two old friends from home, and "in less than five minutes Frank and Dan disappeared in the direction of the golf club."

The Saguenay, Gordon Brinley writes, "cries out for water colour, and the art of a genius." Here is the way it strikes her, and as the end of the scene indicates, the author is ever alive to the human comedy about her:

"Veils of mist trail about the tops of the mountains. It is a disappointment not to have a clear evening; no dramatic shadows will accent these majestic headlands, but gray, in infinite variation of tone, has its own beauty . . . . At seven-fifteen I find Dan on the top deck—he has been sketching since we came aboard at five-thirty. Now he is in the dining room, and I hope he has three courses brought at one time, or he will lose eternity—I mean, the cape of that name!

"Serried promontories are rising continually higher, in empurpled majesty, while clouds of mist hang so low they shadow the tops of the mountains . . . . I go in to watch the crowd, and find a vacant chair on a raised



Saguenay scene from the jacket drawing of *Away to Quebec*

observation platform inclosed in glass. Outside, couples go by laughing as they promenade past the windows, their forms silhouetted against the River of Dark Waters . . . .

"We are approaching the capes—I, with many others, go out upon deck.

"Cape Eternity, its head in mist, and Cape Trinity loom before us. Streaks of foam flow from the feet of these magnificent promontories like ribbons in a wind. The steamer goes up close, under the towering height of Cape Eternity; awe—silent, impalpable—sweeps over us who stand looking up. Cold breathes toward us out of the granite walls. A bird, at this moment of suspended breath, flies up the face of the cliff, easily, with grace, then turns light-heartedly away, to follow another course . . . . In the skies above, sunset radiance brightens . . . . We are passing Cape Trinity. Suddenly, from the ship's searchlight, a shaft of illumination is poured upon a grotto high upon the cliff, and a white statue of the Blessed Virgin is revealed. The effect is beautiful and arresting. While the light holds, there is silence in the crowd around me; only a stirring expresses their response to the dramatic spectacle. As suddenly as it came, the light ceases. Everyone turns from the darkness of the deck, and hurries into the bright interior of the ship. Behind me a voice cuts through the silence: 'Oh, girls! Wasn't that the cutest thing you ever saw?' "

The Chicoutimi cat who wouldn't go out of the front door, the "beauty shop" of Baie St. Paul, the "frappéd" ferry to Ile aux Coudres, the lost Customs papers and many another incident, with the general good nature of the book itself, make it a refreshing change from the scores of travel booklets, and the like, which surround the would-be traveller today. Written as if the authors thoroughly enjoyed the writing, *Away to Quebec* has a tip for the pleasure traveller, although it doesn't give it in so many words. It is this—if you would get the most out of travel, when packing your toothbrush, book and extra shirt, don't forget to take along with you—a sense of humour.

A Treatise on the Discovery of Form

By SIR ANDREW MACPHAIL

Design. By Percy E. Nobbs, M.A. (Edin.), Professor of Design, McGill University. Oxford University Press. 1937. 404 pp. with 177 illustrations.

Design, a new book by Professor Nobbs, which I have reviewed more fully in *Queen's Quarterly*, would appear to suggest that the ancient dispute about taste has not yet come to an end. The principles underlying beauty are permanent; the philosophy of taste changes with fresh perceptions of beauty. Sensation is the ultimate vehicle of the beautiful, and modern science has aroused new perceptions; but even yet, science is not the antithesis of the aesthetic. Indeed, the aesthetic sentiment cannot be divorced from the scientific, nor is there any gulf between knowledge and beauty. The scientist is not debarred from an appreciation and love of the beautiful.

This high theme with all its variations is the matter of Mr. Nobb's *Design*. He is an architect. As one walks the streets of any modern city cumbered with edifices of the past century, with the massive steel and concrete of this, it is refreshing to hear him proclaim that the transmission of sensory impressions, a devotion to beauty, the making of a building or a chair suitable for its purpose and agreeable to a cultivated taste is still the function of the architect. The book is divided into four parts, dealing successively with the sciences of art, theoretic considerations, the solution of problems, design and artistry; the thesis occupies twenty-eight chapters.

Walter Bagehot more than eighty years ago uttered the dry scoff: The reason why so few good books are written is that so few people who can write know anything; to this Rudyard Kipling added: And those who know anything cannot write. Mr. Nobbs knows and he has written. There is no parade of knowledge, but there is throughout the book a constant, sudden, and almost unconscious allusion that implies intimate personal familiarity with things done, and an incidental, casual and perpetual reference to the world of art and activity in all its manifold forms.

One would not surmise from his single reference to salmon fishing in the Labrador that he had written for experts a book on *Salmon Tactics*, with his own drawings, in which he discloses that he has seen the scarlet and silver leap, and felt the thrill of the reel on many rivers in which salmon are to be lured by the fly. The text and figures disclose also that he has followed the moose with his Indian guides. He is equally at home on the sea; he has learned the design of ships with his own hand upon the tiller. Nor would one suspect from his illustration of weapons alone that he was competent to hold his ground against many a professional swordsman. Indeed, he has written another book on *Fencing Tactics*. It was a visit to the Greek collections in the Hermitage in 1885 that first turned his thoughts to emotional expression. He lived his early years from two to twelve in Russia with his Scottish parents.

Design is not a text-book; it is rather a *religio architecti*; it is the secretion of an original mind enriched by long labour and wide experience. Indeed, in the outset, Mr. Nobbs boldly sets forth his qualifications for the task. Many men of many races have been his masters; artists, scholars, prize-fighters, statesmen, craftsmen, merchants, soldiers; he has known the zest of work and sport and of war; his experience at the drawing-board, his masters', his own, his students' extends behind him for more than forty years; the treasure of civilization has been his delight since childhood; he has been the architect of those massive buildings which two universities demanded of him, of hospitals and schools. These buildings are his confession of faith, which seems to be much the same as that of Inigo Jones: Architecture should be solid, proportional according to the rules, masculine and unaffected. Scholarship, he affirms, is essential to design. Regarding certain modern tendencies in design the author has more fear than hope, and impatience with the disregard of tradition. The principles of design, he says, are as unchanging as the principles of war. The design is the theme, the occasion, the excuse; the true subject or content of a work of art is the

feeling or mood which the artist seeks to share with his public. It is nowhere suggested what the mood or spirit should be; this is for the designer to decide; but the author does set forth the means whereby pure form can be inflected, accented, punctuated, and endowed with the grace of metre, rhythm, and even garnished with rhetoric.

The analogy between the methods of literary expression and those for the discovery of form is pressed throughout the book. Pure form is regarded as clear statement. Modification by scale, by proportion, and by refinement is regarded as elaboration of a thesis; the orders as metrical formulae; functional ornament, as syntax, decoration as rhetoric and allusion. From this it is inferred that clarity of design like clarity in the written word is a virtue, and over-elaboration in form as in speech, defeats its own purpose.

The reader is never allowed to forget that Mr. Nobbs is an architect. When he deals with structure and function; when he makes a comparative analysis of one group of school-plans for their efficiency, of another for the cost per room and child; when he describes a plan for a commercial building with reference to capital and revenue; he brings all to the test of discovering a complex form that wil meet practical demands. The philosophy of the aesthetic, the science of vision and colour, the sculpture of the human form, are laid under tribute to demonstrate the synthesis of purpose, material and technique that underlies the building of a university or a chair. The book is not too technical for the general reader. There is plenty of free thought in it but no thoughtlessness.

The illustrations are not the least important part of the book. They are one hundred and seventy-seven in number. They are not pictures but small figures mostly drawn by the author himself to illustrate a statement that cannot be fully specified by words. They include animals, wild and domestic, cattle, dogs, birds, fishes, the moose, the bear, the pelican; of inanimate things they range from cathedrals, abbeys, hospitals, and bridges to log-cabins; to canoe and schooner forms; to chests, knockers, dishes, harps, weapons, chairs, and cradle-boards. They are drawn from all places, from every country ancient and modern.

Mr. Nobbs concludes that the world is in danger of entering into a period of artistic decadence, and this he ascribes to a confusion of thought in the minds of artists, critics, and the public. In discarding many doctrinal precepts, proposals and superstitions, he has made a brave attempt to co-ordinate the newer knowledge with all that has stood the test of time. In that alone he thinks that safety lies.

THE BRITISH CIVIL SERVANT

STUDIES BY 11 EXPERTS. Edited by William A. Robson. Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto. 1937. $2.00.

One of the great problems of government today is the problem of administration. As the area of public control expands, absorbing more and more of the responsibilities for the personal care of the individual formerly resting on the family, more and more of the responsibilities for the economic care of the individual formerly resting on the employer or on nobody—as this process goes on, the selection of good civil servants becomes of prime importance.

Nowhere has the problem been solved better than in England. The British civil servant is, to a North American, amazingly above suspicion. This is not due to any special genius in Englishmen, for the history of eighteenth century and early nineteenth century English politics reveals a state of political corruption (quite gentlemanly, of course) which came close to justifying Walpole's remark that "every man has his price." The change to an honest administration in England was due to human effort. As Professor Robson points out in his first essay in *The British Civil Servant*, the public service as it exists in England today is almost entirely the work of the last eighty years. The decisive landmarks are the Trevelyan-Northcote Report of 1853, the Superannuation Act of 1859, the Orders-in-Council of 1870 and 1920. No doubt also the spread of the franchise, of public education, and of socialist experiments in the economic field, have helped to train an honest and efficient group of public officials.

This book is interesting because a group of first rank English thinkers and administrators has surveyed the present position of the civil servant from many points of view. The problems that confront them are rather different from those that would confront a similar group of students in Canada. We would be more concerned with developments leading to more efficiency, honesty and security of tenure in office; they, having achieved these to a large extent, are searching for more creative imagination and long range planning in the civil service, and more democratic ways of selecting candidates so as to prevent the "upper class" from dominating the service. But this advanced stage of thinking is only possible in a country where, as Professor Robson points out, "Public enterprise today offers unrivalled chances of doing really important work on the largest scale, and on this ground alone it can offer superior attractions to private business." *The British Civil Servant* should be read by Canadians if only to experience the sense of social envy which it stimulates.

—*F. R. Scott.*

THE NILE

THE LIFE STORY OF A RIVER. By Emil Ludwig. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Toronto. 619 pp. $5.00.

"A roar heralds the river. Thundering, a shining sheet of water, radiantly blue, tense with life, plunges round the reef of a rocky islet in a double fall, while below, the spray thickens in a milky green vortex, madly whirling its own foam away to an unknown destiny. In such clamour, the Nile is born.

"In a quiet inlet at the edge of the mighty fall, a gigantic maw yawns pink. Puffing and sluggish, the hippopotamus snorts and grunts as it raises its head above the water to squirt a water-jet from its nostrils between its pink-lined ears. Lower down, where the water grows calmer, bronze-green dragons, with black spots on their carapace and a yellowish belly, lie basking; to complete the illusion of fairyland, their eyes are rimmed with gold. Each bears a bird on its back, or even between its teeth, for the dragon sleeps open-mouthed. This is Leviathan from the Book of Job, the crocodile. It looks like some strange survival from the time when ferns and forests covered the earth and saurians ruled the world."

These opening paragraphs are typical of Emil Ludwig's new book. Turning away from the lives of great men, Ludwig has written the biography of a great river, the Nile. It is a magnificent achievement. In words of surpassing beauty he traces the course of the Nile from its sources in the wilds of Central Africa and the mountains of Abyssinia through the desert and Egypt to the Mediterranean where it ends. The reader is thrilled.

This is not a travel book; it is a life story. Ludwig does not merely describe the course of the fabulous river, four thousand miles in length. He is concerned with time as well as with space. He writes also of men and animals and birds and flowers. He presents a wealth of fascinating detail. We read of the habits of the elephant, the hippopotamus, the crocodile, the camel, the giraffe, and the vulture. We read of the human pygmies near the source of the Nile, and of the giants; of the negroes in their paradise of laziness and their subsequent enslavement by their Mohammedan and Christian conquerors; of daily life and habits and government in the wilds of darkest Africa, and in the desert, and in Egypt. And as the river winds its way, Ludwig recalls six thousand years of history.

The author's presentation of history is novel and effective. He does not begin with the Pharaohs of Egypt: he writes of them near the end. He begins at the river's sources. And so Abyssinia, the source of the Blue Nile, comes near the beginning. Its people, their customs and manners and life, are sketched, and its history from the meeting of Soomon and the Queen of Sheba to the end of the reign of Haile Selassie. And later, the Sudan—Gordon and the dervishes, and Kitchener and Marchand. And still later, Egypt—the Pharaohs, Joseph and Moses, Alexander the Great, Cleopatra and Caesar and Antiony, Mehemet and Napoleon, and Cromer. We read of war and peace, of the slave trade and the trade in ivory, of cotton planting and the building of railways and irrigation works.

But Emil Ludwig writes not only of the great. His sympathies are with the common man, with the conquered and not with the conquerors. While critical of the enslavement of the native, he gives due praise to Britain for its constructive work in Africa. But he proceeds to present the problem whether the education of the natives will not in course of time bring about the overthrow of their conquerors. He predicts this result. He quotes Lord Lugard: "For two or three generations we can show the negro what we are: then we shall be asked to go away." Such will be the reward of the white man for awakening the negro out of his paradise and introducing him to civilization with its trappings—work, wages, slavery, and education for a few.

There is no person who can fail to find interest in one part or another of a book with so massive a theme.

—*H. C. G.*

SOUTHERN INDIA—ITS POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

By Gilbert Slater, D.Sc. Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto. 383 pp. $4.50.

India is a country of paradoxes: many nations striving for nationhood, yet immutably bound by geographic and economic chains; ruled by a desired, yet resisted Raj; administered by a civil service fighting to retain its ancient perogatives, yet the most competent and beneficient group the world has yet seen; defended by Kipling's burden-bearers, a British soldiery uncontrolled by the civil administration; and lastly, the debased manifestations of the loftiness inherent in the Indian mind.

Despite a title which none but a professor could conceive, Gilbert Slater has written a volume which interestingly reveals the impact of this scene on a clear and lucid mind.

Any study of Indian economics can only be based on agriculture and a multiplicity of village industries, both of which differ materially from area to area in each section of the vast sub-continent. Hence the first half of Professor Slater's work takes a form similar to a diary in which he outlines the economic aspects of the many sections of the country which he visited during his six years in India. His favourable comments on the work of the Christian missionaries are in striking contrast to the comments of many sahibs who profess that western religion and education are unsuited to the oriental mind, but who fail to see that Indian thought is changing both with, and without, benefit of missionary education.

In every country, the clash of personalities and the thought of the people has been a potent force in directing economic trends—but nowhere more so than in India where the Oriental takes uneasily and unwillingly to western ideas on commerce. Thus Professor Slater has rightly interspersed his writings with lively anecdotes and interesting personalities giving his volume some of the earmarks of a book of travel, but at the same time clarifying the immensity of the problems facing the rulers of that great country.

The latter half of the book summarizes ably the political history of India during what might be called the Gandhi régime from 1914 to the present time, and, while the volume throughout deals largely with affairs in the Madras Presidency, nevertheless it provides a broad picture of the country for the student of Indian affairs. The author deals at some length with his duties whilst publicity officer of Madras. And it is of more than passing interest to note that a professor of economics handled this job with methods which would be the envy of the ablest and smoothest New York propagandist.

Indian economics and politics have a tremendously confused basis of caste, religious, and national objectives on which is also founded an even more involved agricultural, trade and commercial structure. Any serious study of these problems, then, involves effort, not only on the part of the author, but also by the reader. Consequently this book holds a real interest only for those with some knowledge of the Indian Empire.—*Michael Sinclair.*

WHAT IS OSTEOPATHY?

By Dr. Charles Hill and Dr. H. A. Clegg, with a Preface by H. G. Wells. J. M. Dent & Sons, London. 7/6.

This book does its best, but in the end one feels that it has told what osteopathy is not, rather than what it is. No one is to blame for this, for osteopathy as a science apart from the art of healing, does not exist. Its founder, A. T. Still, was a fanatic. This need not have prevented him from founding a science, of course, but it just happened that he did not. What he did first

was to develop an intense hatred of drugs of all kinds. He was genuinely distressed by the number of morphine addicts in America, and he would unhesitatingly stop a drunkard in the street and manipulate his spine for him. These were good attributes, but they were not enough to bring forth anything new or striking. He had visions too, and a philosophy grew within him till in 1874 he "discovered osteopathy on the 22nd of June at ten o'clock (when) I saw a small light in the horizon of truth. It was put into my hand, as I understood, by the God of Nature. That light bore on its face the inscription: 'This is My medical library, My surgery, and My obstetrics' . . . "

Still's activities, successful as they were, had an element of crudity and directness which became greatly refined and elaborated by his disciples later on. He attracted followers very soon. Even his brother Jim, who at first thought him crazy, later became converted. "Hallelujah, Drew," he said, "you are right; there is money in it and I want to study osteopathy." The later exponents speak of the "osteopathic lesion," but what that is no respectable osteopath will ever clearly explain. If one assumes it to be merely a dislocation of a joint or an overstretching of ligaments, one is met by the difficulty that these "lesions" are supposed to account for many maladies in which the patient can by no manner of means recall anything to have produced such violent effects. It is astounding with what insouciance an osteopath will announce the displacement of structures such as the bones of the spine which dissection easily proves to be very difficult to move. Not that this matters to the osteopath. A little theory more or less is the least of his difficulties. Perhaps the outstanding feature of osteopathy is the demand it makes on one's faith. One is not supposed to ask for evidence in support of its statements. When a medical man says that diphtheria is caused by a certain bacillus he is able, in support of statement, to collect it from the patient's throat, grow it, and reproduce the disease experimentally, with such a wealth of proof that even Bernard Shaw might be convinced on this particular point. The same process of reasoning and demonstrated proof is followed in other established sciences. But the "osteopathic lesion" has never been demonstrated. In this book much is quoted from the inquiry into osteopathy which was carried on before the House of Lords by a special committee, in connection with a proposed bill to give osteopaths professional standing. Every opportunity was given for the definition of the osteopathic claims, but both medical and lay questioning failed to extract anything intelligible.

It may be asked why medical men should write this book. Why doesn't an osteopath himself answer the question it asks? Well, no osteopath ever has answered it, and it is hard to see how he can. On the other hand, the authors have dealt fairly and carefully with the matter. Prejudice cannot be advanced against them. Chapter and verse are given for all that is said, though even without these the temperate and thorough analysis of the case should convince the reader of their reasonableness. Mr. H. G. Wells contributes a preface in which, while not overlooking the errors made in medicine, he remarks that apart from its use in manipulative treatment (which is admittedly of value) osteopathy is "impudent balderdash." That does not seem an unreasonable conclusion. But the book is easy to read. Let everyone judge for himself.—*H. E. M.*

CLASSIC MYTH AND LEGEND

By A. R. Hope Moncrieff. Blackie & Son (Canada), Limited, Toronto. 443 pp. $2.25.

The stories of the mythological Greek and Roman gods and godesses and the legends of their mingling in the affairs of the mortal heroes of those early times are here told in simple and entertaining form; and for those whose scholarship has not yet made them acquainted with Greek and Latin classical literature, these narratives afford an excellent introduction. The importance of such an introduction is evident when it is recalled that many of the art treasures of the world in sculpture and painting, in music, poetry and the drama, have been inspired by these myths and legends, and that many embellishments of our daily speech are derived from them.

The inclusion of quotations from the best English poetical versions of these classic tales adds both adornment to the author's prose and inspiration to the reader's feeling for beauty; and the same may be said of the excellent illustrations of a number of those treasures of art which portray many of the characters and episodes which the prose describes.

A valuable portion of the book is the index of some 800 names of gods, mortals and places, with their correct pronunciation indicated. An introduction describes the growth of mythology, its historical and philosophical significance.—*G. B G.*

THE SILVER WORLD

An Essay on the Ultimate Problems of Philosophy. By Aegidius Jahn. Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto. 1937. $3.75.

Though by birth and education an Austrian, who since 1920 has been inspector of Czech public instruction in Austria, Dr. Jahn has considered it his first duty to place his ideas before English readers. (P. 7). As no translator is mentioned, it may be assumed that the author is himself responsible for the English. To write on the ultimate problems of philosophy in a foreign language is so arduous an undertaking that much may be forgiven in his rather cramped, unreadable style, which is, nevertheless, remarkably free from unmistakable echoes of German idiom.

Dr. Jahn's reason for writing for the English reader is that he has arrived at "the same results as the foremost thinkers of the Anglo-American world." (P. 7). Which results and which thinkers are to be understood here is not made clear, though indebtedness is acknowledged to George Santayana above all and to such diverse thinkers as S. Alexander, John Dewey, Bertrand Russell, and, of course, David Hume. (Pp. 30, 31). Whatever results Dr. Jahn shares with any of these thinkers may be discovered more carefully and thoroughly defended in their several works than in *The Silver World.*

"There will be a *silver world;* a golden one is not possible. Everything cannot be of gold; silver also has its value . . . . But our present world is far from being made of silver; it is not even yet of iron . . . ." (P. 360). This is the insight which the whole book is intended to reveal. The silver world is the ethical goal, the world which can be realized on earth through the growth of sympathy with every living creature. It is the idea of a world in which suffering has been overcome by mutual

McGILL GRADUATES
and Other Readers of
THE McGILL NEWS

are invited to submit articles or letters for publication in this magazine. Suggestions as to make-up and subject matter will also be welcomed.

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No remuneration will be paid for such articles but, in the event of publication, reprints will be supplied on request.

social endeavour. Happiness will be universal. But this world lies in the future, and its actualization may entail present sacrifice for the sake of future generations. This is the affirmative doctrine, dogmatically and uncritically expounded with almost incredible naïveté.

But the negative doctrine, that a golden world is not possible, receives the main emphasis throughout. "The more we concern ourselves with ultimate questions, the deeper we penetrate, the more we perceive the profound truth of the converse of Bacon's dictum: 'A superficial knowledge of Nature, life, and men leads to God, a profound knowledge leads away from God.'" (P. 364). While this may be the case, it can only be established by a discussion which reveals more understanding of problems of religious philosophy than is apparent in this work.—*J. S. F.*

CORONATION COMMENTARY

By Geoffrey Dennis. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. 1937. 243 pp. $2.50.

The notoriety given this book, through the threat of a libel suit by the Duke of Windsor on its first publication in Great Britain, causing the immediate withdrawal of the book from sale in that country, is far greater than the book itself can justify. It presents both an attack and a defence of the institution of the British Monarchy, but one is led to suspect that the defence is made only as a means to offset the attack and so protect the writer from consequent censure.

The reader who likes jazz music will probably find the smart conversational style of the writer to his taste, for he will find the facts as submerged in chat as melody is overwhelmed by the din of the usual dance orchestra.

The greater part of the book was written just before November, 1936, in advance of the tense situation then developing around the Throne. A chapter was written just after the abdication in December, but as far as the reader is concerned there is no change in the tenor of the book which continues as jazzy and gossipy and unimportant as before. A final chapter tells the reader all about the Coronation ceremony and its significance.

—*G. B. G.*

Books Received

The Philosophy of Relativity. By A. P. Ushenko, Associate Professor of Philosophy, University of Michigan. Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto. 1937. 208 pp. $2.50.

Correspondence

The letters in these columns express the opinions of our contributors, which are not necessarily endorsed by THE McGILL NEWS. *All letters are subject to the Editor's acceptance and any contribution may be withheld from publication until accepted at a regular quarterly meeting of the Editorial Board. Contributors submitting letters for consideration are requested to write as briefly as is reasonably possible. Letters for publication in the Autumn Number must be received before August 1.—Editor,* THE McGILL NEWS.

To the Editor of THE McGILL NEWS:

Sir,—Your correspondent—Puzzled Reader—appears to be frankly apprehensive, but apparently feels the necessity of securing countenance and support before advocating any repressive measures. Professor Noad becomes decidedly human when he fairly bristles in defence of democracy after—in the light of pure reason—having laid down his canons of justifiable behaviour. Surely anyone convinced of the righteousness of his creed is perfectly logical in being intolerant. Although both these gentlemen give the impression of being distinctly uneasy and deeply stirred, I don't think they have very much to fear, as long as the Government—whatever its political decoration—is able to pay its police and soldiers, to say nothing of bread and circuses.

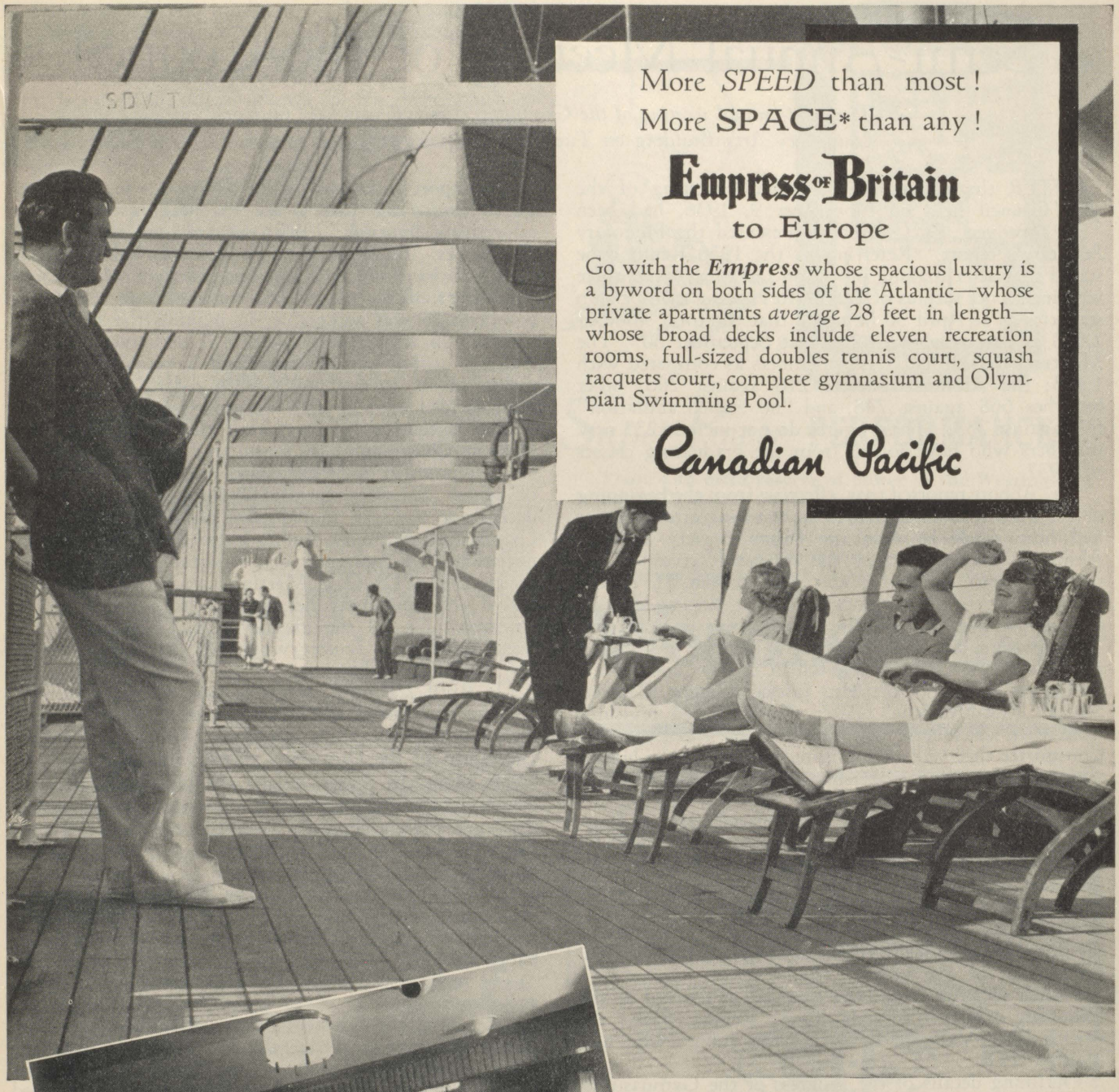
It is doubtful if the Professor's analysis is applicable to the complexities and realities of our peculiar civilization, and his rules are about as adequate as the Ten Commandments—as a comprehensive criminal code.

Freedom of speech is not particularly noticeable in Canada, about anything that is of the least importance, and scholarly criticism does not seem to exist; in fact criticism of any kind wounds our vanity. But the methods or technique of free speech have changed with increasing suburbanization and the integration of our society. The solitary prophet has given place to the salesman, with the resources of advertising and mass action. It is a form of business enterprise and profitable to the various organs of publicity, and so bears the cachet of respectability. Eventually, there may be a conflict of opposing interests for power, but that is usual enough: freedom or tolerance is never gained without some sort of conflict sooner or later.

A gregarious society without any recognized caste distinctions is peculiarly susceptible to sentimental exploitation, a fact realized by any group which is trying to sell its own particular brand of virtue. After all, isn't that the kind of society desired by dictators and the manufacturers of motor cars? Canadians are very vulnerable to this form of exploitation—fear, edification and organized sentimentality—because we are defended, paradoxically, by the certainty of provincialism and a variety of myths and taboos. Common decency I think we have, and although that probably leaves us unarmed, courage as its companion virtue should prevent us from being invariably victimized.

Yours truly,

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Semi-Annual Meeting of the Council

The semi-annual meeting of the Graduates' Council was held in the University Arts Building on Tuesday, May 11, 1937, at 8.15 p.m.

AFTER the minutes of the annual meeting of the Council held on November 9, 1936, had been approved, D. C. Abbott presented the Honorary Secretary's report. Referring to the 1936 Reunion he stated that after making provision for all expenses there remained a net surplus of $286. Reviewing membership statistics as at April 30 he noted that the total stood at 2,968 as compared with 2,924 at September 30. The Montreal Branch had 1,195 members as compared with 1,183; the Alumnae Society 216 against 260; other branches 668 against 748; and "no branch affiliation" 889 against 733. These figures do not include 233 new members who have joined from the graduating classes of 1937.

Mr. Abbott reported that, effective from the beginning of the present financial year, new working arrangements had been made between the Parent Society and the Alumnae Society whereby the former receives $2 per member from the latter and then remits $1 to the Alumnae Society to compensate that Society for its expense of keeping records, sending out notices, etc. This arrangement is a temporary measure pending a revision of the Constitution which is now under way, under the direction of Mr. Justice Gregor Barclay, Second Vice-President. After the suggested revisions have been considered and discussed by the Executive Committee they will be submitted to each of the branch societies before the membership at large is asked to adopt or reject them.

The appointment of R. C. Fetherstonhaugh as chairman of the Editorial Board of THE McGILL NEWS to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Dr. H. W. Johnston was noted, as well as the appointments of Miss Adele Languedoc, Walter S. Johnston, K.C., Dr. Wilfrid Bovey and H. Carl Goldenberg as members of the Board for two-year terms, and of Miss Isabel McCaw for a term of one year.

Branch societies have been founded or revived at the following centres: Noranda, Que., Regina, Sask., the British Isles, Valleyfield, Que., Saint John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S.

Outlining details of the progress of the Gymnasium-Armoury Fund Campaign, Mr. Abbott reported that cash and pledges received to date exceeded $150,000 which, with the amount in the Strathcona Fund of $100,000, brought the total to approximately $250,000. Following investigation, Colonel T. S. Morrisey and Mr. Payne, the architect, had prepared and submitted a report from which it appeared that the cost of constructing and equipping the proposed building would be approximately $300,000. Discussions were in progress with the University authorities and with the trustees of the Graduates' Society Endowment Fund, he concluded, and an early announcement is expected.

Copies of the Honorary Treasurer's semi-annual report were distributed with the agenda of the meeting and, in the absence of Mr. Bourke, the Executive Secretary explained the report in detail.

In the absence of the Chairman, Dr. H. E. MacDermot, a member of the Editorial Board of THE McGILL NEWS read a report commending the Editor for his continued good work and noting an encouraging increase in advertising revenue. With regard to the *McGill Graduates' Bulletin* it was pointed out that the Editorial Board of the NEWS had endeavoured—through the Editor of the magazine—to co-operate, insofar as co-operation was acceptable, in making the *Bulletin* a success. In answer to a question it was stated that the *Bulletin* cannot yet be considered a permanent publication as no definite policy with regard to it has yet been decided upon by the Society.

The Executive Secretary read the report of Walter Molson, Chairman of the Graduates' Endowment Fund. As at September 30, 1936, assets amounted to $89,497, of which $22,503 represented surplus revenue. The decision to make an annual grant of $2,500 towards the Gymnasium-Armoury Building Fund for a period of not more than five years was reported. As a result of the election of Dr. C. F. Martin to the Board of Governors of the University he resigned from the Board of Trustees. To fill the vacancy, Dr. D. Sclater Lewis was elected as a Trustee while Mr. Molson succeeded Dr. Martin as Chairman.

On April 26, 1937, at the request of the Graduates' Society, the Board of Trustees met to consider their reply to the following questions from the Board of Governors of the University to the Graduates' Society:

"1. Can the Society assure the University that the Trustees of the Graduates' Endowment Fund possess the legal powers necessary to pledge the future income from the Fund to the University, in perpetuity, for the maintenance of the Gymnasium?"

"2. Will the Society and the Trustees express their willingness and intention to place the full capital of the Endowment Fund in trust for the purposes stated in paragraph 1?"

The reply of the Trustees to these questions, is briefly as follows:

"1. That the Trustees believe they have the legal power necessary to pledge the future income from the Fund, in perpetuity, and that the Board of Governors be informed that the Board of Trustees have obtained a legal opinion to that effect."

"2. That the Trustees do not approve of placing the entire capital of the Fund in trust for the purposes of the Gymnasium, but that they do hereby approve of increasing the annual grant for maintenance, if and when the Gymnasium is completed, from $2,500 to $3,000, in perpetuity, in accordance with the legal opinion which they have received from Mr. M. Versailles, K.C., and providing the net revenue of the Fund is sufficient."

It was also reported that the Trustees had resolved that the amount of $22,503 shown as surplus revenue was considered as part of the capital of the Fund, and so transferred thereto. This was necessary and desirable in order that the annual revenue might be sufficient to meet pledges given.

Dr. G. W. Halpenny, senior representaitve of the Society on the Athletics Board, reviewed the past year in detail and reports were also presented by Mrs. J. W.

McCammon, Secretary, Alumnae Society, and Hugh A. Crombie, President, Montreal Branch Society.

On motion of Dr. Lewis, seconded by G. McL. Pitts, the Graduates' Council unanimously recorded its appreciation to Dr. C. F. Martin for the effort which is being made, with his assistance, to stimulate the interest of the graduates in the University through the publication of the *McGill Graduates' Bulletin*.

Dr. F. S. Patch, First Vice-President of the Society, was in the chair and, in addition to those already mentioned, those present were: D. L. Morrell, Honorary Secretary, Montreal Branch Society; Mrs. A. T. Bone, A. E. Sargent, P. S. Fisher, G. R. Lighthall, R. E. Stavert, A. B. McEwen, and John A. Nolan.

Annual Meeting of the Alumnae Society

The annual meeting of the Alumnae Society of McGill University was held in the Royal Victoria College on May 19, 1937.

If the required sum of $3,000 is raised, the Alumnae Society of McGill University will establish the Susan Cameron Vaughan Scholarship next session, it was announced at the annual meeting of the Society. The fund now totals $1,129. The meeting was an occasion of special interest as a presentation was made to Mrs. Vaughan, who retired from the wardenship of the Royal Victoria College on May 31. The Alumnae presented her with a silver tray bearing an inscription and an amethyst pendant, and made her an honorary life member of the Society.

Mrs. Vaughan had already sent a cheque for $100 for a life membership in the Society. However, as the Society wished to present her with an honorary membership the cheque was returned and Mrs. Vaughan then donated it to the Scholarship Fund.

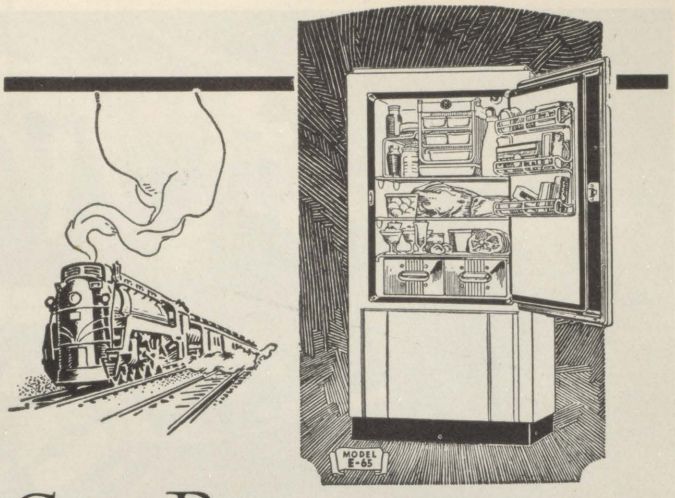
The Treasurer reported a deficit of $85 for the fiscal year 1936-37, due to initial expenses in connection with the revising of membership lists, the establishment of a filing system of graduates living in Montreal and the purchase of a large supply of stationery. Revenue totalled $1,291 and the expenses were $1,375.

The Scholarship Committee reported that grants amounting to $1,500 were made to sixteen students. Bursaries totalled $1,075, loans $325, and the Ethel Hurlbatt Memorial Scholarship, valued at $100, was awarded to a student entering fourth year. The balance remaining in the fund, approximately $1,500, will be awarded next October. As at May 3, the total assets of the Alumnae Scholarship Fund were $4,617.

The Secretary reported that seven regular meetings had been held during the year, the guest speakers including H. Carl Goldenberg, Alex. Edmison, David M. Legate, Miss M. MacSporran, Dr. C. P. Martin and Miss Agnes McPhail, M.P. At a special meeting on Sunday, March 7, a portrait of Mrs. Vaughan by Kenneth Forbes R.C.A. was unveiled and presented to the retiring Warden as a tribute from her many friends to her service to the University. Mrs. Vaughan presented the portrait to the Royal Victoria College.

A change in status of the Alumnae Society, whereby it will become a branch of the Parent Society when the revision of the latter's constitution is effective, was announced. It was also pointed out that as a result of a recent amendment to the constitution of the Graduates'

(*Continued on Page 49*)



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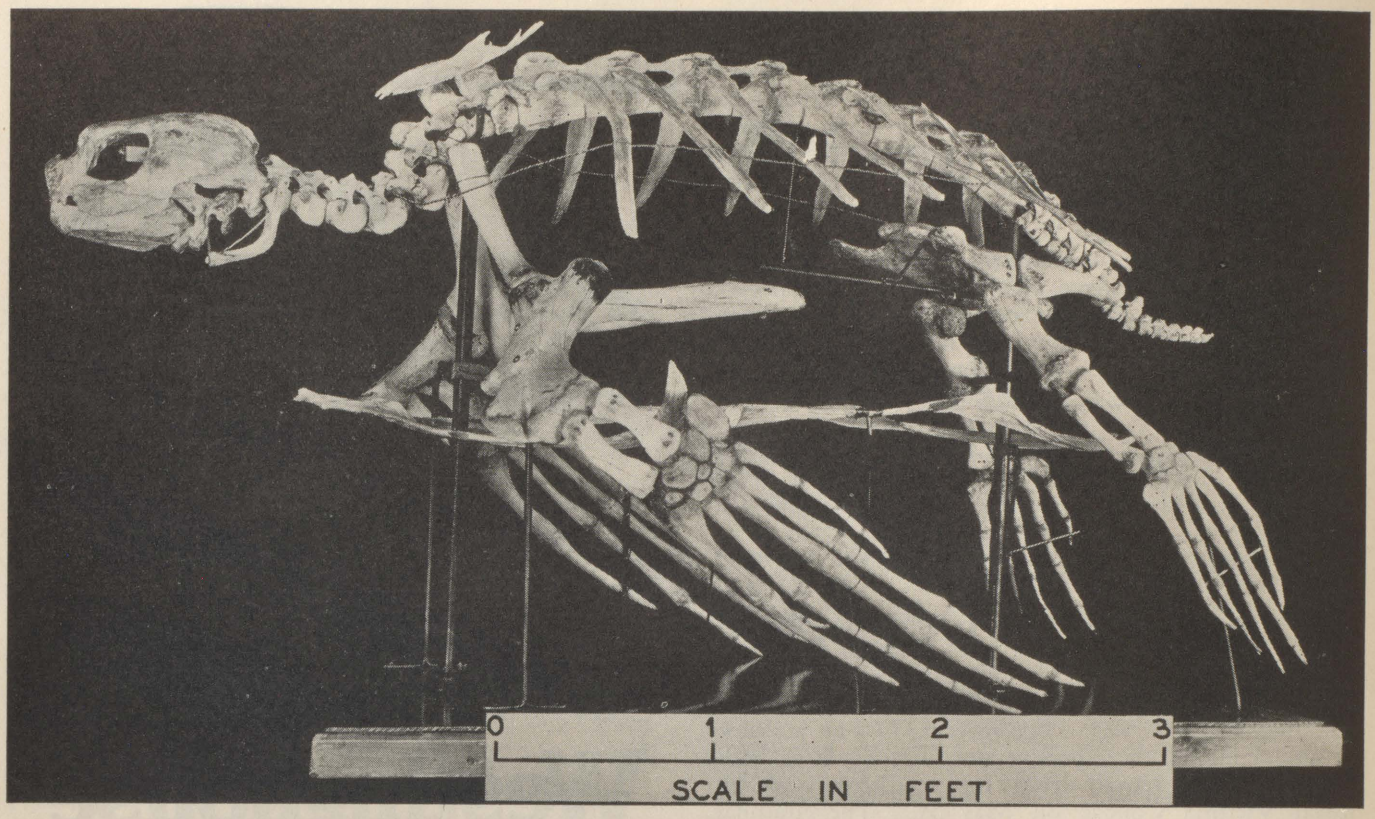
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SKELETON OF A GIANT LEATHERBACK TURTLE (*DERMOCHELYS CORIACEA* [*LINNE*])

A Recent Acquisition to the Museum

By S. CHAMBERS
Assistant Curator, Redpath Museum

AMONG the many interesting donations which have come to the Redpath Museum during my time one of the most remarkable is the skeleton of a giant leatherback turtle which we have recently cleaned and mounted. Because of the rarity of such specimens in museums a word or two about leatherback turtles in general and about the history of this one in particular will not be out of place.

Leatherback turtles are known the world over, but live usually only in tropical seas. They lay their eggs on beaches, such as those of the Bahamas, Florida, etc. Occasionally one gets out of its normal range and is seen off the coast of Europe, and there is even a record of one within the Gulf of St. Lawrence. They are rare everywhere and are not often taken. They live on squid, fish, and seaweed. They are reptiles and hence have to breathe by means of lungs and therefore cannot stay below the surface of the water very long. The legs are encased in a tough skin which transforms them into powerful flippers for swimming. Unlike other turtles this kind has no horny shell, but instead over the back there is an exceedingly tough leathery skin. They grow more than six feet long. Ours, when taken, was 79 inches from tip to tip. As far as I know there is none longer, but there is one in the British Museum 78 inches long. Not only is it a distinction to have so huge an individual, but I believe that this skeleton is the only one in Canada, although there is a stuffed skin in the Victoria Memorial Museum at Ottawa.

The animal whose skeleton we now have was caught by Captain Heber Williams thirty miles off the coast of Nova Scotia in December, 1934. It passed into the hands of the Buywell Food Markets of Montreal. The latter, after exhibiting the animal for a while, transformed the flesh into soup which it donated to the children's hospitals in Montreal and presented the remainder of the carcass to McGill. To begin with it was as much use as a white elephant, for we had no tank large enough to macerate it in, and finally had to buy a couple of large wine casks for the purpose. Unfortunately it was impossible for us to preserve and tan the leathery back-covering. The maceration, which had to be done indoors, took several months during which time the Museum was sometimes a very unpleasant place to live in. However, at last all the bones were freed from the flesh and the work of degreasing proceeded, that is, soaking the bones in gasoline to extract as much of the natural fats as possible. We tied the bones of the flippers together in their natural position lest they become mixed. Even the delicate ear bones were saved, though they are much too fragile to be mounted.

At last, after more than a year, we were ready to mount the skeleton. Strangely enough there is very little written on the skeleton of leatherback turtles, so that except for descriptions in a couple of books we had to feel our way ourselves in the work of assembling the

bones together, only to have to take them apart if the "fit" was not satisfactory. Every bone must be drilled for the insertion of wires or rods so that its attachment to the neighboring bones may be made solid. And, too, the whole skeleton had to be mounted on a stand in as life-like a position as possible. Throughout this work I was fortunate to be able to call upon Professor Wynne-Edwards, of the Department of Zoology, for advice and criticism. I feel that although there will probably be need for adjustment here and there, as time goes on, that McGill has an exhibit unique in Canada.

Annual Meeting of the Alumnae Society

(*Continued from Page 47*)

Society a representative of the Alumnae Society is now a member of the executive of the Parent Society.

Announcement was made that the Alumnae Society had collected approximately $5,000 from women graduates in Montreal for the Gymnasium-Armoury Building Fund Campaign.

The McGill Alumnae Library at the Military Hospital in Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., now has a total of 6,183 volumes, it was reported, but there is a constant demand for magazines, particularly the English illustrated weeklies, the *National Geographic* and western and detective stories. During the year donations of money and stationery were made by Captain Boyd, the Officers' Mess of the Black Watch of Canada and C. H. MacFarlane.

It was decided to call a special meeting to consider recommendations of the Education Committee regarding teachers' salaries.

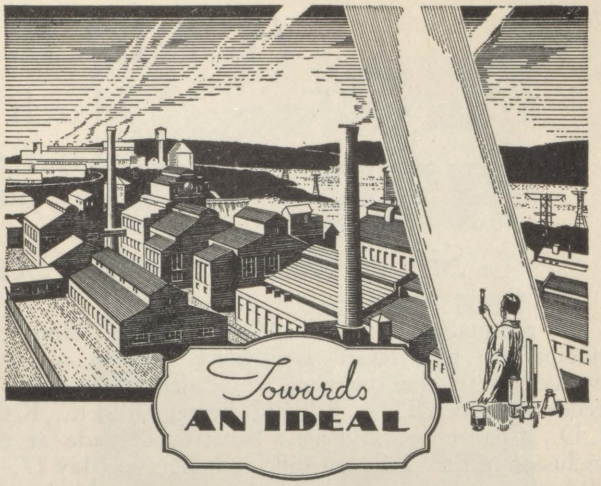
The Alumnae representative on the Editorial Board of THE McGILL NEWS reported that three women graduates contributed articles during the year and stressed the necessity of further co-operation by members of the Society towards securing suitable material for publication.

Reports were also presented by the Modern Literature Group, the Open Forum Group, the Alumnae representatives on the board of the Montreal Children's Library and by the representatives on the board of the University Settlement and on the executive of the Local Council of Women of Montreal. It was announced that the 150 members of the Royal Victoria College graduating class of 1937 would be guests of the Alumnae Society at a garden party on May 26.

Dr. A. Vibert Douglas presented Mrs. John Rhind, the retiring president, with a pair of silver candlesticks on behalf of the Society. Mrs. Rhind was in the chair.

Officers elected were: Honorary President, Lady Drummond; President, Mrs. A. F. Byers; First Vice-President, Mrs. Eardley-Wilmot; Second Vice-President, Mrs. J. H. Norris; Third Vice-President, Miss Edith Petrie; Fourth Vice-President, Miss Jean Kyle; Recording Secretary, Miss Jean Wighton; Assistant Recording Secretary, Mrs. E. C. Common; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. W. McCammon; Assistant Corresponding Secretary, Miss Mary Hamilton; Treasurer, Miss Lorraine How; Assistant Treasurer, Miss Margaret Dodds.

Conveners of committees: Membership, Miss Gladys Banfill; Tea, Miss Elsie Watt; Library, Mrs. Ernest Peden; Representatives: Local Council of Women, Mrs. George Savage and Mrs. W. Gardner; THE McGILL NEWS, Miss Adele Languedoc and Miss Isabel McCaw; Executive Council of the Graduates' Society, Mrs. A. F. Byers and Mrs. J. W. McCammon; and University Settlement, Mrs. W. Elliott.



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A McGill Conspectus

March - June, 1937*

Wherein THE McGILL NEWS *presents in condensed form some details of recent activities in and about the University*

Sir Edward Beatty's Statement on the Principalship

The resignation of A. E. Morgan, M.A., from the Principalship of McGill University was in no way involved with the question of academic freedom or freedom of speech, Sir Edward Beatty, G.B.E., K.C., LL.D., Chancellor, said in a statement made at the conclusion of the Convocation ceremonies on May 27.

"A change has recently been made in this University of more than usual importance," he began. "It was, I can assure you, inevitable and unavoidable and made in the best interests of the University.

"It will no doubt be of some comfort to you to know that at no time was there any question involved of academic freedom or freedom of speech. The question of the Principal's views on any subject—social, economic or political—and his undoubted right to the fullest expression of them was not even remotely a factor in the situation which had developed. No repression by the Governors has been nor ever will be imposed on the members of this University. I give you this assurance not because most of you require it, but in order to gratify the curiosity of some journals, published outside of Montreal, which suddenly evinced a great interest in our affairs and our future.

"This University will always, I think, live up to the highest standards in all things involving intellectual independence and integrity.

"Some three and a half years ago the University lost its then Principal, Sir Arthur Currie, by death. His untimely passing we all still deeply regret. For some time before his death Sir Arthur had not enjoyed the best of health, and during that period—and with his full approval—steps had been taken by the Governors of the University to change its constitution to permit more adequate administration of its affairs and strengthen its financial position. In the three and a half years following Sir Arthur's death these efforts have continued with very satisfactory results. They will be continued with all the ability and energy the Governors and Senate and the various committees possess, and with every prospect of further success.

"For his contribution to the progress thus far accomplished I cheerfully accord the Principal his share of credit, and on behalf of the Governors, as well as on my own behalf, I extend to him our best wishes for his health, happiness and success in his future work."

High Ranking for Athletes

One of the striking features of the results of the final examinations at the University this year was the fact that an outstanding hockey and track star, Gordon Meiklejohn, of Berkeley, Cal., captured the Holmes gold medal, the top award of the faculty of medicine which is granted to the student obtaining the highest aggregate in all subjects forming the medical curriculum. He also won the J. Francis Williams fellowship in medicine and clinical medicine.

Clayton H. Crosby, another hockey star who was also in the graduating class in medicine, headed his year. He obtained the Lieutenant-Governor's silver medal for the highest standing in public health and preventive medicine and the Jeanie Forsyth prize for high standing in surgery.

Several other prominent athletes were among members of the graduating medicine class. Among these were Munroe Bourne and Jimmy Wilson, of the swimming team; Charlie Letourneau, of the football team; Ronnie Denton, captain of the ski team and intercollegiate ski jump champion; Gene Record, outstanding hurdling star of the track and field squad, and Walter Stockwell, football star of a year ago who failed to see action during the 1936 schedule. Aside from Crosby and Meiklejohn, the hockey team will also lose Jean Paul Elie and Alex. Duff.

*Other news about the University was published in the March, April and May issues of the *McGill Graduates' Bulletin.*

Senate Voices Appreciation

At a recent meeting, the Senate of McGill University expressed to Principal Morgan its "sincere appreciation of the energy and efficiency, the clarity of understanding, and the unselfish devotion, with which he has performed his duties as chairman" and on the occasion of his departure extended to him and to Mrs. Morgan and their family its most cordial wishes for their future happiness.

Resolutions were also passed regretting the retirement of Mrs. Walter Vaughan from the Wardenship of Royal Victoria College; recording the Senate's appreciation of the long and valuable services to the University of Dr. Frederick M. G. Johnson, Macdonald Professor of Chemistry, head of the Department and Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, who resigned at the end of the session; and regretting the retirement of six members of the teaching staff: E. W. Archibald, Professor of Surgery and head of the Department; W. Gordon M.Byers, Professor of Ophthalmology; Fred G. Henry, Professor of Dental Pathology and Therapeutics; G. W. Latham, Greenshields Associate Professor of English; Sir Andrew Macphail, Professor of the History of Medicine and Director of the Museum; and T. A. Starkey, Strathcona Professor of Hygiene. The Senate also expressed its appreciation of the services of Dr. William D. Woodhead, Professor of Classics, who relinquished the office of Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science on May 31.

Women Associates Elect Officers

The following officers of the Woman Associates of McGill were elected at the annual meeting held recently: Honorary President, Mrs. A. E. Morgan; Honorary Vice-Presidents, Lady Currie, Mrs. F. D. Adams, Mrs. H. M. MacKay and Mrs. H. Walter; President, Mrs. Walter Molson; Vice-President, Mrs. W. D. Woodhead; Recording Secretary, Mrs. N. Giblin; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. F. P. Chambers; Treasurer, Mrs. R. E. Jamieson.

University Club Formed in Quebec

Women graduates of McGill in Quebec City, finding their number too few to form a McGill Alumnae Society, invited all women graduates in that city to form a University Club to be affiliated with the Canadian Federation of University Women. Mrs. M. T. Bancroft (Isobel Miller, Arts '23) presided at the meeting at which the Society was formed. Among the officers elected were: Jean Macdiarmid, B.H.S. '29, President, and Mrs. D. S. Traill (Lorraine D. Tanner, B.Sc. [Arts] '29), Convener of the Programme Committee.

Dr. Leacock and Dr. Adams Given Medals

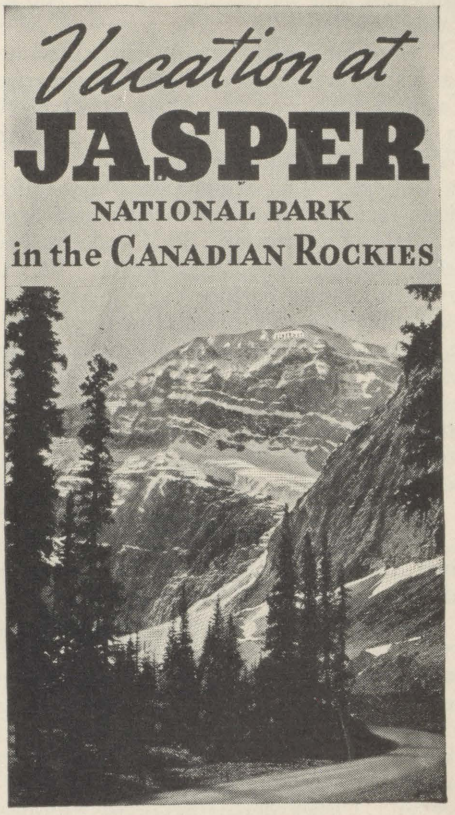
Gold medals awarded by the Royal Society of Canada in recognition, not for any particular year's work, but for achievements over many years, were recently bestowed upon Dr. Stephen Leacock, Emeritus Professor of Political Economy, who received the Lorne Pierce Medal for Literature, and Dr. Frank D. Adams, Emeritus Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and of the Faculty of Applied Science, who was given the Flavelle Medal for Science.

Dinner to Harry Grimsdale

Following the annourcement in the Spring number of THE McGILL NEWS of the retirement, effective May 31, of Harry Grimsdale, a committee headed by Professor C. M. McKergow asked the secretaries of the Science and Engineering classes to inform their classmates of the intention to mark the general affection of the Men of Science for "Harry" by holding a dinner early in June in his honour, at which some souvenir will be presented to him. The response has been widespread, and many from out-of-town, who will be unable to attend the dinner, have expressed in letters their warm regard for him. As the dinner will not take place before the NEWS goes to press, an account of it will be published in the Autumn number.

Dr. Tait McKenzie's Sculptures

R. Tait McKenzie, B.A. '89, M.D. '92, LL.D. '21, J. William White Research Professor of the University of Pennsylvania, has received high tribute for his internationally famous athletic sculpture work. Among his important works are the "Joy of Effort," a plaque which has been set up in the wall of the stadium at Stockholm; "The Home Coming," a monument to the men of Cambridge; a bronze in the Scottish-American Memorial at Edinburgh, and a recent contribution to the Mercerburg Academy (Pennsylvania) of the William Mann Irvine Memorial. Dr. McKenzie has a summer studio in an old mill near Almonte, Ont., and he recently presented a memorial bench to be placed on the grounds of the town hall.



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University Confers 562 Degrees

McGill University conferred 562 degrees and thirty-nine diplomas and certificates at the Annual Spring Convocation on May 27. The recipients of the degree of LL.D. were Sir Josiah Stamp, British economist and industrial leader, who delivered the Convocation address; A. R. Carman, Editor of *The Montreal Daily Star*; Hon. Newton Wesley Rowell, Chief Justice of Ontario; and Mrs. Walter Vaughan, retiring Warden of Royal Victoria College. The degrees were distributed among the various faculties as follows: Arts and Science, 222; Medicine, 103; Engineering, 88; Graduate Faculty, 68; Household Science, 19; Agriculture, 18; Law, 17; Dentistry, 15; Library Science, 5, and Music 1. Diplomas and certificates, 39 in all, were granted in three branches of study. There were 10 diplomas in Physical Education, 26 certificates in the School of Graduate Nurses, and three Licentiates in Music. A total of 24 candidates received Ph.D. degrees in the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research and 17 M.A. degrees, 15 M.Sc., one M.Eng., and one D.Sc. degree were also granted.

More co-eds received B.A. degrees than men students, 83 women obtaining B.A.'s while the men secured 76. Men led the women in B.Sc. awards, however, by 27 to 6. Also in the Arts and Science group were 30 who obtained their B.Com. degrees.

In keeping with Canada's place in the mining world, an increasing number of graduates obtained degrees through the Department of Mining and Metallurgical Engineering. A total of 19 graduated from the department this year. Mechanical Engineering still led with 25, however. Other departments in Engineering presented candidates for degrees as follows: Chemical, 15; Electrical, 13; Civil, 7.

Quebec Branch Holds Banquet

The Eighth Annual Banquet of the Quebec Branch of the Graduates' Society of McGill University was held recently at the Garrison Club with the President, Alfred Savard, K.C., in the chair and with Dr. W. W. Chipman, Professor Emeritus of Gynaecology and Obstetrical Surgery at McGill and a Governor of the University, as the guest speaker. Also at the head table were: Dr. G. W. Parmalee, Honorary President of the Branch; Ven. Archdeacon F. G. Scott, Rev. Abbe Alexandre Vachon, Montefiore Joseph, W. Le M. Carter and Col. Herbert McGreevy. Dr. R. C. Hastings, Vice-President of the Branch, thanked the speaker.

Travelling Libraries Show Growth

In ten years, the travelling libraries of McGill University have been nearly doubled, it was announced recently. According to Miss D. M. Bizzey, Director, in the year 1935-36 there were 243 libraries going to 137 places. Ten years ago 126 libraries went to 168 places. In 1925, Quebec was served by 58, going to 29 places. Last year 114 places in the province received 203 libraries. Rural schools received 103; paper companies, 31; country libraries and mines each 21; women's institutes, 14; general groups, 58; study groups, 2; young people's societies, 2. In addition to Quebec, the books travelled to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland.

Sir Josiah Stamp Addresses Convocation

"As society evolves, its integration in groups and institutions becomes more complete, and no man is soundly educated who cannot face the group decision of his life with insight and discrimination," Sir Josiah Stamp said in the course of his Convocation address on May 27. Laying stress on the importance of the university as an institution, the speaker declared that life in the modern world was an intricate network of groupings for all human beings. "The groups that matter, and what we do towards them, are the two tests of judgment and character," he said. "Every grouping has a mode of thought which a man shares and which insensibly he modifies. His loyalty and allegiance give him a collective point of view for which he stands. Some of these groupings have been the careful result of thought and others have been a little fortuitous. But they condition the man and perhaps measure his usefulness and influence upon the life of society—they are certainly the channels by which society reaches and moulds him."

Finds Cause of Appendicitis

Pervention of appendicitis is foreseen as a possible result of researches made in the laboratories of McGill University. The cause of the disease, according to the findings of Dr. Hans Selye, Assistant Professor of Biochemistry in Dr. J. B. Collip's department, is histamine. This is a physiological substance normally present in the blood but which, under certain conditions, exists in too great a quantity. Injected into the blood-stream of rats, in the McGill experiments, histamine produced appendicitis. It is also suspected of playing a part in hay fever and asthma and related conditions.

McGill Siege Battery Anniversary

The 20th anniversary of the formation of the McGill Siege Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery, which later became the 10th Canadian Siege Battery, C.G.A., was celebrated recently in the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, at a dinner at which many of the original draft were present. Raised in the spring of 1917, the original draft was organized and taken overseas by Sir Stopford Brunton, Bart., at that time a graduate and staff member of McGill University. The unit was billeted for some months in the McGill Union, Sherbrooke Street, and enlisted many students and graduates of the University who saw service overseas at the battles of Arras, D'Amiens Cambrai and the Canal du Nord.

The Late Arthur Langley Mudge

Following a week's illness, Arthur Langley Mudge, B.Sc. '94, of Toronto, died in the York County Hospital, Newmarket, Ont., on April 29. Widely known in Canadian electrical and engineering circles, he had occupied positions with the Canadian General Electric Company in Peterborough, Ont.; the Royal Electric Company in Montreal; Allis-Chalmers-Bullock and other companies in the United States; Kerry & Chase Limited, consulting engineers, Toronto; the Joint Board of Engineers, Canadian Section, St. Lawrence Deep Waterways Project, and as senior electrical engineer of the Welland Ship Canal.

Dublin to Honour Sir Edward Beatty

The Senate of Dublin University will confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Sir Edward Wentworth Beatty, Chancellor of McGill University since 1921, and Chairman and President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, it was announced recently.

Dr. Woodhead Honoured by Friends

Friends and members of the staff entertained Dr. W. D. Woodhead at an informal dinner on April 28. He relinquished the post of Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science on May 31, but will continue to be Chairman of the Department of Classics.

D. A. L. MacDonald Goes to England

D. A. L. MacDonald, Past Student in the faculties of Applied Science and Arts, and in the School of Commerce, who has been a frequent contributor to THE McGILL NEWS during the last several years, resigned as Sports Editor of *The Gazette*, Montreal, in April. Mr. MacDonald is now residing in London, England, where he is press representative for Brigadier-General A. C. Critchley, prominent English sports promoter.

Joe Strother, Caretaker, Retires

After serving McGill University for nearly three decades, Joe Strother, caretaker of the Biological Building, retired on May 31. Marking the occasion, and "in token of our warm appreciation of his long years of service," professors and others with offices in the building gave him a Westminster clock and a cheque. The presentation was made by Dr. W. H. Hatcher, Director of the Biological Building.

New Extension Courses Offered

Extension courses will be considerably enlarged at McGill University next session. More than fifty courses were approved at a recent meeting of the extension committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Wilfrid Bovey, and they will take in several subjects not previously made available to the public. Among the innovations will be a series of three courses on radio, with Genevieve Barre as lecturer. Art will be discussed under three headings. A course of topical interest will be that on "Evolutionary and Revolutionary Influence at Work in Spain in the 18th, 19th and 20th Centuries."

Times have been none too good around McGill University lately. The budget has been slashed, with economies, as Principal Morgan said in his annual report, cutting to the bone. The governors have had to dig into their bank balances to help repair the deficiencies. Last year, the deficit amounted to $184,618.

But the old McGill spirit is still there. Nowhere is it more noticeable than among the editors of the *McGill Daily*.

This is what they optimistically said in a front-page headline when the Principal's report came out:

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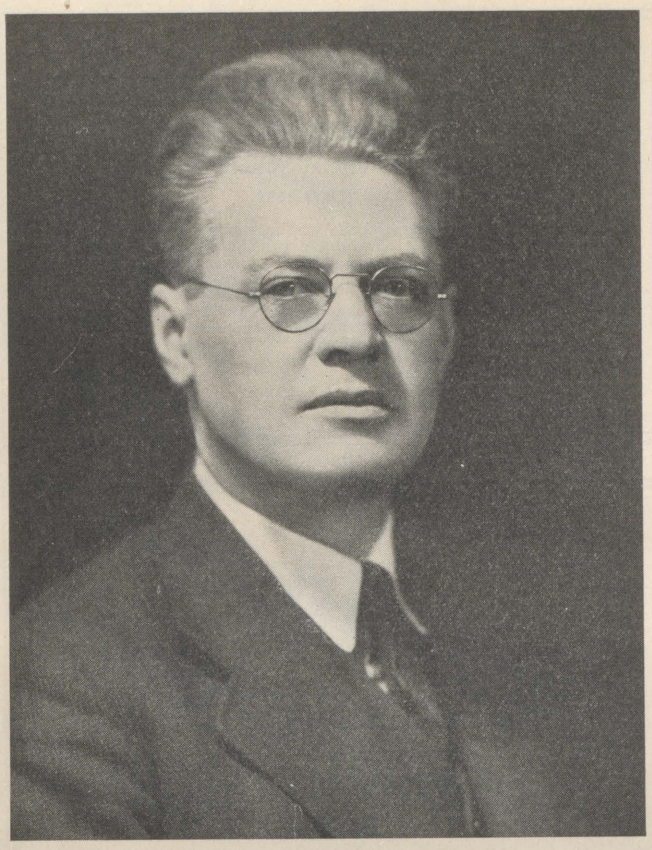
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Graduates Take Important University Posts

Announcement that three McGill graduates had been selected to fill important positions on the staff of the University was made on May 25. Pending the appointment of a successor to A. E. Morgan, Dr. W. H. Brittain, Vice-Principal of Macdonald College, was named Acting Principal of the University. To fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. F. M. G. Johnson, Dr. J. J. O'Neill, Dean of Science, was appointed Acting Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research. Mrs. W. L. Grant, widow of the former Principal of Upper Canada College, was given the position of Warden of Royal Victoria College, succeeding Mrs. Walter Vaughan, whose retirement took effect on May 31.

Dr. Brittain, who has administered Macdonald College since 1935, when he was appointed Vice-Principal, has long been associated with McGill University. He was born in Fredericton, N.B., in 1889, and after his early education at New Brunswick schools, attended McGill and Cornell universities, at the latter receiving the degrees of M.S. (Agr.) and Ph.D. He was appointed Assistant in Biology at Macdonald College in 1911. The following year, he went to Ottawa as Assistant Botanist in the Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, and later he held the posts of Provincial Entomologist for British Columbia, Provincial Entomologist for Nova Scotia, and entomologist for the American Cyanamide Company, New York. He returned to McGill in 1926 as Professor of Entomology later becoming Dean of Agriculture.

Dr. O'Neill was born at Port Colborne, Ont., in 1886. In 1909 he obtained the degree of B.Sc. (Mining) and in the following year, M.Sc. (Structural Geology and Petrography) from Yale University, and he later took a post doctorate course in structural and metamorphic geology at the University of Wisconsin. From 1913 to 1916, Dr. O'Neill was Geologist with the southern party of the Canadian Arctic Expedition. Later he went to Kashmir and British India as Geologist for the Whitehall Petroleum Corporation of London. He came to McGill at Assistant Professor of Geology in 1921 and in 1929 he was appointed Dawson Professor of Geology. He will hold this new position in addition to that of Dean of Science.

The new Warden of Royal Victoria College was a member of the first class to go completely through the college. Mrs. Grant was born in 1880 in Fredericton, the daughter of Sir George Parkin, first secretary of the Rhodes Trust. She was educated at Bishop Strachan's School, Toronto, and in Switzerland before coming to McGill. After her graduation, Mrs. Grant became Assistant Warden of Ashburn Hall, Manchester. In 1911, she married W. L. Grant, son of George Munro Grant, Principal of Queen's University. Mr. Grant was a professor at Queen's and he and his wife resided at Kingston until 1915, when they went to England, where Mr. Grant was engaged in war work before going to France. In 1917, having been wounded, he returned to Canada and became Principal of Upper Canada College. Mrs. Grant is interested in housing problems, in the League of Nations Society and in Red Cross work. She has four children, one of them, Margaret, being a graduate of Royal Victoria College.

Seven Graduates Win Scholarships

Of the forty-seven scholarships awarded by the National Research Council for the fiscal year 1937-38, seven were awarded to McGill graduates, their total value being $4,000. Successful candidates were Lawrence R. Walker, B.Sc. '35; Alma B. Howard, B.Sc. '34; Chas. G. Eliot, B.Sc. '35; Robt. A. Brown, B.A. '35, M.Sc. '36; Alexander G. Ferguson, B.Sc. '35; David B. Pall, B.Sc. '36; and David Siminovitch, B.Sc. '36.

What Mining Means to Canada

(*Continued from Page 12*)

of the world as a producer of the ever-wanted yellow metal. What Canadians always appear interested in, however, is a comparison of activity in this country and the Union of South Africa, which for many years has led the world in output. Canada still lags far behind her southern hemisphere cousin, where production last year amounted to $400,000,000, or three times our own output. The companies operating there paid $85,000,000 in dividends, which was three times the disbursements made by our mines. South Africa's mines employed 35,000 Europeans and, additionally, some 300,000 natives. These received

more than $115,000,000 in salaries and wages. Canada employed 28,000 men in this industry and paid them somewhat more than $43,000,000 for their work.

That is one side of the comparative picture. The other is this: During the past ten years the output of gold from Canadian mines has increased by 110 per cent. whereas the percentage increase by the African producers over the same period has been relatively small. Again, although the possibility of opening up new sources of supply in Africa has by no means been exhausted, there is certainly a great deal more virgin territory in the Dominion. Consider the fact that, during the past ten years, an average of twenty-five new properties has entered production in Canada each year, and some idea of the possibilities for the decade ahead may be realized. Despite the story of the hole in the ground and the untruthful gentleman on top, there is growing realization, on every side, of the place the gold mining industry occupies in our economic life. As a consequence, its development along sound lines cannot but increase.

Canada's non-metallics mining industry we shall have to dismiss with a few brief figures, in order to turn attention to the mining of the so-called base metals. Every one of the nine provinces shared in the production of non-metallics during 1936 and the value of the output was $102,000,000, a gain of $12,000,000 over the year before. Capital invested in this industry last year amounted to $340,000,000; over $40,000,000 was paid in salaries and wages; dividends amounted to $3,000,000; more than $20,000,000 was spent on supplies and equipment.

While technically iron is a "base metal," the term today is considered as applying especially to copper, lead, zinc and nickel. There are others, too, of course, like cobalt, aluminium, tungsten, molybdenum and chromium, to mention but a few. And as important to Canada as her gold mining has been, these metals—the first four named—have likewise played a significant part in the shaping of our economic structure. It is perhaps too infrequently realized that without the use of the base metals we should be forced to forego many of the necessities and comforts that have combined to produce modern civilization. The country that has large resources of these metals is, then, in a particularly fortunate position. Canada is one of these countries. She has many active and potential sources of the ores of copper, lead, zinc and nickel—more than enough to meet her own needs, sufficient to

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supply a large share of world requirements for many years to come. As by-products from the production of these useful commodities, she has also the lesser known but much-in-demand cadmium, selenium, tellurium.

Output of base metals by the Dominion in 1936 was valued at over $108,800,000. That was approximately thirty-one per cent. of the total value of mineral output for the year. Exports of these metals were valued at $101,500,000. That was ten per cent. of the total value of Canada's external trade for 1936. The production and export figures are exclusive of aluminium (which is not mined in Canada but produced here on a large scale from imported ore—bauxite), large tonnages of which are manufactured in Canada in the form of cable, plates and certain types of machinery where light weight is a factor. Exports of that metal were last year valued at $11,500,000.

It will be readily seen, therefore, that Canada's base metals industry is essentially dependent upon sales of its products abroad. This in turn means that Canadian producers must keep their production costs as low as, if not lower than those of other countries. Here, with the possible exception of nickel (we produce ninety per cent. of the world's supply) there is neither monopoly nor the ever-ready markets such as exist for gold

Canada's rise to prominence as a producer of the base metals is largely a development of the War and post-War years. In other words, this industry, which last year paid out $40,000,000 in dividends as well as directly supporting 125,000 persons, has now been successfully established on the basis of a *peacetime* demand for its products. According to the Blue Books of Ottawa, sales of these products were made last year to no fewer than sixty countries, chief among which was Great Britain which imported Canadian-produced nickel, zinc, lead, copper and aluminium to the total value of $59,000,000 —more than half the entire value of our base metal exports in 1936.

Just as in the case of our gold mining industry, the current year shows promise of being the most active and prosperous for the base metal producers. Orders for the deliveries of these metals have been particularly heavy during the past few months and the producing companies are well equipped to meet the rising demand. For the past few years, the value of Canada's gold output far exceeded that of its base metals, but it is likely that this year will witness the converse.

In this big business of mining, McGill has been playing a part of increasing importance. For the past several years the University has been

graduating about twenty men in Mining and Metallurgy and the mining industry of the Dominion has awaited their graduation day just as eagerly as the men themselves. There are good indications that the number of graduates of this department will be materially increased over the next few years.

Many graduates of these departments hold important positions throughout Canada, South Africa, and the United States, as well as in other parts of the world.* In the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company's various operations, S. G. Blaylock is Vice-President and General Manager; W. M. Archibald, Vice-President and Manager of Mines; A. Bruce Ritchie, Manager of the Sullivan mine; and many other graduates hold important positions with this company.

Oliver Hall is Assistant General Manager of Noranda Mines Limited; G. Carleton Jones is Consulting Engineer of the New Consolidated Goldfields Limited, of Johannesburg, South Africa; J. H. Stovel is Vice-President and General Manager of Dome Mines Limited; John C. Galloway, formerly Provincial Mineralogist of British Columbia, is now a prominent consulting engineer in that province; A. O. Dufresne is Director of the Department of Mines of Quebec; Allen E. Cameron is Deputy Minister of Mines of Nova Scotia; J. G. Ross is Manager of the Asbestos Corporation at Thetford Mines, Que.; Walter F. Brown is General Superintendent of the Siscoe mine; M. J. O'Shaughnessy is Mine Superintendent at the O'Brien mine; J. F. Robertson is Metallurgist for the International Nickel Company; R. H. ("Pat") Stewart is a well-known consulting mining engineer in British Columbia; G. B. Burchell is Manager of the Bras d'Or Coal Company in Nova Scotia.

Charles C. Ross was, until recently, Minister of Mines for Alberta; C. S. MacLean is Manager of the West Rand Consolidated Mines Limited of Johannesburg, South Africa; C. V. Corless was General Manager and Director of the Mond Nickel Company until his retirement a few years ago, and E. P. Mathewson was Manager of Smelters for the Anaconda Company until he resigned to enter into private practice as a consulting metallurgist. R. E. Palmer succeeded E. W. Carlyle as Consulting Engineer of the Rio Tinto mines in Spain, but both are now retired.

"A hole in the ground with a liar on top?" —even our conservative morning newspapers have finally come to realize that Canadian mining is not the dog that bit the man but the man that bit the dog.

*The information which follows was kindly supplied by Professor W. G. McBride, Chairman of the Department of Mining Engineering.

Province of Quebec, Canada

DEPARTMENT OF

MINES AND FISHERIES

HONOURABLE ONÉSIME GAGNON
MINISTER

BUREAU OF MINES

Progress of Metal Mining in the Province of Quebec

The metal deposits of the Province of Quebec of economic importance comprise: Chrome, Copper, Gold, Iron, Lead, Molybdenum, Selenium, Silver, Titanium, Tellerium, Zinc.

Actual figures strikingly illustrate the progress of METAL MINING in Quebec.

In 1923 the value of the output of our metal mines receded to $130,650 as an aftermath of the Great War.

Then came the discoveries and development of the gold and copper deposits of Western Quebec, and in 1927 these new mines started to produce gold and copper.

In 1936 Quebec produced $30,639,518 worth of metals, an all time peak, consisting of Gold, Copper, Silver, Selenium, Zinc, Lead, Tellurium, Titanium, Chromite, in order of importance. Of this over 98 per cent. was the produce of the Rouyn-Harricana mines.

In the first three months of 1937, our metal mines have been producing at an annual rate of $36,000,000.

Since 1930, the metal mines of Rouyn-Harricana have paid a total of $33,800,000 in dividends to their shareholders, of which $8,115,000 was paid in 1936.

The future is bright for metal mining in Quebec. We may look forward with confidence to a yearly production of metals of $60,000,000 within ten years.

Copies of the Quebec Mining laws, of annual reports on the Mining Industry and Mineral Statistics, of geological reports and maps, as well as information on mineral resources, are available in English and in French. They are sent, free of cost, on request addressed to:

THE DIRECTOR, QUEBEC BUREAU of MINES

QUEBEC, CANADA

Personals

THE McGILL NEWS welcomes items for inclusion in these columns. Press clippings or other data should be addressed to H. R. Morgan, Recorder Printing Company, Brockville, Ontario; or to the Graduates' Society, McGill University, Montreal. Items for the Autumn issue should be forwarded prior to August 1.

ADAMS, FRANK D., B.Sc. '78, M.A. '84, LL.D. '21, has been awarded the Flavelle Medal for Science of the Royal Society of Canada.

AIREY, H. T., B.Sc. '26, M.Sc. '27, has returned to Montreal as resident representative of The General Engineering Company (Canada) Limited following several years residence in Noranda, Que., where he served as the first secretary of the Noranda Branch of the Graduates' Society.

ANDERSON, REV. J. D., B.A. '92, of Beauharnois, Que., has retired from the active ministry of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

ANDERSON, BRIGADIER W. B., B.Sc. '98, of Kingston, Ont., has been elected a vice-president of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.

ARCHAMBAULT, JULES, B.Sc. '26, has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Montreal Tramways Commission.

ARCHIBALD, EDWARD W., B.A. '92, M.D. '96, of Montreal, has been unanimously nominated for an honorary degree by a committee of the University of Paris Faculty of Medicine.

ATTO, CLAYTON, B.A. '32, is conducting a series of lectures on "Canadian Life and Industry" to schools and other educational institutions in and near London, England.

BIRKETT, HERBERT S., M.D. '86, LL.D. '21, whose former address was 1190 Mountain Street, Montreal, is now residing at apartment 71, The Linton, 1509 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal.

BOYLE, ROBERT W., B.Sc. '05, M.Sc. '06, Ph.D. '09, of Ottawa, has been appointed to the advisory board of the Royal Military College of Canada.

BOURNE, F. M., B.A. '31, M.D. '37, former Rhodes Scholar and Olympic swimmer, has been elected President of the Old Boys' Association of Montreal High School.

BOVEY, WILFRID, O.B.E., B.A. '03, LL.B., D.Litt., Director of Extra-Mural Relations at McGill and a former Governor of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, travelled from Montreal to Regina via Canadian Colonial Airways last month. Leaving on May 13, he attended a meeting in Minneapolis on the following day and the C.B.C. meeting in Regina on May 15.

BREMNER, DOUGLAS O., B.Sc. '26, formerly supervisor of results in the Eastern Area office of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, has been transferred to the staff of the Assistant Vice-President (Engineering) of the same company, where he is engaged in general engineering studies in connection with its trans-Canada system.

BRITTAIN, W. H., B.S.A. '11, Ph.D., F.R.S.C., Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture and Vice-Principal of Macdonald College, was elected President of the Society for the Protection of Plants at the 29th annual meeting held in Quebec City in May.

CANNON, GILBERT, M.D. '77, now residing at his birthplace, Almonte, Ont., after retiring from practice in Watertown, N.Y., recently celebrated his 83rd birthday.

CLIFT, E. B., D.D.S. '37, is now practising dentistry with Dr. A. R. Winn, of the Class of Dentistry '28.

COHEN, ARTHUR, B.Sc. '33, M.Sc. '34, Ph.D. '36, has been awarded one of the Carnegie fellowships through the Royal Society of Canada and will carry on research in experimental embryology at Yale University.

COLLARD, EDMUND G., B.A. '31, B.C.L. '34, will represent McGill on the Canadian team which will make a debating tour of the British Isles this year under the sponsorship of the National Federation of Canadian University Students.

CORBETT, E. A., B.A. '09, M.A. '16, of Toronto, Director of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, visited New Brunswick in March to advise the Provincial Government in its plan for an adult education programme.

COSGRAVE, COLONEL L. M., Past Student, has been transferred from Melbourne to Sydney, N.S.W., as Canadian Trade Commissioner.

DIXON, SHIRLEY G., B.A. '11, B.C.L. '14, of Montreal, has been elected a director of Courtaulds (Canada) Limited.

FAY, LEONARD W., B.Sc. '14, who spent the winter in England, has returned to his home in Knowlton, Que.

FINDLAY, REV. E. A., B.A. '14, rector of St. Clement's Church, Verdun, Que., has been re-elected secretary of the West Montreal Deanery of the Anglican Diocese of Montreal.

FITZMAURICE, L. W., M.D. '25, has been appointed Government medical officer and bacteriologist at the Bahamas General Hospital, Nassau.

FLAGG, JOHN D., M.D. '87, was recently guest of honour at a banquet in Buffalo, N.Y., and was presented with a bouquet of 45 roses, one for each year of his service at the Charity Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, of which he is Chief Surgeon.

FOOTE, WILLIAM R., M.D. '34, has been awarded the William Harvey Cushing Memorial Fellowship at Yale University.

FORSYTH, REV. D. T. I., B.A. '26, who has been Field Secretary of the Board of Christian Education of the United Church of Canada, in the Montreal and Ottawa Conference, has been appointed National Boys' Work Secretary of that Church, with headquarters in Montreal.

GALE, G. GORDON, B.Sc. '03, M.Sc. '05, President of the Gatineau Power Company has been elected a director of the E. B. Eddy Company Limited, Hull, Que.

GOFORTH, REV. J. FREDERICK, M.A. '28, has resigned as minister of Knox Presbyterian Church, Wallaceburg, Ont., to return to China for the purpose of making motion pictures of the more intimate life of that country.

GOODEVE, LT.-COL. L. C., D.S.O., B.Sc. '11, who has been General Staff Officer, Military District No. 2., Toronto, since 1934, is now attending the Senior Officers' School at Sheerness, England.

GORDON, A. H., M.D. '99, Associate Professor of Medicine at McGill, received the honorary degree of LL.D. at the Convocation of Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S., in May.

GOW, JAMES S., B.Com. '23, has become Major and second-in-command of the Essex Regiment (Tank) at Windsor, Ont.

GREENE, DR. ROBERT A., former (1926-27) Demonstrator in Biochemistry at McGill, has been on the staff of the University of Arizona for a number of years and is now director of the Arizona State Laboratories with headquarters in Tucson.

HACKETT, JOHN T., B.C.L. '09, K.C., President of the Graduates' Society of McGill University, and Mrs. Hackett, attended the Coronation ceremonies in London.

HALL, REV. ROBERT, B.A. '22, of Belleville, Ont., has accepted an invitation to the pulpit of Kitchener Street United Church, Niagara Falls, Ont.

HAMILTON, W. F., M.D. '91, was presented with a marble ink-stand, bearing facsimile signatures of all the members of the Board in silver, on the occasion of his retirement as Chairman of the Medical Board of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

HEMMING, H. H., B.A. '14, is co-translator from the French of André Siegfried's new volume on Canada.

HINDS, REV. EWART G., B.Sc. '29, Ph.D., is now pastor of King Street Baptist Church, Kitchener, Ont.

HOWARD, MISS ALMA, B.Sc. '34, has been awarded a $700 scholarship by the National Research Council of Canada and will continue her research in cytogenetics.

HOWE, R. W., B.Sc. '25, was recently appointed consultant to the General Engineering Company (Canada), Ltd.

HUGHES, W. P., B.A. '12, B.C.L. '18, has retired as coach of the Ottawa Rough Riders in the Interprovincial Rugby Football Union and announced that, "I do not think I will ever coach a football team again."

HUGHSON, JOHN W., B.Sc. '12, senior partner in the Ottawa brokerage firm of Hughson Bros. & Company, has been elected a member of the Montreal Curb Market.

HUTCHISON, KEITH O., M.D. '21, has been appointed Laryngologist-in-Chief on the staff of the Children's Memorial Hospital, Montreal.

HUTCHISON, MAJOR PAUL P., B.A. '16, B.C.L. '21, of the Black Watch of Canada, has been awarded the Canadian Efficiency Decoration.

HUTT, GORDON M., M.Sc. '31, Assistant Director of Development, Canadian Pacific Railway, has been elected Chairman of the Winnipeg Branch of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

JACKSON, MISS NAOMI, M.A. '35, holder of the scholarship of the Canadian Federation of University Women, has been awarded a fellowship in German at Radcliffe College for 1937-38.

JOHANNSON, MISS ALICE E., B.Sc. '34, has been appointed to take charge of extension work in the field of Fine Arts in the Winnipeg Art Gallery and Manitoba Museum.

JOLIAT, EUGENE A., B.A. '31, Instructor in the Department of Romance Languages at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., has been appointed Assistant Professor of French at the University of Iowa.

JOTCHAM, WILLIAM G. R., B.A. '31, M.D. '35, who has been studying at the London School of Tropical Medicine has now joined the medical staff of the Soudan Interior Mission in Nigeria, and is believed to be the youngest medical missionary in Africa.

KER, F. I., B.Sc. '09, of the Hamilton, (Ont.) *Spectator*, has been elected a director of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

KERR, MISS BETH, B.A. '36, attended the Coronation ceremonies in London, on her way to Sir Alfred Zimmern's School of International Studies in Geneva, where she will spend several months.

KERFOOT, H. W., M.D. '06, has been elected President of the Smiths Falls, Ontario, Choral Society.

KING, R. O., M.Sc. '98, is engaged on research in the University Laboratory of Colloid Science, Cambridge, England. A. B. VAN CLEAVE, Ph.D. '35, and JAMES MARSDEN, Ph.D. '36, are working in the same laboratory.

LAFLEUR, HENRI G., B.A. '29, has become associated with the Montreal law firm of Mann, Lafleur and Brown.

LEA, HARRY W., B.Sc. '31, is now connected with the Phillips Electrical Works at Brockville, Ont.



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LEONARD, COLONEL IBBOTSON, B.Sc. '05, of London, Ont., has been elected Vice-President of the Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation, and he has also been appointed to the advisory board of the Royal Military College of Canada.

LIVINSON, A. J., B.A. '11, M.A. '16, L.Sc.Soc. '26 (U. de M.) who is chairman of the Citizenship Committee of the City Improvement League of Montreal, is initiating a civic project to hold a "Montreal-In-Art Civic Exhibition" to coincide with the 20th Armistice Day in 1938.

LLOYD, FRANCIS L., B.A. '30, aside from his main work, contributes a weekly column to the *Carmel Cymbol*, Carmel, California.

MacDERMOT, T. W. L., B.A. '17, Headmaster of Upper Canada College, Toronto, has been elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Association of Headmasters of Private Schools in Canada.

MacLEOD, REV. DONALD M., B.A. '97, of Alexandria, Ont., has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from the United Church Theological College, Montreal.

MacMILLAN, DOUGLAS W., M.D. '22, has resumed practice in Los Angeles after a six months' world tour of visitation to mission hospitals in India, China and Central Africa.

MACNUTT, B.Sc. '88, has just completed another round-the-world cruise, having spent the greater part of last winter in the Fiji Islands and Hawaii. His permanent address is the University Club, Montreal.

MACPHAIL, MORAY ST. J., M.A. '34, Ph.D., has been appointed to the teaching staff of Ashbury College, Ottawa.

MAGEE, LT.-COL. ALLAN, D.S.O., K.C., B.A. '15, Honorary Colonel of the McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C., has been awarded the Canadian Efficiency Decoration.

MARTIN, CHARLES F., B.A. '88, M.D. '92, LL.D. '36, has been elected President of the Art Association of Montreal.

McCALL, ALAN D., B.Sc. '24, has been elected President of the Griffintown Club, Montreal.

McEWEN, NELSON F., B.A. '33, of Montreal, has assumed duty as National Boys' Work Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in Canada, with office in Toronto.

McKENTY, F. E., M.D. '04, has been appointed Surgeon-in-Chief of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, succeeding the late F. A. C. Scrimger, B.A. '01, M.D. '05.

McLEOD, DOUGLAS N., B.Eng. '35, has been appointed engineer with the C.P.R. Communications Department in Montreal.

McNALLY, WM. J., M.D. '25, M.Sc. '25, D.Sc. '34, of Montreal, spoke by invitation before the laryngology and oto-laryngology sections of the Royal Society of Medicine in London on internal ear problems and gave a case report on certain throat conditions.

McNAUGHTON, WILLIAM B., M.D. '05, of Arnprior, Ont., has been appointed Coroner for the County of Renfrew.

MELLANBY, A. L., B.Sc. '97, Emeritus Professor of Civil and Mechanical Engineering at the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, has twice been awarded the Institution of Engineers' Gold Medal.

MITCHELL, ARNOLD W., D.D.S. '25, Past President of the Montreal Professional Golfers' Association, has been elected President of the Sportsmen's Association of Montreal.

MOELLMAN, ALBERT, Past Student, who is completing his Ph.D. course at Marburg, has been appointed Professor of Economics at Waterloo College and Seminary, Waterloo, Ont.

MOHR, F. W. C., M.D. '05, has been elected President of the Canadian Club of Ottawa.

MOLSON, LT.-COL. HERBERT, B.Sc. '94, LL.D. '21, has been re-elected President of the Montreal General Hospital and Chairman of its Board of Management.

MURRAY, W. L. (Chicken), Past Student, is now residing at 121 S. Olive Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

NESBITT, A. DEANE, B.Eng. '33, has been awarded the James Lytell Memorial Trophy, as the most competent pilot of the Montreal Light Aeroplane Club.

NICHOL, MISS JEAN, B.A. '20, M.A. '25, who has been Vice-Principal of the Misses Edgar & Cramps School, Inc., Montreal,

NUGENT, WILLIAM O., B.A. '35, will become assistant minister at the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal, on September 1, following graduation from the Montreal Presbyterian College.

OGILVY, JAMES A., B.Sc. '30, who has been on the staff of the Robinson Deep Mine in Johannesburg, Transvaal, for the past 15 months, sailed in April for Europe and was expected to arrive in Montreal early in June.

PACKARD, FRANK L., B.Sc. '97, of Lachine, Que., has recently written "The Dragon's Jaws," described as a "Chinese thriller."

PAINTIN, A. C., M.D. '00, formerly of Knowlton, Que., is now practising in Cowansville, Que.

PATERSON-SMYTH, REV. CHARLES, B.A. '10, has resigned the incumbency of Grace Episcopal Church, Syracuse, N.Y., to become rector of Emmanuel Church, Elmira, N.Y.

PERELMUTER, HYMAN G., B.A. '35, has been awarded the Augusta and Richard Weiner Prize in second year history at the Jewish Institute of Religion, New York City.

PICKEL, MISS MARGARET B., B.A. '19, M.A. '23, now residing in New York City, will spend the summer in England.

PRIMROSE, JOHN T., B.Sc. '95, of New York, has been elected Vice-President of Foster Wheeler, Limited, St. Catharines, Ont. He holds office as Vice-Chairman of the Board of the parent concern, Foster Wheeler Corporation.

PUGSLEY, LEONARD R., M.Sc. '29, Ph.D., formerly of the Department of Biochemistry of McGill, recently joined the staff of the Fisheries Experimental Station in Prince Rupert, as Assistant Biochemist.

RAMSEY, STUART, B.A. '08, M.D. '12, of Montreal, has been doing post-graduate work in Vienna and Paris.

REID, REV. DR. W. D., B.A. '90, minister of Stanley Presbyterian Church, Montreal, is retiring from the active ministry after 44 years' service.

RICHARDSON, ERIC C., B.A. '21, M.D. '24, has been elected Vice-President of the Saranac Lake, N.Y., Medical Society.

RILEY, VERY REV. CHARLES E., B.A. '08, who has been for six years rector of Christ Church Cathedral, Hamilton, Ont., and Dean of the Diocese of Niagara, has now become Rector of St. James Cathedral, Toronto, and Dean of the Diocese of Toronto.

ROBERTSON, MISS MARGARET J., B.A. '30, of the Sunnyside Preparatory School, Montreal, plans to specialize in training of kindergarten classes this fall.

ROCHESTER, GORDON H., B.Sc. '22, has been re-elected by acclamation as President of the Ottawa Branch of the Canadian Legion.

ROUTHIER, J. S. JUDE, B.Sc. '85, one of the two surviving members of this class (the other is Edward P. Mathewson, of Tucson, Arizona) is living in retirement at 10 Botelier Street, Ottawa.

SAVARD, ALFRED, B.C.L. '09, Montreal, has been appointed a director of the firm of J. C. Rogers Company, Ltd., investment dealers, and will represent the firm in Quebec City.

SCOTT, W. B., K.C., B.C.L. '12, has been elected President of the Montreal School of Social Work.

SENKEIVITZ, MISS LUCY, B.A. '35, who lost her sight about six years ago in a dynamite explosion, has been at the training school of the Seeing Eye, Inc., at Morristown, N.J., preparatory to making use of a dog guide.

SIMPSON, PROFESSOR J. C., B.Sc. '07, has been re-elected President of the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union.

SISE, HAZEN, Past Student, who has been practising architecture in London, went to Spain some months ago and has been in charge of one of the units of the Instituto Hispano-Canadiennse de Transfusion de Sangre on the southern front.

SKINNER, F. L., M.D. '36, has passed the final examinations of the Society of Apothecaries, London, in medicine and forensic medicine.

SMITH, STANLEY G., B.Sc. '35, M.Sc. '36, has been granted a Carnegie Fellowship through the Royal Society of Canada and will carry on research in cytogenetics at Farnham House Laboratory and at Oxford.

SPRENGER, W. P., B.A. '31, B.C.L. '34, has joined the legal department of Canadian Industries Limited, Montreal.

SURVEYER, HON. E. FABRE, K.C., B.C.L. '96, of the Superior Court of Quebec, has been appointed general reporter on contracts for the International Law Congress at The Hague.

SUTHERLAND, R. D., B.Sc. '14, has been elected President of the Electrical Club of Montreal.

SUTHERLAND, WALTER S., B.Sc. '16, formerly manager of the St. Louis, Mo., branch of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, has been appointed manager of the Company's branch in Sherbrooke, Que.

TAYLOR, FREDERICK B., B.Arch. '30, who has become well known as a painter-etcher has returned to Canada from London and will reside in Montreal.
Principal of Miss Edgar's and Miss Cramp's School, Montreal, for eight years, has been appointed Principal of Weston School, Westmount.

THORNTON, ROBERT LYSTER, B.Sc. (Arts) '30, Ph.D., formerly of the University of California, is now Instructor, Physics Department, University of Michigan.

TOMBS, LAWRENCE C., B.A. '24, M.A. '26, D.Sc.Pol. (Geneva '36), of the Communications and Transit Section of the League of Nations in Geneva, represented the University at the 400th anniversary celebrations of the University of Lausanne, and the League of Nations at the International Commission for Navigation, Paris, and the International Technical Conference on Aerial Relief, Budapest, all held in June.

TUPPER, SIR CHARLES, Bart., K.C., B.A. '05, represented McGill at the Special Convocation of the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, on May 17 which marked the 60th anniversary of the university's founding.

VOSS, HARRY E., M.D. '30, announces the opening of his office in Green Knolls, Scarsdale, N.Y., for the general practice of medicine.

WALSH, PROF. A. L., Acting Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry at McGill, was elected to the executive of the American Association of Dental Schools at the annual meeting held in March.

WHILLANS, REV. DR. GEORGE, B.A. '82, recently completed 50 years in the Presbyterian ministry and was guest of honour at a banquet at Georgetown, Que., at which he was presented with a gold-headed cane by the congregation of which he is now pastor emeritus.

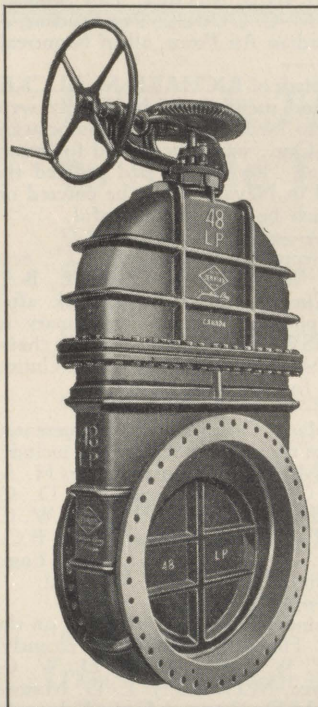
WILSON, CLIFFORD P., B.Com. '23, has been in Winnipeg since February engaged in the work of reorganizing the Hudson's Bay Company's museum.

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WILSON, R. A., M.D. '34, has been admitted as a member of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

WOODS, J. H., C.M.G., Past Student, of Calgary, has been re-elected Chairman of the Canadian section of the Empire Press Union.

WYNNE-EDWARDS, V. C., Assistant Professor in the Department of Zoology at McGill, has been awarded the Walker Prize, top award in the annual continent-wide competition for the best botanical memoir, the trustees of the Boston Society of Natural History announced in May.

YOUNG, HARRY OLIVER, Past Student, is Montreal manager of Canadian Colonial Airways.

Among those selected as members of Canada's Coronation Contingent were: LT.-COL. E. B. Q. BUCHANAN, B.C.L. '21, second-in-command of the 6th Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars (Armored Car); MAJOR H. M. ELDER, M.D. '23, second-in-command of the 9th Field Ambulance; SQUADRON LEADER FRANK S. McGILL, Past Student, and SQUADRON LEADER M. C. DUBUC, Past Student, of the non-permanent Royal Canadian Air Force, all of Montreal.

On the 100th anniversary of the birth of RICHARD M. BUCKE, M.D. '62, surviving friends and members of his family were guests of honour of the Ontario Neuro-psychiatric Association at a meeting held at London, Ont., where he served for many years in the provincial hospital. Dr. Bucke had suffered the loss of both feet in a blizzard in Nevada when he entered on the study of medicine in which he was so successful.

A cairn, with tablet, has been erected at Royal Oak, B.C., near the old home of REV. DR. WALTER T. CURRIE, B.A. '85, in his memory. Dr. Currie died at Royal Oak after having spent 25 years as a pioneer Canadian missionary in Angola. REV. DR. J. K. UNSWORTH, B.A. '84, was chairman of the committee of the Victoria Presbytery of the United Church of Canada responsible for the undertaking.

Subscribers to the souvenir for Harry Grimsdale, to be presented to him at a dinner in June, from the class of Science '05 include: E. W. Bowness, Calgary; T. M. Fyshe, Montreal; Dr. H. A. Wheaton, Sussex, N.B.; C. C. Willard, Troy, O.; D. C. Findlay, Allentown, Pa.; H. Idsardi, Schumacher, Ont.; W. C. M. Cropper, Montreal; G. P. Sharpe, Salmon Arm, B.C.; C. H. Sutherland, Sydney, N.S.; A. Dale-Harris, London, Eng.; E. I. Leonard, London, Ont.; and G. B. Glassco, Montreal.

The following doctors were appointed Assistant Physicians on the staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, recently: C. T. Crowdy, M.D. '13; W. W. Eakin, M.D. '21; W. C. Gowdey, M.D. '13; C. R. Joyce, M.D. '14; J. L. D. Mason, M.D. '02; W. G. McLellan, M.D. '20; and C. J. Tidmarsh, M.D. '24.

Some Legal Aspects of the Doctrine of Free Speech in Quebec

(*Continued from Page 21*)

point. The democratic, responsible, representative system of government for which our English and French ancestors fought cannot exist without free speech. When governments violate the principle of freedom of speech they undermine democracy; one is the essential condition of the other. No brief is here held out for the democratic system, but it is well that the issue be understood. In the holy name of democracy the Quebec legislature has recently declared the propagating of communism and bolshevism to be illegal. It is a subtle irony that that is done to protect democracy which if repeated will make democracy impossible.

Graduates' Society Nominations

The following nominations have been made by the Nominating Committee in accordance with Article I, Section I, of the By-Laws of the Council of the Society. The elections will be conducted during July, August and September, when ballots will be sent to each member of the Society from the Executive Office. Additional nominations for any office, or for the election of representative to the Board of Governors, signed by at least fifteen members of the Society entitled to vote for such nominations, will also be placed on the ballot if received before July 10.

The terms of those elected will date from the annual meeting of the Society in October, 1937.

Nominations reported to the Executive Committee at a meeting on May 27, are:

For Graduates' Society's Representative on the Board of Governors of the University. Term three years from October 1, 1937.

H. B. McLean, B.A. '08, M.A. '10, B.C.L. '21.

For Officers of the Graduates' Society. For two-year terms:

For Second Vice-President. One to be elected.

G. E. Reid, B.A. '15, of London, Ont.

For Honorary Secretary. One to be elected.

A. S. Bruneau, B.A. '13, B.C.L. '17.
H. M. Hague, B.C.L. '21.

For Honorary Treasurer. One to be elected.

G. C. Marler, B.C.L. '22.
J. W. McCammon, B.Sc. '12.

For Members of the Executive Committee. Two to be elected.

W. G. Hanson, B.Sc. '10.
R. C. Holden, Jr., B.A. '14, B.C.L. '19.
W. P. Malone, B.Sc. '25.
O. S. Tyndale, B.A. '08, M.A. '09, B.C.L. '15.

For Members of the Graduate Council. Five to be elected.

C. L. Brooks, B.Sc. '22.
E. J. Carlyle, B.Sc. '04.
J. W. Fagan, B.Sc. '23.
F. Hankin, B.C.L. '21.
E. C. Koch, B.Sc. '11.
T. R. McLagan, B.Sc. '23.
A. R. M. MacLean, B.A. '11, M.Sc. '12, Ph.D. '16.
J. L. O'Brien, B.A. '20, B.C.L. '23.
C. G. Sutherland, M.D. '17.
G. E. Tremble, M.D. '21.

Tragedy of the Trout

(*Continued from Page 23*)

and similarly the stocking of more than fifty per cent. of the waters in an area such as that of southeastern Quebec without first undertaking serious improvement of the streams themselves is equally useless since it merely condemns the planted fish to an unhappy life and an early death.

Gilman Cheney Chair Instituted

The Chair of Biochemistry, now occupied by Dr. J. B. Collip, will be named the Gilman Cheney Chair of Biochemistry, in memory of the father of the late William O. Cheney, by whose will the University recently benefited.

Deaths

ADAMS, MRS. MARY STUART FINLEY, wife of Frank Dawson Adams, B.Sc. '78, M.A. '84, D.Sc. '02, LL.D. '21, in Montreal, on May 16, 1937.

ANGEL, FREDERICK WILLIAM, B.Sc. '98, in St. John's, Nfld., on March 4, 1937.

BLOOMFIELD, JACOB, father of Maxwell Bloomfield, M.D. '26, of New York, in Montreal, on April 27, 1937.

BREMNER, MRS. R. H. M., mother of Douglas Bremner, B.Sc. '15, in Montreal, on April 14, 1937.

CHIPMAN, WILLIAM WALLACE, M.D. '04, in Vancouver, B.C., on March 29, 1937.

CHISHOLM, ALEXANDER NEIL, M.D. '17, in Port Hawkesbury, N.S., on March 3, 1937.

COLLINS, JOHN JAMES, B.Sc. '82, in Montreal, on April 3, 1937.

CRAIG, JOHN ELDON, M.D. '99, in Ottawa, on April 7, 1937.

CRAM, ROBERT H., father of Haldane R. Cram, B.Sc. '11, in Ottawa, on March 1, 1937.

DAUBNEY, CHARLES BRUCE, B.Sc. '10, of Ottawa, Ont., in Norwood, Mass., on May 12, 1937.

GALBRAITH, MALCOLM MURRAY, B.Sc. '01, in Los Angeles, on March 19, 1937.

GAULEY, J. BOYD, Past Student, in Ottawa, on May 23, 1937.

GREENSHIELDS, JAMES NAISMITH, K.C., B.C.L. '76, in Danville, Que., on March 16, 1937.

HALL, JOHN S., B.Sc. '14, in Montreal, on May 8, 1937.

HOWDEN, GORDON THOMPSON, Past Student, in Winnipeg, on May 13, 1937.

JOHNSTON, MRS. JEAN G., wife of Albert Johnston, M.D. '92, in Cookshire, Que., on March 22, 1937.

KENT, GEORGE E. M., Past Student, in Truro, N.S., on April 6, 1937.

LAING, COLONEL FREDERICK H., father of George F. Laing, M.D. '15, in Windsor, Ont., on February 4, 1937.

LAWRENCE, J. WILMOT, M.D. '93, of Malden, Mass., on voyage from Jamaica on March 5, 1937.

LEYS, MRS. WILLIAM, mother of W. M. Leys, M.D. '09, in Montreal, on April 15, 1937.

LOOMIS, MAJOR GENERAL SIR FREDERICK, father of D. McKay Loomis, B.Sc. '24, in Montreal, on February 15, 1937.

MacEWEN, MISS VIOLET MARY, B.A. '12, in Montreal, on March 7, 1937.

MacKENZIE, REV. JOHN DOUGALD, Past Student, in Avonmore, Ont., on March 19, 1937.

MacKINNON, HUGH DONALD, Past Student, at Wayne, Alta., on March 30, 1937.

MacLENNAN, MRS. KATIE M., widow of Hon. F. S. MacLennan, B.C.L. '84, in Westmount, Que., on March 14, 1937.

MANCHESTER, CLIFFORD S., Past Student, in Los Angeles, Cal., on February 11, 1937.

MARSHALL, WILLIAM WALLACE, B.A. '04, in Montreal, on April 5, 1937.

McGREGOR, MISS CLAIRE R., B.A. '00, M.A. '05, in Los Angeles, Cal., on November 7, 1936.

McKEE, MRS., wife of George L. McKee, M.D. '90, in Westmount, Que., on April 11, 1937.

McMASTER, ANDREW ROSS, K.C., B.A. '97, B.C.L. '01, in Montreal, on April 27, 1937.

MOORE, WILLIAM ADDISON, B.Sc. '99, of Calgary, in Ottawa, on March 22, 1937.

MORKILL, JOHN THOMAS, Past Student, in Sherbrooke, Que., on April 14, 1937.

MUDGE, ARTHUR LANGLEY, B.Sc. '94, in Toronto, on April 29, 1937.

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SUN LIFE of CANADA

MURRAY, HENRY T., father of C. Ivan Murray, B.Sc. '13, of Montreal, at Brockville, Ont., on March 5, 1937.

NAISMITH, MRS., wife of Dr. James A. Naismith, B.A. '87, in Lawrence, Kansas, on March 4, 1937.

NICHOLSON, W. R. E., Past Student, in Montreal, on April 4, 1937.

PARKINS, MRS. FRANK F., mother of Edgar R. Parkins, K.C., B.A. '03, B.C.L. '07, and Frank A. Parkins, B.Sc. '15, both of Montreal; and of Gerald A. Parkins, B.A. '16, M.D. '21, of Moose Jaw, Sask., in Montreal, on February 12, 1937.

PARRIS, NORMAN DRAYTON, M.D. '03, at Bridgetown, Barbados, B.W.I., on April 30, 1937.

RICHARDS, REV. ARCHIE L., Past Student, in Bracebridge, Ont., on April 2, 1937.

ROBIDOUX, EUGENE, Past Student, in Montreal, on April 23, 1937.

ROSS, MRS., wife of Major General J. M. Ross, Past Student, in London, Ont., on April 6, 1937.

SLAGHT, JAMES W., Past Student, in New York City, on March 4, 1937.

WICKSTEED, MRS., widow of Henry K. Wicksteed, B.Sc. '73, in Toronto, on March 29, 1937.

Births

ADDIE—In Montreal, on April 13, to Rev. Gordon R. Addie, B.A. '30, and Mrs. Addie, of Rawdon, Que., a son.

ARCHIBALD—In Montreal, on March 6, to Thurston D. Archibald, Past Student, and Mrs. Archibald (Marguerite Quigley, B.A. '29), a son.

AVISON—In Deloraine, Manitoba, on April 23, to Rev. Harry Avison, B.A. '22, and Mrs. Avison, a son.

BACAL—In Montreal, on February 27, to Harry L. Bacal, B.A. '26, M.D. '30, and Mrs. Bacal, a daughter.

BAILLON—In Montreal, on March 21, to Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Baillon (Marjory Doble, B.A. '29), a son.

BERRY—In Cornwall, Ont., on March 17, to Rev. W. G. Berry, M.A. '35, and Mrs. Berry, of Martintown, Ont., a daughter.

BISHOP—In Sherbrooke, Que., on December 9, to Reginald L. Bishop and Mrs. Bishop (Edith E. Peake, B.Sc. (Arts) '29), a daughter.

BROOKFIELD—In Montreal, on March 8, to Mr. and Mrs. Donald Brookfield (Sheilagh Sullivan, Past Student), a son.

BUCHANAN—In Montreal, on February 15, to Erskine B. Q. Buchanan, B.C.L. '21, and Mrs. Buchanan, a son.

CREIGHTON—In Flagstaff, Arizona, on February 16, to C .C. Creighton, M.D. '33, and Mrs. Creighton, a daughter.

DAVIDSON—In New Canaan, Conn., on April 14, to John A. Davidson, B.Sc. '28, M.D. '33, and Mrs. Davidson, of Intarfa Hospital, Malta, a daughter.

DONALD—In Colombo, Ceylon, on April 23, to Mr. and Mrs. James A. Donald (Marjorie M. Smith, B.A. '36), a daughter.

DONOHUE—In Montreal, on April 11, to Arthur T. Donohue, D.D.S. '32, and Mrs. Donohue, a son.

DRAPER—In Montreal, on March 8, to George C. Draper, B.Sc. '14, and Mrs. Draper, a son.

DUBRULE—In Ogdensburg, N.Y., on March 29, to W. M. Dubrule, B.A. '27, and Mrs. Dubrule, of Prescott, Ont., a son.

EAVES—In Kentville, N.S., to Charles A. Eaves, B.S.A. '32, and Mrs. Eaves, a daughter.

EDMISON—In Montreal, on May 15, to J. Alexander Edmison, Past Student, and Mrs. Edmison (Alice Vercoe, B.A. '35), a daughter.

ELLIOT—In Vancouver, B.C., on March 5, to S. Graham Elliot, M.D. '24, and Mrs. Elliot, a daughter.

FERRABEE—In Montreal, on March 20, to F. G. Ferrabee, B.Sc. '24, and Mrs. Ferrabee (Roberta R. Dunton, B.A. '26), a son.

GEDDES—In Montreal, on April 29, to Aubrey K. Geddes, M.D. '24, and Mrs. Geddes, a daughter (stillborn).

GREENWOOD—In St. Paul, Minn., on May 5, to Rev. and Mrs. Tom Greenwood (Isabel Dunham Gilbert, M.D. '35), a son.

HAMER—In Mexico, D. F., on October 2, 1936, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Moseley Hamer (Harriet Lillian [Nancy] Noad, M.S.P.E. '32), a daughter.

HILL—In St. Catharines, Ont., on March 20, to N. P. Hill, M.D. '25, and Mrs. Hill, a son.

HOOPER—In Lachute, Que., on February 21, to W. M. Hooper, B.A. '21, D.D.S. '23, and Mrs. Hooper, a daughter.

McCAUSLAND—In Quincy, Mass., on March 17, to William A. McCausland, M.D. '36, and Mrs. McCausland, a daughter.

MacKEEN—In Ottawa, on April 23, to David W. MacKeen, B.Sc. '22, and Mrs. MacKeen, a son.

MANNING—In Montreal, on February 25, to C. E. Manning, B.A. '15, M.D. '21, and Mrs. Manning, a son.

MORAN—In Montreal, on February 4, to T. M. Moran, B.Sc. '23, and Mrs. Moran, a daughter.

MOWATT—In Montreal, on April 9, to Erskine A. Mowatt, Past Student, and Mrs. Mowatt (Greta Larminie, B.A. '33), a son.

NICHOL—In Montreal, on March 9, to Gordon H. Nichol, B.Com. '22, and Mrs. Nichol, a daughter.

PATON—In Montreal, on March 17, to A. Hugh Paton, Past Student, and Mrs. Paton, a son.

ROSS—In Montreal, on April 14, to H. Graham Ross, M.D. '24, and Mrs. Ross, a son.

ROSS—In Montreal, on February 21, to M. M. Ross, B.A. '25, M.D. '29, and Mrs. Ross, a daughter (stillborn).

SCOTT-MONCRIEFF—In Montreal, on March 18, to Ronald Scott-Moncrieff, M.D. '31, and Mrs. Scott-Moncrieff, a daughter.

WADSWORTH—In Saint John, N.B., on March 9, to Rev. Dr. G. C. Wadsworth, B.A. '23, and Mrs. Wadsworth, twin daughters.

Marriages

AMBROSE—In Hamilton, Ont., on May 27, Miss Margaret Anne Mackelcan Bowers, to John Howard Ambrose, B.Sc. '24.

BISHOP—In Westmount, Que., on March 25, Miss Delphine Lallemand Gifford to John W. Hamilton Bishop, B.Com. '36, both of Montreal.

BRODIE-DYNES—In Quebec City, on April 17, Miss Hazel B. Dynes, B.A. '36, to James Brodie, B.Com. '35, of Montreal.

CALHOUN—In Montreal, on May 15, Miss Effie Kathleen Calhoun, Phy.Ed. '30, to J. Harvey Leatham.

CAMPBELL—In Westmount, Que., on April 24, Miss Janet Paterson Davidson to Frank Bickerdike Campbell, B.Com. '34.

COCHRANE—In Vancouver, B.C., on April 5, Miss Edith Lockhart Cochrane, B.A. '27, of Montreal, to Warren MacIver Malins, of Cloverdale, B.C.

COOPER-CAYFORD—In Westmount, Que., on March 27, Miss Grace Barbara Cayford, Past Student, to William Everett Cooper, B.Eng. '35, of Isle Maligne, Que.

COSSMAN—In Montreal, on April 29, Miss Ethel Cossman, B.A. '26, to David Grobstein of Outremont, Que.

CRABTREE—In Montreal West, on April 24, Miss Frances Vera Copeman to Herbert Kay Crabtree, B.Com. '32, of the Town of Mount Royal, Que.

DALE-HARRIS—In Ottawa, on April 17, Miss Mary Elizabeth Wilson to Lieut.-Col. Hugh Redford Dale-Harris, Past Student, both of Ottawa.

DE CHAZAL—In Montreal, on April 24, Miss Katharine Angelique Robertson, daughter of R. D. Robertson, M.D. '01, and Mrs. Robertson, to Marc. Philippe de Chazal, B.Sc. '31, all of Montreal.

DUCLOS—On March 24, Mrs. Florence Gardner-Muzzell to Major Victor Eugene Duclos, B.A. '15, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Hong Kong.

EDSON-MILLIGAN—In Montreal, on February 13, Miss Margaret Eleanor Milligan, B.A. '31, to Edward Allan Morgan Edson, B.A. '31, B.C.L. '35, both of Montreal.

FINDLAY—In Ottawa, on April 15, Miss Frances Margaret King to Gordon Hamilton Findlay, M.Sc. '32, Ph.D. '34, of Montreal.

FITZRANDOLPH—In Corner Brook, Nfld., on March 1, Miss Emma Marion Cron, of Harbour Grace, to Edward B. Fitzrandolph, Past Student, of Montreal.

FORREST—In Montreal, on March 18, Miss Margaret Elizabeth Forrest, Past Student, to Arthur Norman Hilton-James.

FORREST-MacKINNON—In Montreal, on April 15, Miss Florence Marjorie MacKinnon, Past Student, to James Roberts Forrest, M.D. '25, both of Montreal.

GASLIN—In Montreal, on February 16, Miss Mary Agnes Halstead to Thomas James Gaslin, M.D. '26, both of Montreal.

GILL—In Ottawa, on April 24, Miss Betty Farquier to Francis Egan T. Gill, B.Com. '30, both of Ottawa.

GROSS—In Montreal, on February 23, Mrs. Sara Gross (Sara Sperber, B.A. '15) to Rabbi Charles H. Kauvar, of Denver, Col.

HARRIS—In Vancouver, B.C., on March 13, Miss W. Marion Harris, B.A. '32, to Harold Vernon, of Toronto.

KELLY—In Montreal, on May 11, Miss Helen Mary Hyman, to Jerome Joseph Kelly, M.D. '31, of Campbell's Bay, Que.

KOLBER—In Montreal, on March 11, Miss Mona Breslow, to Joseph Kolber, B.A. '11, M.D. '12, both of Montreal.

LANGSTAFF-BRADLEY—In Ottawa, on May 8, Miss Helen Margaret Bradley, B.Com. '34, to Thomas Albert Kidd Langstaff, B.Com. '32, of Montreal.

LEAVITT—In Montreal, on May 18, Miss Frania Rubinstein, to Joseph Leavitt, B.A. '14, M.D. '16, both of Montreal.

LLOYD-ELLIOTT—In Hampstead, Que., on March 20, Miss Kathleen Mansfield Elliott, B.A. '30, M.D. '36, of Montreal, to David Pierce C. Lloyd, B.Sc. '32, of Toronto.

McGOUN—In Montreal, on April 24, Miss Jean M. McGoun, B.A. '36, to Charles R. Payan, of Toronto.

McRAE—In Westmount, Que., on March 27, Miss Jane Loreen Logan, of Richelieu, Que., to Duncan Ross McRae, B.Sc. '27, M.Sc. '28, Ph.D. '30, of Montreal.

MAXWELL—In Haifa, Palestine, on March 27, Miss Mary Maxwell, Past Student, to Shoghi Effendi Rabbani, Guardian of the B'hai Faith, Haifa.

MERRETT-HOWARD—In Montreal, on April 26, Miss Hazel Howard, B.A. '31, daughter of the late Hon. E. E. Howard, B.A. '95, B.C.L. '98, and Mrs. Howard, to John Campbell Merrett, B.Arch. '31, of Montreal.

MITCHELL—In Montreal, on May 15, Miss Joan Isabella Walker, to Terence F. Moore Mitchell, B.Com. '25, son of the late Hon. W. G. Mitchell, B.C.L. '01.

NEELAND—In Montreal, on March 19, Miss Gwendolyn Pearl Smith, to William Daniel Neeland, B.Sc. '34, M.Sc. '35, of Kewagama, Que.

POLAND-BARNES—In the Town of Mount Royal, Que., on March 22, Miss Anne Kershaw Cunliffe Barnes, B.A. '33, daughter of Howard T. Barnes, B.Sc. '93, M.Sc. '96, D.Sc. '00, to George Herbert Poland, B.A. '31, of the Town of Mount Royal.

PYKE—In London, England, on April 5, Miss Mary Daphne Peech, of Lightwater Grange, Surrey, to Gordon Graeme Pyke, Past Student.

REDMOND—In Watertown, Mass., on April 26, Mrs. Olive P. McCadam to Arthur Douglas Redmond, M.D. '26, both of Ogdensburg, N.Y.

STOCKHAUSEN—In Kingston, Jamaica, on February 22, Miss Eleanor Bertha Bartram, of Ottawa, to Joseph Methuen Stockhausen, M.D. '28, of Kingston.

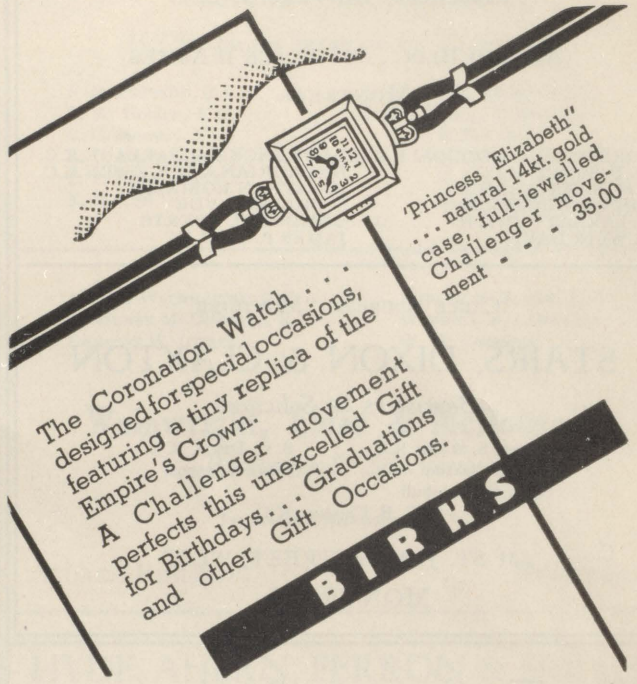
SUTHERLAND—In Westmount, Que., on May 6, Miss Amy Elizabeth Sutherland, B.A. '33, to Maurits Just van Loben Sels, of San Francisco.

TRICK—In Chateauguay, Que., on March 27, Miss Gladys Elizabeth Trick, Past Student, of Malone, N.Y., to Raymond Walter Gardner, of New Rochelle, N.Y.

WADEY—In Montreal, on April 28, Miss Frances M. Wadey, Part Student, to Harold M. Cathcart.

WARDLEWORTH—In Westmount, on March 27, Miss Eleanor Scott Wardleworth, B.A. '28, M.A. '31, to Sydney Barnard Earle.

WATSON—In Outremont, Que., on May 8, Miss Jean Thompson Scott, to David Scott Watson, D.D.S. '26, both of Montreal.



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The Coronation Broadcast

(*Continued from Page 9*)

around the broadcast of the King's message. A huge public address system was erected on Jeanne Mance Park by the Northern Electric Company, Ltd., in co-operation with National Sound Services, Ltd., and Layton Bros., Ltd. The horns which were of the most modern type were housed in a tower about thirty-five feet high. They used about 400 times the power of an ordinary radio set and whereas an individual radio set turns about five per cent. of the power it uses into sound, the apparatus on Jeanne Mance Park turned about fifty per cent. of power into sound. In other words the loud-speakers made as much noise as about 4,000 radio sets. One indignant citizen two miles east of the Park, who was awakened at five o'clock by a B.B.C. announcer, shouted to his daughter, who was still asleep: "Turn off the radio." This public address system was fed by wires run from the C.B.C. on St. Catherine Street by the Bell Telephone Company of Canada and controlled on the ground by engineers from National Sound and Northern Electric, while an operator from the C.B.C. was also on duty. In consequence, the immense crowd on Jeanne Mance Park heard first a part of the Empire homage transmitted by radio to London, from London by wire and radio to Ottawa, and from Ottawa by wire to the loud speakers.

When they heard the Governor General and the boy from Saskatchewan speaking in the Empire homage, they heard by wire transmission across Canada; when they heard the little girl from Montreal, the sound came from the C.B.C. studio. When they heard the Acting Mayor and the joint chairmen of the Coronation Committee, the sound went over a short wire connection from microphones and amplifiers in the Park to the loud speakers in the tower.

For the King's message, M. Nolin was again called in with translators from the C.B.C. staff and stenographers. They were allowed three minutes to prepare the translation; while this was being done a short introduction in French, previously prepared, was read. Well within the three minutes M. Nolin was ready and King George's French-speaking subjects in Quebec heard the message in their native tongue.

In the afternoon, therefore, the C.B.C. staff, and their co-workers in other radio stations and telegraph and telephone services, were busy. All morning they had been synchronizing such parts of the B.B.C. programme as were used with Canadian bells, bands, orchestras and speakers, getting each on the air at the right place and time. This continued all afternoon and evening. At Montreal, for instance, the complete C.B.C. programme, including the Empire homage and the King's message (both of which came from England) were going to the Maritimes and to English listeners in Quebec. Part of the Empire homage went from the CRCM (Montreal) studio to England and also to the Canadian network. For the Quebec network the regular C.B.C. programme was first cut off for ten minutes while M. Nolin's translation of the King's message was broadcast and later the Coronation rebroadcast coming from the sound films was interrupted occasionally to allow for the French narrations. For the special programme on Jeanne Mance Park there were other inserted items, an introduction in French to the King's message by the Acting Mayor, M. Omer Cote, an introduction in English, and short addresses by the Hon. Pamphile Du Tremblay and Colonel Robert Starke, who unveiled the commemorative monument.

When the C.B.C. networks "signed off" on the morning of May 13, the management had to its credit an achievement never before attempted by any system, twenty-three hours of continuous broadcasting, including at some points two, and at one point three, simultaneous programmes. When the Board of Governors of the Corporation met on May 15 in Regina, they felt and said that all their staff had done a remarkable piece of work.

Thanks to broadcasting, Canadians in Canada

had heard more of the Coronation than most people in London. The monument in Montreal, which refers to King George VI as "the first Sovereign in whose accession and coronation the people of Canada took part," is to some extent at least a monument also to the efforts of Major W. E. Gladstone Murray, General Manager of the C.B.C. and a graduate of McGill, and to his confrere, Dr. Augustin Frigon.

Whither Europe?

(*Continued from Page 17*)

British and French rearmament now goes on apace. It constitutes a threat to the dictators—the only language they understand. It may soon place them on the defensive. That threat becomes more serious as a result of the close understanding between the two democracies and the formation of a "London-Paris Axis" to offset that of Rome and Berlin. The Scandinavian countries and the Low countries will tend to adhere to the new axis. Its strengthening may encourage Central Europe to resist fascist penetration.

A new hope also arises from the fact that since the advent of Hitler, wherever people have been free to unite and to express their will, they have succeeded overwhelmingly in defeating fascism. This was established by the victory and the continued triumphs of Premier Leon Blum and the Popular Front in France—the bulwark of democracy in Continental Europe. It was also established by the victory of the Belgian Premier, Paul Van Zeeland, over his fascist opponent, Leon Degrelle, in the famous Brussels by-election, as well as by the recent elections to factory councils in Austria where the workers defeated the appointees of the fascist régime and, despite pressure from above, elected an almost complete slate of regular trade unionists.

These events are significant. They point to the fact that if the democratic powers and their allies assert themselves and act in unison they can destroy the fascist peril and may safeguard world peace. They must aim at both a political and an economic understanding. No democracy can afford to declare its neutrality. Failing such united action, complete chaos lies ahead.

McGill Representatives at Conference

Representatives of McGill at the National Conference of Canadian Universities held on May 31 and June 1 at Queen's University, were: Dean Ernest Brown, Dean W. D. Woodhead, Prof. C. W. Hendel, T. H. Matthews, Prof. D. L. Thomson and Dean J. J. O'Neill.

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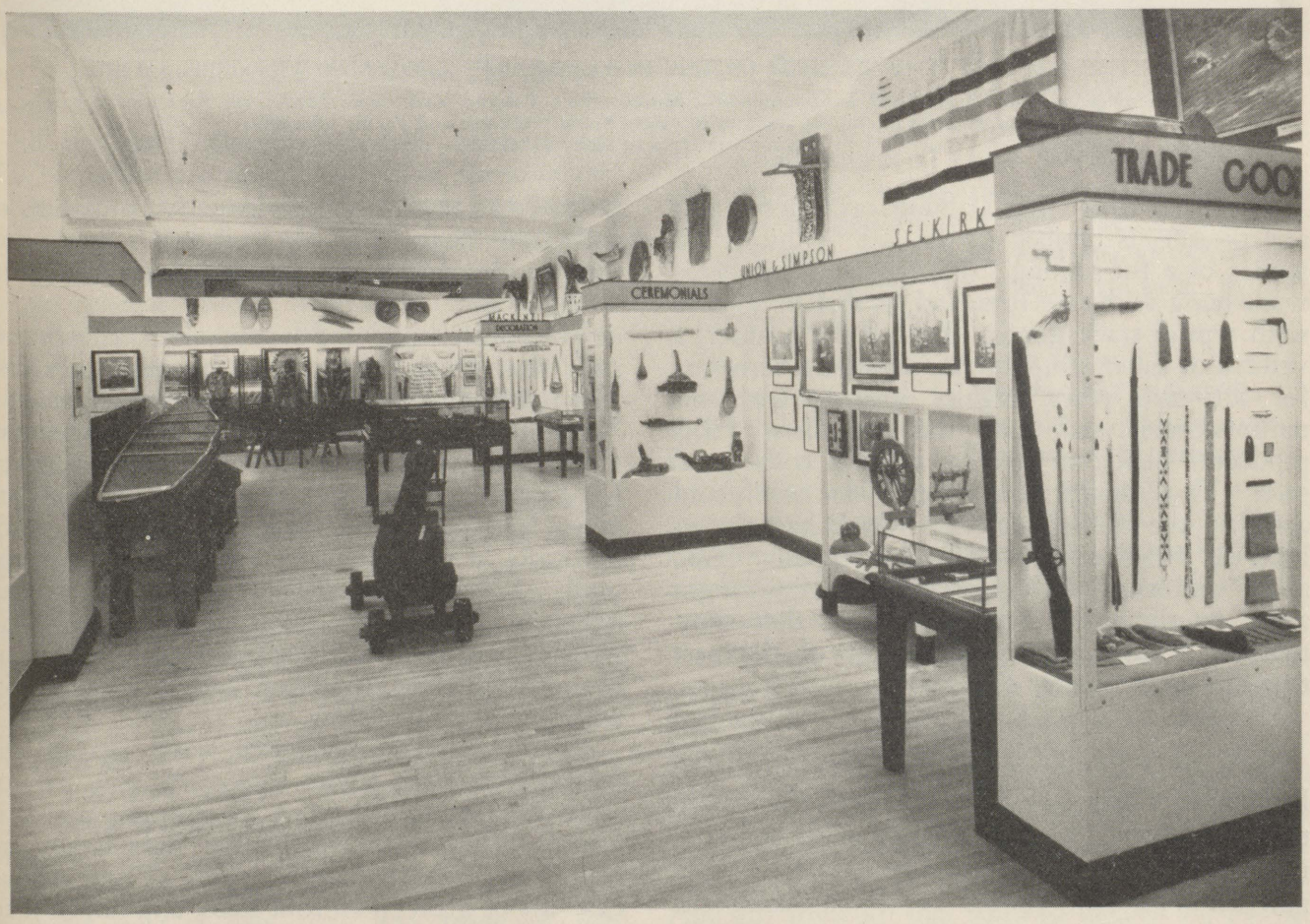
from HBC ships. Then there are about a dozen excellent ship models, both sail and steam, and numerous pictures, old and new, showing the various methods of transportation by sea, river, land, and air, throughout the company's vast domains.

LIFE IN THE POSTS is the next section. It contains a variety of objects gathered from the trading posts from Labrador to Alaska—utensils, tools, books, documents, weapons, and so on. There are canoe knives, candle moulds, powder measures, sundials, fish-oil lamps, and flint-&-steels. There are firearms ranging all the way from a five-inch revolver to a six-foot flintlock wallpiece. There is a letter from Sir James Douglas (later first Governor of British Columbia) in charge at Fort Victoria, confiding that if he had had his way, there wouldn't have been any colony out there. And there is a huge ledger, beautifully written, and weighing some forty pounds, in which the personal accounts of each employee of the Columbia Department on the Pacific Coast were kept in faraway York Factory.

From there the visitor passes on to a short AFTER 1870 section, treating of the company's surrender of the jurisdiction of the West to the Dominion of Canada; the consequent trouble with Riel; and the ensuing treaties with the Indians, in which the men of the HBC played so important a part.

Next comes FORT GARRY AND WINNIPEG, showing how the present metropolis of the Mid-West grew out of stone-walled Fort Garry (and also how the fort was ruthlessly demolished for the paltry reason of straightening Main Street).

And finally there is the 20TH CENTURY section, which brings the story up to date. Here, amongst other things, there are several large objects from Lower Fort Garry, which ceased to function as a trading post in 1911, and is now the most interesting "sight" in the neighbourhood of Winnipeg; a model of the fort some six feet square; a case of skins showing the chief steps in the process of converting the lowly muskrat into "Hudson Seal;" and a display of striking photographs—mostly from the HBC quarterly, *The Beaver*—outlining the varied activities of the company today.



GENERAL VIEW OF ONE SIDE OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY MUSEUM

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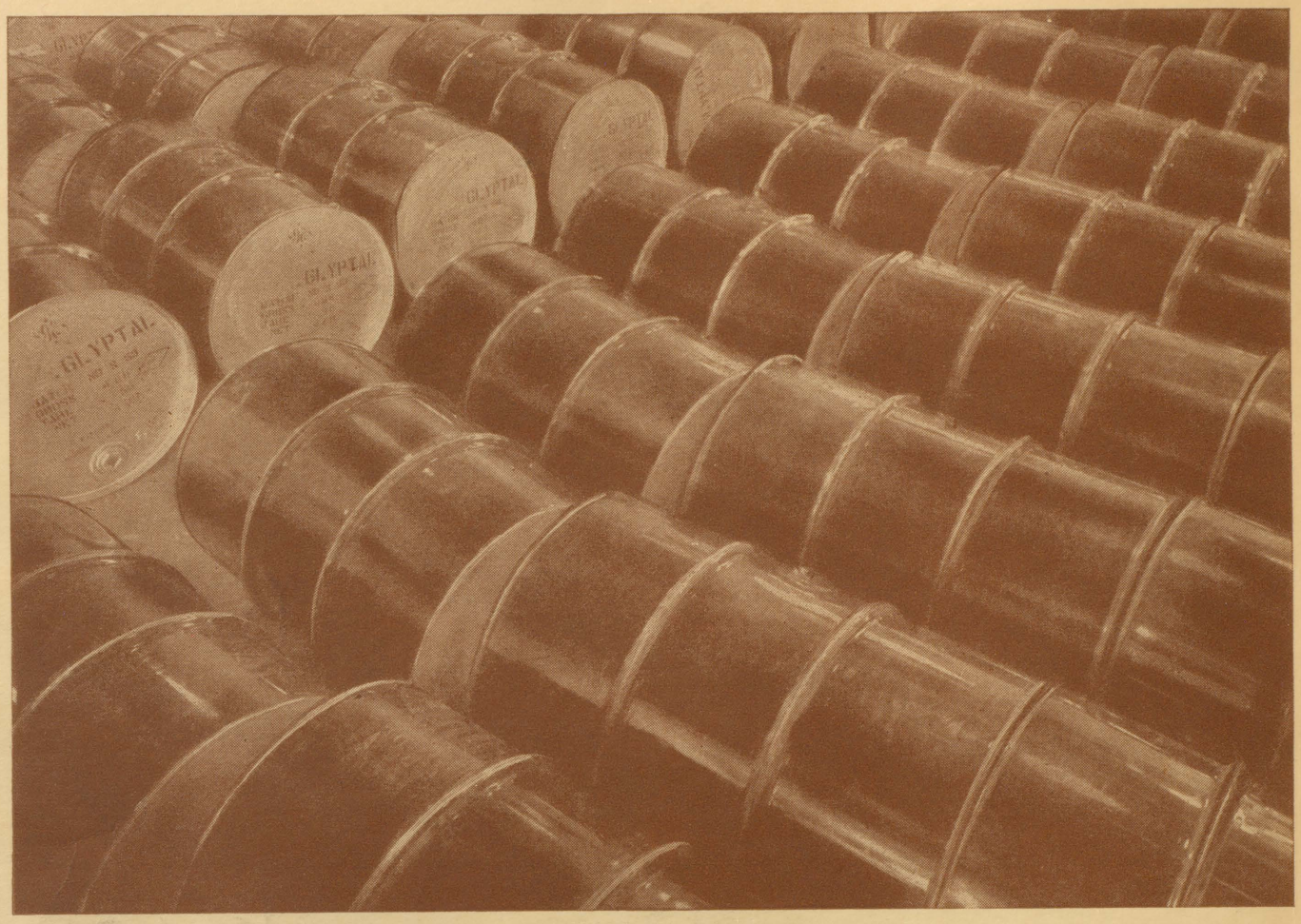
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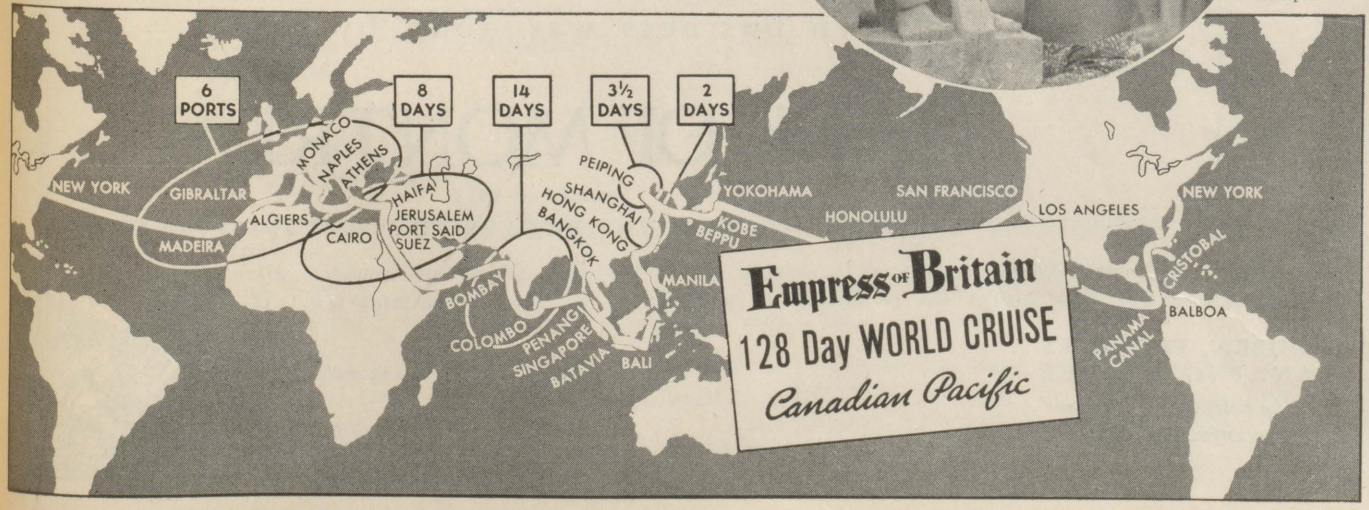
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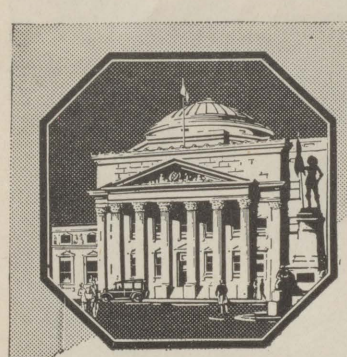
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Fun at the Microphone

(and Behind It!)

By ROBERT T. BOWMAN

MOST people get what is vulgarly called "jittery" when they find themselves sitting in front of a microphone for the first time. . . . those awful moments waiting for that red light . . . . just time for a choking sip of water . . . . a hundred gasping gulps of dry air . . . . the terrifying thought that the light may go on just when the Adam's Apple is on its upward journey.

And when it's all over . . . . hands cold and wet . . . . what the devil have I been talking about anyway? . . . the flattest feeling in the world, till the announcer comes in, and tells you with a smile that everything was fine.

Then those thrilling occasions during the next few hours and days when friends meet you and say: "I heard you on the radio . . . . congratulations . . . . you're a born broadcaster."

That's when you suddenly realize that broadcasting is fun! There's a kick in it!

But here's a tip for beginners. Just before you go to bed after your first broadcast take a couple of aspirins, or a sleeping powder. Otherwise you'll be doing your broadcast over and over again most of the night.

Broadcasting was fun for me, right from the start. My first chance came when I was editing Empire News Bulletins for the British Broadcasting Corporation in London. That was in 1934, when people in England were getting very excited about ice hockey. They started writing to the B.B.C., asking for ice hockey broadcasts. English commentators found themselves quite incapable of describing the game, so the Director of Outside Broadcasts called me into his office.

"Bowman, when you were in Canada did you ever broadcast ice hockey?"

"Oh, yes, Mr. Cock, hundreds of times," I lied cheerfully.

"Then I presume you understand the game thoroughly?"

"Why, of course. I've played it, and written it. I know the game from A to Z."

But Mr. Cock wasn't to be taken in that easily. With a half smile, he asked me to go down to studio 3B, imagine myself at an ice hockey match, describe the rink, and then do a few minutes running commentary!

It was a tough assignment for a beginner. As one of Mr. Cock's assistants took me down to the studio, I feverishly worked out an outline of what I would say. The studio was plugged through to the loud-speaker in Mr. Cock's office, and the blue rehearsal light flashed. In a minute the Auditorium at Ottawa was transferred to London; the Senators were on the ice; the rush end was singing "Hail, Hail, The Gang's All Here"; Maroons came out to a chorus of boos; the game started; Nighbor held command; Benedict blocked a hot one; Stewart tricked his way close to the net; Siebert shook Finnegan with a hard check . . . . when would Mr. Cock signal me to finish? I kept on, desperately. I looked at the assistant appealingly. He left the room to 'phone his chief. He came back and signalled me to keep going. Somehow or other I did keep going, for half an hour, until the blue light finally went out.

Weeks later, I heard what happened when Mr. Cock's assistant 'phoned him.

"Is it all right for Bowman to stop now?"

"No, no . . . . keep him going . . . . I want to see how this match ends!"

Who says that the English haven't got sense of humour?

But that's how I became a broadcaster, and it wasn't long after my baptism that I was transferred from the News Department to Outside Broadcasts. That is the department which looks after what is known as "actuality" broadcasting . . . . things that actually happen . . . . the Coronation, sports events, banquets, outdoor speeches, etc.

It's actuality broadcasting which interests me the most, and when Gladstone Murray asked me to come to Canada it was to that type of work that I first turned my hand.

"Night Shift" was a series of broadcasts designed to bring listeners "sound pictures" of things which actually happen on the night shift. We started down below the ground in a coal mine in Glace Bay; next we broadcast from a lighthouse outside Halifax Harbour; after that a fox farm, near Charlottetown; and so on, week after week, till we finally reached Port Arthur about the time of the Coronation. Then we "knocked off," not wishing to get into the West until harvesting and the beet sugar industry started.

People often ask me to compare broadcasting in England with broadcasting in America. The only answer to those who want to know which system is the better, is to explain that the B.B.C. caters to people in the United Kingdom, while the American companies cater principally to people living in the United States. I don't think it's possible to say which does the better job. Broadcasting in the United Kingdom is a public service, paid for directly by the listeners. Broadcasting in America is a commercial enterprise.

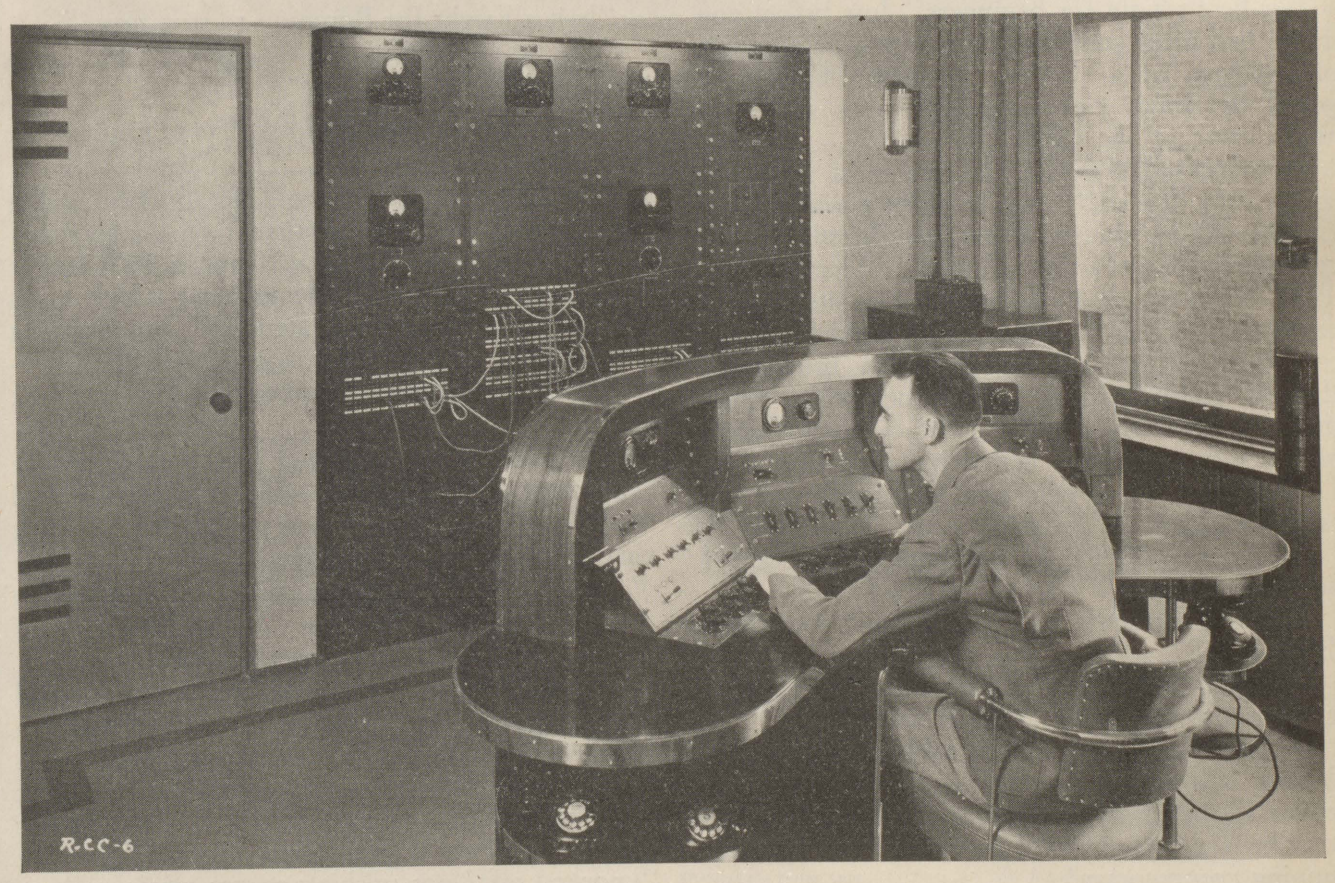
But there are two divisions of broadcasting in which I think the B.B.C. leads the world. One is "actuality" (excluding sports) and the other is "news."

American "actuality" is nearly always staged. Sometimes in the past it has even been faked. B.B.C. "actuality" is seldom staged, and never faked. If a B.B.C. commentator is describing a flood, you can be certain he is seeing what he is talking about. He will not be sitting in a studio, with several assistants providing the necessary sound effects; or if he says he is broadcasting from 2,000 feet below the ground, you can be sure that is where he is, and not on the 400-foot level.

Thus listeners in the United Kingdom get the real thing; not a staged performance with a lot of frills.

It is this B.B.C. principle which we want to bring into practice in our own Canadian actuality broadcasting. Listeners to "Night Shift" heard the real thing. Every single sound and character was genuine. Furthermore, there was a minimum of "programme" rehearsal. No one was allowed to use a script, except myself, and I used only notes. People said what they really thought, and not what someone in Ottawa, Montreal, or New York had written for them. As far as I can observe, nine out of ten "actuality" broadcasts, excluding sports, on this side of the Atlantic are written out in full long before the broadcast goes on the air.

The secret of good actuality broadcasting is careful preparation by the engineers and commentators concerned. Few people realize that it is sometimes necessary to string thousands of yards of telephone line, before an actuality broadcast can be heard. Most people think it is only necessary to take a microphone to the required place, "and broadcast."



THE NERVE CENTRE OF A RADIO STATION

The "control room" of CRCM, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's station in Montreal.

But that microphone has to be connected to the radio station by at least one, and generally two, telephone lines. One line carries the programme. The other is known as a "monitor" line. It allows the actuality engineer to keep in touch with the control room in the radio station, to get the signal to "go ahead," and, in case of emergency, the "monitor" line can be used for programme purposes.

Sometimes it is very difficult to get the necessary lines. When we broadcast from Chebucto Head Lighthouse, off Halifax, we had a very difficult time. The lighthouse is on the mainland, but in a very desolate place, particularly in the winter. There is a government wireless station about a mile away, and we found we could connect a line to it, and by this means get a "monitor" circuit to Halifax. But the only line available for programme use was a party line, shared by half a dozen families.

We knew this would never do! Undoubtedly all the receivers would be off their hooks, to say nothing of possible interruptions. By the time our signal got to the control panel at Halifax, it would be too weak to broadcast.

We solved the problem by giving a party at the lighthouse keeper's house, to which we invited all the families on the party line. In that way we had a line to Halifax all to ourselves, almost certain to be free of interruptions and eavesdroppers.

The lighthouse keeper was the "coolest customer" I have ever met. Broadcasting to a national network meant nothing to him, although he'd never seen a microphone before. My wife told me that she was sitting on a bench in the engineer's "shack" before the broadcast started. He edged up to her, and said: "Been married long?"

"No. Just two years," she replied.

" 'Nuff said," and he edged up closer. Then in a very tender voice he went on: "Now don't you worry about this broadcast. If your husband gets stuck at any time, and can't think of anything to say, I'll do the talking. Don't you worry a moment."

If he took aspirin afterwards, it wasn't because he couldn't sleep!

You can probably imagine what a task it is to cover a lighthouse, a mine, or a large factory with a microphone. The ideal system would be to have what is known as a "pack set," a tiny short wave transmitter—which the commentator can carry on his back. The signal from this set is picked up a few hundred yards away, and then sent to the control panel via the usual telephone line.



BOB BOWMAN IN ACTION

Unfortunately, the C.B.C. hasn't any "pack sets." In fact, at the risk of being sued for libel, I believe these tiny transmitters are subject to fading, especially if the commentator allows a post or steel structure to get between the receiving station and himself. The "Night Shift" commentator would not be able to avoid this.

So we used the more conservative but surer system of joining the commentator's microphone to the engineer's control point by using a microphone lead about 400 feet long. This meant I could work within a radius of 400 feet of the engineer, which gave me considerable scope. Our greatest worry was to keep the microphone lead from getting caught in some machinery, or run over by some vehicle with sharp wheels.

As a matter of fact, this long lead was really made up of three or four leads, each 100 feet long, joined together by patent metal plugs guaranteed not to come apart. I suppose we might have sued the manufacturer, because one of the plugs did give away during the lighthouse broadcast, and I was wasting my breath for a few minutes. Fortunately, the engineer had an emergency microphone at his control point, and he filled in until one of his assistants found the break, and repaired it. Of course I didn't know anything had gone wrong until after the broadcast, when I found the engineer slumped beside his equipment, head in his arms. He was

trembling. Although he was one of the best engineers in the C.B.C., it was the first time he had ever broadcast, and his emergency three-minute session nearly knocked him out. But he did a grand job.

One of our plugs parted on another occasion. It was when we were broadcasting from the crack Canadian National train "Continental Limited." I opened this broadcast on the platform of the station at Limoges, a small village about thirty miles outside Ottawa. Probably for the first time in history "No. 1" came into the station slowly, and the engineer stopped his huge 6100 engine right beside me. I climbed into the cab and chatted with the engineer and fireman. Then I had to race down the outside of the train, dragging my microphone lead behind me, till I got to the head of the colonist car.

I suppose most of the people in Limoges were on the station platform that night. As I was running along the platform, talking and panting into the microphone, one of the villagers suddenly grabbed me from behind, waved his arms, and said: "She's broke . . . . she's broke." After our lighthouse experience I knew immediately what was wrong. A quick dash back along the platform brought me to the erring plug, and I had it fixed in a jiffy. Then I had to run back along the platform again to the entrance where one of the radio engineers was signalling me with a flashlight.

During the run down from Montreal, the radio engineers on the train had strung the microphone lead from the special car on the end right through to the head of the colonist car. So when I climbed on board I left one microphone on the station platform, connected to the control point in the station itself, and picked up the other microphone on the train.

Our control point in this case was in the special car I mentioned. It was an old baggage car, in which we had installed a two hundred watt transmitter, and a very good receiver. The transmitter antenna was strung along one side of the roof, and the receiving aerial along the other side.

Our signal from the train was picked up by the CBC short-wave receiving station outside Ottawa, and then fed into Station CRCO, whence it was put on the network lines across Canada. Our receiver was tuned to CRCO itself, and so I was able to carry on a two-way conversation with the announcer in CRCO. He heard my questions as they were fed into the station from the short-wave receiving station, and he simply gave his answers over CRCO.

The best "come-back" from any person interviewed in the Night Shift series was from the Commander of the *Berengaria*. This was during our broadcast from the Long Distance Terminal of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, in Montreal. The climax of the programme was a call to this crack Cunard White Star liner, about 300 miles outward bound from New York.

After two anxious minutes calling the *Berengaria*, the Commander's voice finally came through.

"Have you any distinguished passengers on board?" I asked.

His reply came back, seamanly, crisp and clear: "All passengers are distinguished."

Broadcasting *is* fun. It takes a tremendous amount of work, careful preparation, and attention to detail. It is no respecter of persons, or time. Like in newspaper work, holidays are mighty uncertain . . . . even week-ends, and evenings at home. Sometimes, it's even impossible to establish a home. But there's a kick in it.

Occasionally, a broadcaster is apt to get discouraged. Not all so-called "fan mail" is complimentary. I thought I had a tough assignment in Night Shift, but my job faded to nothing when I heard King George make his radio speech on Coronation Day. Everyone connected with radio must have appreciated his wonderful courage on that occasion.

He mastered his impediment by using the perfect radio technique: short sentences, and plain, every day language.

President Roosevelt, and Bernard Shaw are, to my mind, the best broadcasters "on the air." Here's an extract from one of Mr. Roosevelt's radio speeches. It should be studied by everyone who hopes to speak well on the radio. It is a great example of emphasis, driving home a point. Speaking about financiers, after the bank crisis had been cleared up, the President said:

"I saw their fever chart. When they were cured what did they do? Did they thank their benefactors? Instead of throwing away their crutches they used them to beat the heads of the men who helped them."

Here's a piece from a radio speech which Bernard Shaw made recently to Sixth Forms in England, and which the CBC rebroadcast across Canada:

"To me there is nothing in writing a play: anyone can write one if he has the necessary natural turn for it; and if he hasn't he can't: that is all there is to it.

"However, I have another trick for imposing on the young. I am old: over eighty in fact.

(*Continued on Page 41*)

The Problem of Silicosis

By H. E. MacDERMOT

IT IS curious that a substance which appears to be so harmless should be responsible for one of the most dreaded of all industrial diseases. The substance is silica, which occurs in the form of such common minerals as quartz and flint; and the disease it causes is silicosis.

There are many interesting points about silicosis. It is an industrial disease which concerns a large and important element in labour, since it is most commonly found amongst miners and those in allied occupations. Then, it is in itself a terrible affliction, insidious, inexorable, and incurable. Finally, there have been recent discoveries regarding its control which are most encouraging. It is mainly with this last point that I shall deal.

Silicosis is a disease of the lungs, caused by the inhalation of free silica, in any of its numerous forms, which, speaking generally, include most of the hard rocks. These substances, however, being extremely hard, are difficult to dissolve; and, as a general rule, the harder and less soluble a substance is the less likely it is to be poisonous, since it is more difficult of absorption by the tissues. Take lead, for example. Many men are carrying in their bodies lumps of lead embedded in them during the Great War, or before. But they have never had any lead poisoning therefrom, nor ever will. In that form lead cannot be absorbed. But let a child suck the paint off wood, or let a man inhale the fine particles of paint containing lead, and the result will soon be severe, sometimes even fatal, lead poisoning.

In general, this applies also to silica. One might break rocks daily throughout a long and blameless life, but unless a certain amount of *fine* dust was caused in the process, such a small amount of silica would be taken into the lungs that the effect would be negligible.

Silica, then, is poisonous only in very finely powdered form. Moreover, it is practically the only mineral which need be feared in industry. Many other dusts are produced under modern working conditions, and they contain all kinds of substances, mineral, metallic, vegetable, and animal. None of them, however, can be compared with silica in its harmful effects. Coal miners, for instance, usually have lungs which look like coal, literally, since they are laden with carbon particles from the coal dust. But this does not seem to injure the function of respiration to any great extent, nor, as used to be thought, does it make the men more susceptible to other diseases, such as tuberculosis. It is an entirely different thing if the coal is associated with silicious rock, for then the mining of it will involve the hazard of silicosis.

Again, many men work in a cloud of cement dust which is almost opaque, or in grain elevators where the air is whitened, or in factories where wool, fur, or other animal hairs rise in clouds; and there is a vague belief in most minds that such quantities of dust *must* be bad for the lungs. Perhaps they are in isolated cases, and, of course, such conditions of work are not ideal, but it is quite safe to say that the effects of such dusts are negligible compared with a similar exposure to silica dust.

One of the occupations in which exposure to silica dust is inevitable is gold-mining, since it is largely in quartz formations that gold is found. But many other occupations involve the production of silica dust: working in tunnels, foundations and quarries, where there is drilling of rock and blasting; in granite monument works; in potteries, glass-works, foundries, sandblasting, and so on. Occasionally, it may not be obvious why silicosis has developed. One would not expect to find silicosis in a chocolate factory for instance, but such a case has been described. The patient's work in this factory had been for years the "re-surfacing" of granite millstones for grinding the chocolate.

Why, again, should a man develop silicosis in a carpet factory? It could not be due to the sorting of wool, although billows of dust rose from the wool all day. But it could be, and was, due to the fact that the floor of the room in which he worked was covered with a fine layer of sand, which formed part of the dust of the atmosphere.

Let us grant, then, the overwhelming importance of silica dust.

There is, however, very great significance in the size of the particles of the dust. I have already said that the stonebreaker would not run so great a risk of silicosis as a miner in a dust-laden shaft, although both men might be dealing with the same type of rock. This is partly due, of course, to the fact that the miner inhales a great deal more dust in a given time, but it is also because that dust is much finer, and reaches the deeper parts of the lung.

But, again, there are degrees of fineness, and even those particles which enter the lung are not all of the same size exactly. It requires a microscope and special methods of measurement to show the differences in size, but when these methods are applied it is found that only those particles which are below certain dimensions are injurious. Anything larger seldom reaches the tiny air spaces; instead, it settles in the air passages and is coughed up. The finest particles, on the other hand, reach the air spaces and are there picked up by special "dust" cells. Once inside these cells, the silica particles seem to set up an irritation, and in this lies the deepest root of silicosis.

From each point of irritation—and, of course, there will be great numbers of these throughout the lungs—there spread clumps and strings of what is really scar tissue. It is called fibrous tissue, technically, and is the material with which nature repairs injured tissues. A little of it does no harm, but in silicosis it spreads out all through the lungs, replacing and interfering with the air cells to such an extent that eventually there is not enough normal lung tissue left to carry on respiration. The patient gradually gets weaker and more and more short of breath. Worse than that, he almost always shows a tendency to develop tuberculosis. Negroes, in particular, when exposed to severe silica hazards, are apt to develop rapid and fatal tuberculosis, even before the silicosis itself has made much headway in their lungs.

The association between silicosis and tuberculosis is so constant that some even have thought that they are one and the same disease, but that is not so. Why there should be this sinister association we do not know, but it has been noted in every country in which the two diseases have been studied.

On the other hand, it is to be understood that, except under unusually bad conditions, silicosis takes a great many years to develop. If the worker withdraws from the exposure early enough, he will probably escape disablement.

Let us return to our dust, however. Why, it is asked, should these finest particles of silica be so poisonous, whilst their larger brethren are not? That is another of the unsolved problems of silicosis. One thing we do know, and that is that the damage is *not* caused by the physical roughness of the silica particles. It used to be thought that they actually lacerated the lung tissues. A sandstone will abrade steel; why should not sand particles cut into soft living cells? Well, we know that they do not act in this way, but we have no complete explanation of what does happen.

It may be of some interest to know that the cleansing action of silicated soaps and cleansers is another apparently very easily explained process which has turned out to be not so simple after all. Fine silica sand is used in some of these cleansers, but apparently their cleansing action is *not* due to the abrasive action of the silica. It may be due to the setting up of alterations of surface tension which break up the oil.

Silicosis cannot be got rid of or cured. Our only hope lies in preventing it, and that is a very difficult matter. Recently, some most helpful and interesting suggestions have been put forward by chemists and physicists. The chemical structure of quartz has been worked out by Sir William Bragg in England. He has shown that while it is relatively inert in large pieces, it is much more active when *freshly* broken up into fine dust. One explanation of this is the presence of oxygen atoms on the surface of these fine particles which are in a condition described chemically as "unsatisfied." Figuratively, they may be looked upon as being restless, so that they will form combinations with other substances very quickly.

Scientists are now asking if it is this characteristic of the quartz molecule, with its oxygen atoms sticking out from it like sensitive tentacles, which is the secret of the irritating and consequently poisonous quality of silica dust. Within the last few months a group of workers at the University of Toronto have made this suggestion bear fruit. They have done a great deal of work, in happy combination with the chemists, the physicians and metallurgists of one of our large gold mines, and the latest advance has been made possible by a general pooling of effort.*

It was those unsatisfied oxygen particles which arrested attention. Why, said these investigators, should we not try to satisfy them before the quartz particles get into the lung, so that these will no longer set up any irritation? In other words, can we neutralize the poisonous quality of silica? It became a matter of trying to find out what would do this. Several mixtures were tested, but some made the silica even more active, and others were in themselves poisonous; finally, metallic aluminum was hit upon. Aluminum itself is a metal which forms combinations very easily. It was found that when this was added to silica dust, the latter became practically

* "The Prevention of Silicosis by Metallic Aluminum." A preliminary report, by J. J. Denny, M.Sc., W. D. Robson, M.B., Chief Surgeon, McIntyre Mine, Schumacher, Ont., and D. A. Irwin, M.B., Associate Professor, Department of Medical Research, University of Toronto. *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, 1937; 37; 1-11.

(*Continued on Page 42*)



A SMALL REPLICA OF A HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY NORTHERN TRADING STORE
Other objects are, from left to right: A model of the first HBC ship, the *Nonsuch;* two guns from Lower Fort Garry; a model of Lower Fort Garry; and, inside the store, a mail-box bench from Cumberland House.

The New Hudson's Bay Company Museum

By CLIFFORD WILSON

THE modern history museum is as different from the old as day from night.

Not so long ago, it was looked upon as a mausoleum, where dust-laden collections of curios and relics were heterogeneously assembled in glass cases, poorly lighted, crowded together with little or no sequence, and *never* disturbed. Even some of the labels were "museum pieces," wordily written on scraps of faded paper by some long-dead curator. And an air of mustiness and death pervaded the whole institution.

Today, progressive history museums have changed all that. They are bright, airy places, with an atmosphere of freshness and life about them. They have a definite story to tell, and they tell it simply and dramatically. Relics and curios, as such, have no place in the scheme of things, if they do not contribute something to the unfolding of the tale. Objects are kept clean and bright, as they were when in use; they are attractively arranged in well-lit cases, and grouped in definite sequence. Signs and labels are clear, short, and arresting. And the exhibits are constantly changed.

An object can even be brand new, and still have its place. The history museum, in fact, can now be regarded as a book whose story is told in pictures. The objects are the illustrations, the signs are the headings, and the labels the underlines. Provided the object truthfully represents a fact, it may as well be new as old.

This point is clearly illustrated in a case of Trade Goods, in the new museum which I recently laid out for the Hudson's Bay Company. The museum—or "Historical Exhibit" as they prefer to call it, to get away from the "mausoleum" stigma—is located in the company's department store in Winnipeg, and of the several

objects in the case, which represent trade articles of almost two centuries ago, four came right off the counters of the store, and four from the wholesale department. Their modernity does not detract in the least from their value as "museum pieces." Aside from the fact that they are machine-made instead of hand-made, they are true replicas of the Indian trade goods of nearly two centuries ago, and therefore suitable as illustrations.

This Trade Goods case also presents a good example of the story-telling function of the modern history museum. On each label is a number in brackets, and on some a red dot, while the heading announces:

FOR GOODS LIKE THESE
the Indians traded their furs to the Company.
Quantities denote trade value for one beaver skin at Moose Factory, 1748.
(A red dot) denotes goods still being sold in the HBC stores.

Moreover, some of the primitive articles which the Indians discarded in favour of the white man's goods are shown, the labels under them reading:

"Steel Knives (8) /to replace/ Stone & Bone"
"Steel Awls (12) /to replace/ Bone"
"Iron Hatchets (2) /to replace/ Stone"
"Beads (¾lb.) /to replace/ Porcupine Quills and Seeds as Decoration."

And so on, each of the labels being illustrated by an object. While to show the superiority of white man's goods over red man's, a buffalo vertebra is displayed, with an iron arrowhead deeply imbedded in it.

Thereby the visitor learns (1) what sort of goods the HBC traded to the Indian; (2) what trade value was placed upon them about 200 years ago; (3) what primitive objects these goods replaced; (4) what all these objects looked like; and (5) which of these goods the HBC is still "trading" at its modern posts and department stores.

However, the case is not of instructional interest only, for the display is made bright and colourful with beads of various hues, shining metal, scarlet broadcloth and flannel, and a scarlet Hudson's Bay Point blanket laid along the floor of the case.

This is the second case in the museum, the first being one of Raw Furs. Naturally, the furs do not date from 1670, or even 1748; but as they are exactly the same as the raw furs of those days, they are just as good for the purpose of the museum.

As this purpose is to tell the story of the Hudson's Bay Company from its origin to the present day, it is told sequentially, beginning with the reasons for its founding, and ending in the year 1937.

At the entrance to the room, which covers an area of about 4,500 square feet, a synopsis of its 270 years of history is presented in eighty seconds, by means of four-inch cut-out figures passing in review behind a small window. The first figure represents a gentleman of the court of Charles II, who granted the company its charter in 1670. He is followed by a sailor of the period. Then comes a fur-trader, then an Indian trapper, and so on. Set back at intervals from this plane are larger objects in smaller scale, such as a Northwesters' canoe, a dog team, and a York boat. Slowly, these colourful figures—twenty-five in all—pass with the years, and finally the tale is brought up to date by a uniformed department store messenger, bringing in a parcel from one of "The Bay's" modern streamlined delivery trucks.

With this brief outline in mind, the visitor can proceed to make the round of the museum with a certain amount of understanding as to what it is all about. He is told that the company was founded in 1670 because the European fashions of that day called for beaver hats. He is shown why Canada is the ideal beaver country. He learns by means of model forts and ships, and contemporary maps, pictures and documents, of the efforts made by the French to dislodge the company from the Bay, and of the beginnings of HBC penetration of the interior.

Thus, as he proceeds round the room, the story of the company unfolds before him. Once the union with the North West Company has been consummated, and Governor Simpson has taken command, the tale broadens out into the various huge territories where the Great Company explored and traded and ruled—the Pacific Coast, Mackenzie Area, Arctic, Labrador, and Great Plains.

Here there is opportunity for some fine displays—the grotesque and colourful art of the Pacific Coast tribes; the beautiful quill and silk work of the Mackenzie Indians; the fine craftsmanship of the Eskimo in bone and ivory and skins; and the brilliant beaded costumes and accoutrements of the Prairie tribes; while, in the last-named section, there stands a twelve-foot Stoney teepee, adding a striking note of colour and interest to that corner of the room farthest from the door.

Next comes the TRANSPORTATION section. It is somewhat difficult to find room for full size exhibits here. But there is space for a birchbark canoe, an HBC dog cariole, the nameboard from the company paddle-wheeler *Beaver*—first steamship on the Pacific Ocean—and a few other objects

from HBC ships. Then there are about a dozen excellent ship models, both sail and steam, and numerous pictures, old and new, showing the various methods of transportation by sea, river, land, and air, throughout the company's vast domains.

LIFE IN THE POSTS is the next section. It contains a variety of objects gathered from the trading posts from Labrador to Alaska—utensils, tools, books, documents, weapons, and so on. There are canoe knives, candle moulds, powder measures, sundials, fish-oil lamps, and flint-&-steels. There are firearms ranging all the way from a five-inch revolver to a six-foot flintlock wallpiece. There is a letter from Sir James Douglas (later first Governor of British Columbia) in charge at Fort Victoria, confiding that if he had had his way, there wouldn't have been any colony out there. And there is a huge ledger, beautifully written, and weighing some forty pounds, in which the personal accounts of each employee of the Columbia Department on the Pacific Coast were kept in faraway York Factory.

From there the visitor passes on to a short AFTER 1870 section, treating of the company's surrender of the jurisdiction of the West to the Dominion of Canada; the consequent trouble with Riel; and the ensuing treaties with the Indians, in which the men of the HBC played so important a part.

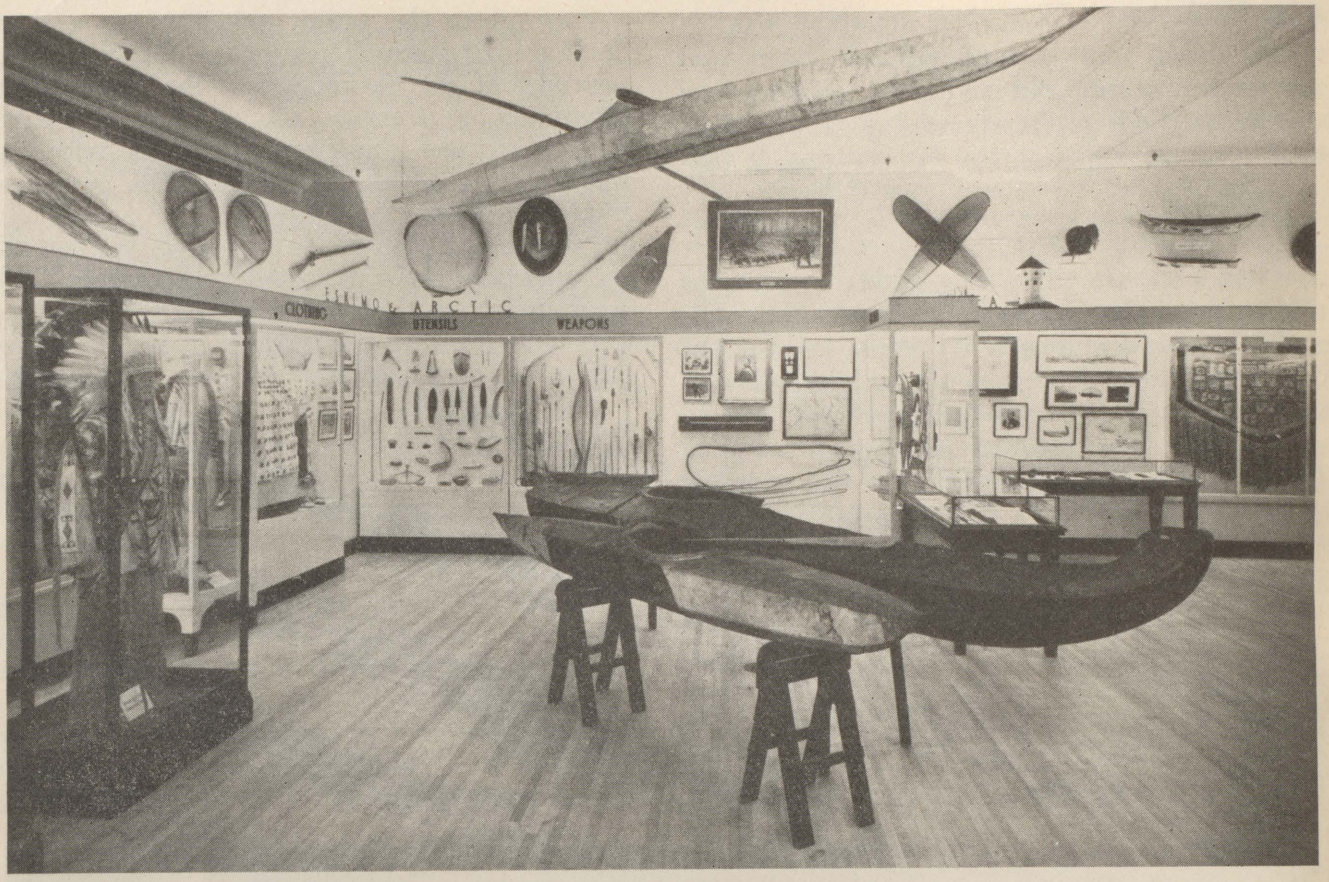
Next comes FORT GARRY AND WINNIPEG, showing how the present metropolis of the Mid-West grew out of stone-walled Fort Garry (and also how the fort was ruthlessly demolished for the paltry reason of straightening Main Street).

And finally there is the 20TH CENTURY section, which brings the story up to date. Here, amongst other things, there are several large objects from Lower Fort Garry, which ceased to function as a trading post in 1911, and is now the most interesting "sight" in the neighbourhood of Winnipeg; a model of the fort some six feet square; a case of skins showing the chief steps in the process of converting the lowly muskrat into "Hudson Seal;" and a display of striking photographs—mostly from the HBC quarterly, *The Beaver*—outlining the varied activities of the company today.



GENERAL VIEW OF ONE SIDE OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY MUSEUM

The cases visible, from right to left, are: Trade Goods, Pacific Ceremonials, Mackenzie Decoration and Eskimo Clothing. In middle distance, a model of Fort Victoria and, on left, a Carrier Indian dug-out canoe.



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE MUSEUM IN THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY WINNIPEG STORE

From left to right: Plains Cree chief in ceremonial costume; three Eskimo wall cases; Mackenzie Area alcove case (Utensils and Decoration); two table cases (Arctic Explorers and Pacific Utensils); centre, three types of Eskimo kayaks.

The basis of all its far-flung operations, past and present, is typified in the last "exhibit"—a replica of a fur-trading store, its square-timbered walls hung with raw furs, and its shelves stocked with typical trade goods. Behind the counter, a veteran of the north, who has served the company for fifty-two years, regales visitors with his reminiscences, and sells them modern HBC products—blankets, tobacco, tea and coffee, and such. Thus the last note struck is one of life and activity, the trading activity which has always been the life-blood of the Great Company. And as the visitor leaves the museum, his eye is caught again by the little revolving figures that summarize the long, adventurous epic of the past two-and-three-quarter centuries.

* * * *

Such is the Hudson's Bay Company Historical Exhibit as it now stands. But it will not remain thus indefinitely. Only about half of the material it possesses is on view, and from time to time, new exhibits will be set up, by utilizing the material in reserve, or treating what is now on view from a different angle. Efforts will also be made to accommodate loans from owners of collections bearing on the company's story, and thus an air of freshness will be constantly maintained.

The construction and layout of the museum is such that these changes can be easily effected. The lighting of the room comes entirely from a "trough" or row of hidden lights, running around the walls and pillars at a height of seven feet from the floor; and as the upright cases are seven feet high, with glass tops, they are automatically lit wherever they are placed against the wall. Where there are no cases, pictures and maps and documents are hung in frames, and also lit from the trough; while large objects that do not need close inspection are placed above it, and thus lit from below.

At intervals, alcove cases stand against the wall and at right angles to it. As only part of them can be lighted from the trough, which is fifteen inches wide, removable light-boxes are placed over the remaining part. These alcove cases are of glass on all four sides, and can be used for three purposes: (1) as a double wall case, by sliding in a partition from one end; (2) as an arms

case, by placing therein an A-shaped rack with hooks, on which firearms are held horizontally; or (3) as a case for large objects that may be viewed from all sides.

Wherever possible, objects that must be placed behind glass are exhibited in these upright cases, where they are more attractively displayed and more easily examined, and where the museist's bugbear—reflection—is more or less obviated. But some objects are difficult to display in this manner and, for these, horizontal cases are necessary.

There are various types in use today, but the one that seemed to me most satisfactory was similar to that used by the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, with an all-glass housing. In this there is no wood or metal framing to obstruct the view, as the top is made of a single sheet of plate glass laid on top of the four plate glass sides, the whole cemented together and strengthened with metal supports at the corners. This housing is set in a wooden frame, one side of which is hinged, and the other locked, and the whole makes a very neat and inconspicuous job. These table cases are the same length as the wall cases (five feet) and the same width as the alcove cases (twenty-eight inches) so that they can be placed together, as the illustrations show.

All the wall, alcove, and table cases in the HBC museum are new, as most of those in the old museum were obsolete and unfit for proper display. But a few of the more up-to-date ones were kept, and painted to conform with the colour scheme, ivory and deep cream, with chocolate brown trim. These light colours were chosen to brighten up the room and combat the popular tendency to regard a history museum as a sort of morgue, as well as to display the objects to best advantage.

In designing the cases, the fact had to be kept in mind that, after all, they are nothing but a necessary evil, useful only for the purpose of keeping dust, moth, and prying hands away from the objects they contain, and that therefore they should be as simple and inconspicuous as possible. In arranging the objects themselves, an attempt was made to guard against overcrowding—a very common fault of small museums. In this connection it was helpful to remember the results of a certain test made by the Buffalo Science Museum.

In this test, a man with a stop watch was stationed near a case that was more or less crowded with objects, and a record of the time spent over the case by each visitor was kept. Half the objects were then removed, and the stop watch again brought into play. The results showed that, on an average, twice as much time was spent over the case when it contained half the number of objects. In other words, each object had four times as much attention devoted to it as before.

The same principles apply to labels. The average museum-goer simply will not read long labels, no matter how interesting they may be, especially if they are closely typed. Hand-lettered labels are generally preferable, if not too "arty;" but as all those in the HBC museum had to be new, and the whole job of reorganization had to be done in three months, we chose the plan adopted by the Chicago Historical Society—short, concise statements, typed with a billing machine (the same sort of type as in a telegram) which is much easier to read at a glance than the ordinary typewriter lettering.

Even this, however, is difficult to read when placed far below the eye level, and wherever a label could not be placed directly underneath the object, a small arrow was rubber-stamped on it, pointing in the object's direction.

In the illustrations to this article, it will be noticed that some of the large cut-out lettering is placed on the side of the light-trough, and some above it. The former refers to what is in the upright cases—TRADE GOODS, WEAPONS, and the like—while the latter headlines the various sections into which the museum is divided, such as SELKIRK, ESKIMO AND ARCTIC, etc. These enable the visitor to take in the situation at a glance.

And that, after all, is what the modern museist must always keep in mind—that sightseers in this bustling age want to take in almost everything at a glance. They may be athirst for information, but they're not going to do much rummaging around in order to get it. They want the story told in newspaper style, with a heading, a sub-heading, and a lead. Then, if they're still interested, they can read the rest.

"The rest" in the case of a museum may mean anything from the labels to books on the subject, and includes looking at the reserve collection. But only students of the subject will go so far. The general public demands that the tale, whether told by means of objects, pictures, or words should be (to use the slogan of a celebrated modern magazine) curt, clear, and complete. And any museum that seeks to interest the public rather than the student must display its wares accordingly.

The McGill University Contingent C.O.T.C.

By LIEUT.-COL. T. S. MORRISEY, D.S.O.
Officer Commanding

"THE primary object of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps is to provide students at universities with a standardized measure of elementary military training, with a view to their qualifying eventually for commissions in the Active Militia."

This brief extract from the Official "Instructions for Canadian Officers' Training Corps" is a clear statement of the purpose of the McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C., which was the first to be established in Canada, and has existed continuously since

Whilst the primary purpose of an Officers' Training Corps is to train officers for the Militia, there is no obligation upon those who have passed through its ranks to join a militia unit, and for years the Officers' Training Corps at Canadian universities have turned out a considerable number of graduates as qualified officers who have remained inactive, but who form a latent and valuable asset of the defence scheme of Canada.

The military authorities realize that it is unnecessary for Canada to have a large standing army ready to take the field at short notice, but they do attach great importance to the necessity of having a reasonably large, well-trained and effective instructional staff of Officers and N.C.O's, and accordingly every encouragement is given to the maintenance of Officers' Training Corps at the universities.

No man can say when, or whence an attack may come, or the manner and place of our defence. Some Canadians are inclined to feel secure because we are on friendly terms with the United States, the peril of the Pacific cannot reach us, the European cauldron is no affair of ours, and, anyway, there's the British Navy. It is not within the scope of this article to embark upon a discussion as to the possible sources of trouble, nor of the merits of depending upon the British Navy or the friendship of the United States for our protection.

Since the Great War the British Empire has constantly striven for peace and disarmament, but, unfortunately its efforts have not been successful, and we are forced to the conclusion that the greatest hope for the preservation of peace lies in the strength of the British Empire, and its preparedness for war. So long as the Empire is well-armed, well-trained and prepared to throw her weight against an aggressor, there is hope that no aggressor will be so desperate as to start a war.

A large part of Canada's contribution to the strength of the Empire is our active militia, who give of their time and effort without thought of reward other than the satisfaction of knowing that they are serving their country. The McGill C.O.T.C. is helping by training officers for them.

The McGill C.O.T.C. does not thrust militarism upon the students. It merely offers to those young gentlemen who have the desire to serve their country, an opportunity to learn how to do it efficiently. If trouble comes the present generation will probably come forward just as readily as their fathers did twenty-three years ago, and today the memory of the magnificent services of McGill in 1914-1918 is still the guiding inspiration of the Corps.

Those who have the privilege of being members of the McGill C.O.T.C. recall with pride that the McGill Contingent was the nucleus and centre of the University's military activities during the Great War and that, besides training over 3,000 of all ranks, the majority of whom saw active service, it officered and organized the 148th Overseas Battalion, C.E.F., and trained five University Companies as reinforcements to the Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry. In addition, the University supplied all ranks of No. 3 McGill General Hospital; organized two Siege Batteries and furnished a large proportion of the University Tank Battalion. Over sixty per cent. of McGill's eligible graduates and undergraduates saw active service.

It is the hope of the McGill C.O.T.C. that, should another occasion arise, it will have assisted those who offer their services to be more efficient and to take their proper place as commissioned officers. Since 1921 there have been 145 commissions in the Militia granted to men who have trained in the Corps, and nearly 400 Certificates of Qualification have been issued. In its

small way the McGill C.O.T.C. has contributed to the preparedness of the Empire, and possibly to the preservation of peace.

It is realized that it is not possible for all those who would like to take commissions in the Active Militia to do so, and the Corps is open to those who wish to undergo training, and on completion of their course transfer to the Reserve of Officers, from which they may take commissions at a later date when conditions permit. Even those students who cannot spare the time to prepare for the examinations are welcome to join and attend as many parades as they can; they will certainly absorb considerable benefit from their connection with the Corps.

A student may, in the course of his university career, emerge from the C.O.T.C. as a fully qualified Captain in any branch of the Army. A large proportion of the cadets have had previous service in School Cadet Corps or the Militia, so it is not necessary to devote a great deal of time to parade ground drilling. A young man with the mental equipment to enter McGill does not require the continual repetition of drills which is necessary for the rank and file of a militia regiment.

The recruit year is taken up with levelling out the standard of drill and giving the cadets experience in drilling one another. Weapon training is commenced, and instruction is given in the care and use of the rifle, machine gun, anti-tank gun, bombs, mines, gas, etc. A course of musketry in the indoor range is included in the training schedule each year, and opportunities for extra practice are available for the keen shots. At least one period each evening is devoted to a lecture on some interesting subject such as the organization of the British Army, the chain of command, co-operation of the various arms, etc.

After the recruit year cadets may prepare to write examinations to qualify for the rank of Lieutenant in the Infantry. This involves elementary general military knowledge which is common to all branches of the service, and must be passed before trying for higher rank in the Infantry, or undertaking training for the technical services. Having successfully qualified as an Infantry Lieutenant the Cadet may prepare for Infantry Captain the next year, or he may decide to write the paper special to the arm and qualify as a Lieutenant in Calvary, Artillery, Engineers or Signals, and go on towards a Captaincy in these branches the following year. The examinations for these Certificates of Qualification are set and marked by the War Office in London, and are the same for all Officers' Training Corps in the Empire.

The syllabus of training is designed to progressively prepare the cadets to passthese examinations, and includes instruction in weapon training, fire control, march discipline and protection, battle formations in attack and defence, writing of orders and messages, map reading, field sketching and the use of the compass, co-operation of all arms, and the duties of an officer up to the rank of captain in any branch of the service.

The development of self-confidence and leadership is considered of prime importance in an officer, and particular attention is paid to this throughout the cadet course.

In addition to this specialized syllabus, arrangements are made for qualified officersto give lectures on subjects of general military interest, including military history and geography, with a view to broadening the outlook of the cadets and giving them an opportunity to develop a pride in the British Empire.

The Officers' and Cadets' Mess is strictly supervised and, under a committee composed chiefly of cadets, every effort is made to create an atmosphere of a well-run Regimental Mess. Guests nights and other social functions are held periodically, and it is part of the training of the cadets to meet officers of all ranks from various regiments. Thus, they learn something of the good-fellowship and *esprit de corps* which exists among those who serve their country. This interchange of the amenities of the Mess has resulted in many cadets receiving commissions in distinguished Militia regiments.

The training season starts early in October, and with three weeks' break at the Christmas season, runs on to about the end of March. Parades are held from eight to ten p.m. on Tuesdays, there being about twenty a year. For those preparing for the examinations there are extra lectures between five and six p.m. on Thursdays. The time of the year when the Corps is in training precludes many opportunities for outdoor tactical exercises, but advantage is taken of suitable Sundays in October and November for the practical application of what has been learned indoors the year before. Ski enthusiasts take several trips to the North country during the winter, where they receive practice in map reading and the use of the compass.

As the students generally work during the summer, it is not feasible to plan a period at camp, but individual opportunities present themselves for the cadets in possession of Certificate to be attached as Lieutenants to Militia regiments and to go to camp with them. A few vacancies are allotted to the Corps for Army camps of instruction held during the summer.

(*Continued on Page 35*)

THE McGILL NEWS
AUTUMN 1937

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY

The Cover

BEGINNING with this number, the cover of THE McGILL NEWS carries an illustration instead of the Contents. The photograph on the cover of this issue shows Douglas Hall of Residence, McGill's newest building, which is described in detail on Page 44. We think that a photograph on the front cover gives the magazine a more attractive appearance but comments from readers concerning the change will be welcomed. The complete Table of Contents will continue to be found on an inside page—on Page 3 in this issue.

Our Contributors

THOSE long winter evenings, when a great many of us depend upon the radio for recreation, will soon be here again. If we tune our sets to one of the stations of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation it is likely that, sooner or later, we shall hear the voice of Robert T. Bowman, Assistant to the Supervisor of Programmes of the CBC. "Bob" Bowman, whose entertaining account of some of his experiences before the microphone appears in the opening pages of this issue, joined the staff of the British Broadcasting Corporation in 1934, two years after graduating from McGill with the degree of Bachelor of Commerce. It was not long before he gained prominence in Great Britain as a sports commentator and, when he left England last December to take his present post with the CBC, he was one of the highest-salaried radio artists in the British Isles. He is the author of a book entitled "Bob Bowman on the Ice" and has made films for Gaumont British, Ace Films and London Screen Plays.

All of us don't think alike. There are at least two sides to every question. These truisms were brought to our attention not long after the publication of the Summer Number of THE McGILL NEWS when we received a letter from C. M. Campbell, of Vancouver. Referring to "What Mining Means to Canada," by Theodore H. Harris, he wrote: "That is one side of the picture but I believe that it is a false picture. The other side is that presented by Cecil Rhodes when he said, 'There is a bottom to every mine.'" Mr. Campbell's duties as a mining engineer have taken him to many parts of Canada, as well as to several other countries, since he graduated from McGill with a B.Sc. degree in 1902. Some of the opinions he has formed as the result of this experience are presented in this issue under the title "Our Mineral Wealth—A Fleeting Asset."

Four members of the McGill Faculty, two of whom are on the Editorial Board of the NEWS, are among the contributors to this number. H. E. MacDermot, M.D., C.M. '13, Assistant Editor of *The Canadian Medical Association Journal* and Lecturer in Anatomy and Demonstrator in Medicine at McGill, is well qualified to write about "The Problem of Silicosis." As Assistant Professor of English, A. S. Noad, B.A. '19, M.A. '21, finds it necessary, and sometimes amusing, to read some of the current literary "nightmares." Laurence R. Richardson, B.Sc. (Arts) '31, M.Sc. '33, Ph.D. '35, Demonstrator in Zoology, has taken an active interest in gliding since 1930 and, this year, he is President of the McGill Flying Club. F. R. Scott, B.C.L. '27, who is also a graduate of Bishop's and Oxford, is Professor of Civil Law, Secretary to the Faculty of Law and Lecturer in Dental Jurisprudence at McGill.

Clifford Wilson, B.Com. '23, another member of the Editorial Board of this magazine, recently spent several months in Winnipeg rearranging the Hudson's Bay Company's museum. Lieut.-Col. T. S. Morrisey, D.S.O., Officer Commanding the McGill University Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps and a member of the University's Committee on Military Instruction, is a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, and a former McGill student. He is Vice-Chairman of the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury Building Fund Campaign. Charles A. Eaves, B.S.A. '32, M.Sc. '37, is Graduate Assistant at the Experimental Station of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in Kentville, N.S.

Mrs. Susan E. Vaughan, B.A. '95, M.A. '99, LL.D. '37, retired as Warden of the Royal Victoria College at the end of the 1936-37 session, while Miss Edith S. Nicolson, whose home is in the Eastern Townships of the Province of Quebec, is Assistant to the Registrar of McGill University.

What is Freedom of Speech?

By F. R. SCOTT

"WHAT is freedom of speech?" asks a "puzzled reader" of THE McGILL NEWS, and he tells us frankly that he does not know. His question goes to the root of the world struggle today. Not to know the answer is to be neutral and of no help when mankind is once again being forced to choose between liberty and serfdom.

Freedom of speech may be described in several ways. From one point of view it is an essential part of the scientific method. Science aims to discover the truth about man and his universe. Was the world created in 4004 B.C., or is it older? We want to know. We cannot know unless the question is first allowed to be discussed. If all governments had passed laws prohibiting the spread of propaganda in favour of the view that the date of creation is earlier than 4004 B.C., and had authorized policemen to padlock all laboratories where the matter was being investigated, we might not be as sure as we are to-day what the answer is. At one time everybody in Europe believed that the sun revolved round the earth, which was thought to be the centre of the universe. To believe differently was tantamount to saying the Bible was unreliable. Galileo turned the first telescope on the planet Jupiter, saw a neat little system of moons revolving round a central body, suddenly perceived that this might be a small image of the solar system, and started propaganda for the Copernican theory. He was promptly forced to recant by the authorities in a memorable scene. The authorities were wrong. They would have been equally wrong had Galileo been mistaken.

Gradually the scientific method of discovering truth is spreading over the world. Its acceptance by man has been astonishingly slow, has been bitterly opposed by vested interests in all ages, and even to-day has a very precarious foothold in many countries while it is utterly repudiated in others. The fundamentals of this method are free enquiry, free dissemination of information and ideas, and freedom to consider *all questions as open to discussion*. No person can be a true scientist if he feels that there are some conclusions at which he must not allow himself to arrive.

In politics and other social matters the same method is equally useful for arriving at the truth. Do high tariffs increase employment or do they not? We want to know. We can never know unless the problem can be freely investigated, and even the investigation is useless unless the results are made known. The same applies to all other methods adopted by society to reach a given objective; they must be open to free enquiry in order to test their effectiveness and to avoid the continuance of mistakes. Every side must be given a fair hearing. Freedom of speech makes it possible to choose the right course of political action, or else shortens the length of time during which the wrong course is followed. In either event it is a help to progress. The chances of Mussolini and Hitler and Stalin making grave and costly errors in policy and continuing in them, are enormously greater than would be the case if they allowed political expression to an opposition.

Exactly the same reasoning applies to the problem raised by the growth of communism. What is this new doctrine which is being put into practice by large numbers of our fellow human beings? Has it found the cure for our problems of unemployment and economic crisis, as it claims, or has it not? Is its statement true (a statement, incidentally, which is shared by many socialists and others who are not members of the communist party) that the private ownership of the means of production and distribution is the root cause of our economic difficulties? These are profoundly important questions. To deny their discussion, to deny the propagation of any answer except one, is, from the point of view of any scientist, exactly equivalent to compelling Galileo to recant. But it is a much more serious repression since the lives and happiness of future generations depend upon our discovering the answer. Obviously we cannot reach the truth if we begin by shutting the mouths of those who believe in the new doctrine. We cannot get the best statement of any case except from a man who believes in it. To try to discover all about communism, for instance, from Catholic sources is equivalent to trying to learn all about Catholicism from purely Protestant sources.

Freedom of speech, therefore, is first of all a method, and the best method, of arriving at the truth. The law reflects this belief in freedom as a method by refraining, as a general rule, from prohibiting any belief whatever. The law is not concerned with beliefs so much as with ways of expressing them. Thus Canada is predominantly

a Christian country, but Judaism and other religions are lawful. So too is atheism. A Protestant or a Jew, however, may behave illegally if he attacks Catholicism in a violent and abusive manner in a predominantly Catholic neighbourhood, for by such speech he endangers the public peace. The decencies of controversy must be observed. The law forbids many kinds of behaviour, such as polygamy and price fixing by trusts, but it would not be illegal to defend these practices and to advocate a change in the law. It is illegal not to pay income tax, but it is not illegal to preach that all income taxes are wrong. As an English judge said in a recent case where communists were on trial for conspiring to seduce soldiers from their duty:

> "A person in this country has liberty to say that its constitution or its religion should be changed, that there ought to be no religion at all, that there ought to be no king, that we ought to have a republic, or any other form of government. What persons cannot do is to advise that changes should be made by force or terrorism."

This is good law for Canada. The "padlock" law in Quebec which attempts to make communism and bolshevism (without defining them) illegal in themselves and apart from the direct incitement to violence, is a revolutionary break with this British democratic tradition. The philosophy behind the "padlock" law is a belief that some ideas on economics and sociology ought not to be discussed by any Canadians at all. If the "padlock" law is valid, we shall see the ludicrous spectacle of Canadian judges telling Canadian economists what conclusions on economics they are forbidden to reach.

Freedom of speech, besides being a method of attaining truth, is also a method of maintaining law and order. The simple fact, amply proven by logic and by history, that freedom preserves order better than does suppression is naturally never learned by those who expect to be dictators, but can be readily understood by anybody else. People who destroy freedom always claim they are doing so to protect society, but actually they are undermining the popular respect and consent on which alone government can rest securely. The man who can voice his grievances, who is given a fair hearing, is a less dangerous enemy to society than the man who plots and conspires in secret. Nothing shows this better than the history of the Communist Party itself. As far back as the 1830's there were the beginnings of a liberal movement in Russia which, had they been allowed to develop, would presumably have brought democracy and social change into the Czarist régime by gradual stages. But the czars tried instead to suppress all thought and discussion, while leaving class privilege and social injustice unchecked. The result was that the reformers were ultimately driven to adopt illegal methods. The communists did not actually approve their revolutionary tactics until as late as 1903. Then in 1917, when change could be prevented no longer, the suppressed forces came forth with a vengeance. Spain is another country where the same repressive measures were tried through the 19th century and even down to 1931. On the other hand England had laid the basis of her political democracy by 1688, and she has not had a revolution since. If there is any good in new creeds they cannot be kept down; if there is not, nothing will expose their errors better than free discussion.

But freedom of speech is more than a method for discovering truth, more than a necessary condition for peaceful social change. It is an end as well as a means. Freedom is a way of life, a social religion. At bottom it is based on a belief in the fundamental equality and brotherhood of man. Some men are stronger than others, some more learned, some more experienced, but all are obliged to share in the great adventure of living together, and therefore all have a right to decide on the terms and conditions of that life. "I think the poorest he that is in England has a life to live as the richest he" said one of Cromwell's soldiers to him, and therein he stated the core of the democratic idea. Science cannot tell us whether this belief is right or wrong, for in deciding what kind of society we want to live in we are exercising an ethical choice. Do we want peace, and equality before the law, and a fair distribution of wealth, and equal opportunity for all to health and education? Or do we want war, and class privilege, and persecution of minorities? Democracy believes that the poorest citizen has as much right as the richest and most powerful to have his say on these questions. Dictatorships believe that only the "leader" and perhaps his closest friends should be free to make such decisions. Democracy elevates the individual, making him in some degree an end in himself and not just a servant of the state; totalitarian governments deny human personality by refusing to allow any choice save to the few at the top, or any utterance which does not approve of the existing order. It is because democracy believes every individual has something of the divine spark within him that it believes in freedom of speech. Parlia-

mentary government and popular franchise, freedom of the press and freedom of association, also spring from the same idea; they are means for discovering the opinions and desires of the governed.

If wisdom and truth were confined to one class of persons in society—say the priests or the bankers—then this class could be entrusted with the final word on all social questions, and democracy would be less easy to defend. Why allow an unskilled labourer to hold an opinion contrary to a banker? But it is clear from history that social wisdom is not confined to any class or group, no matter what their training. Most of the great movements that have transformed human institutions first took root amongst the ignorant and the poor. Christianity, republicanism, democracy, socialism—they have all been "lower class"; they have all been declared dangerous and wrong by the authorities; they have all benefited humanity. To take a more mundane example, every professional banker in Canada opposed the creation of the Bank of Canada, which everyone to-day admits is an extremely useful institution; so also we have consumers' co-operation growing against the opposition of retail merchants. The true democrat, however, would go even further than this, and would contend that the expert has no right to impose even a correct opinion upon the ignorant; he must wait till he has persuaded them of its truth. Good government is no substitute for self-government, and the people have a right to go wrong if they wish. Social Credit is almost unanimously thought by economists to be fallacious, but it was far better that we put Mr. Aberhart into office than into gaol. Even ignorance is no justification for the denial of the right to freedom of speech. For who is there amongst us who has possession of all the truth?

Many people will agree with these propositions, and yet will be puzzled how to deal with particular questions. Are we to allow Fascists and Communists to harangue crowds? The answer is yes; they have exactly the same rights as Conservatives, Liberals, Socialists and Social Creditors. They may say what they like, so long as they do not incite to violence or advocate the immediate use of illegal methods to effect governmental change. Within that limit all "isms" may be discussed. If the police fear trouble, they should take all reasonable precautions, first, to see that the meeting is not attacked by rowdy elements but is protected from disturbance, and, secondly, to see that nothing illegal or seditious is said. If illegal words are used, the proper course is not to break up the meeting (for hearing sedition is not of itself criminal) but to arrest the speaker and bring him before a court of law for public trial. The practice in England, however, is to allow greater freedom than this, and speakers are seldom interfered with there unless there is actual or immediately threatened disorder. There is no power in mayors or chiefs of police in England or Canada to forbid a meeting in advance. How can anyone tell in advance what a man will say? Every speaker must be presumed innocent until he is proven to have broken the law.

There has been much silly talk lately about radicalism within Canadian universities. Just why the universities, which should have the most inquiring minds within them, are expected to house no new ideas is not easy to understand, while to suggest that they are hotbeds of revolutionary thought is extremely humorous to any who know them from the inside. By comparison with the thought in the country at large Canadian universities are decidedly conservative, and by comparison with a place like Oxford University, where teachers of economics run as socialist candidates in elections and the Labour Club is the largest student organization, they are positively die-hard tory. A university should be a centre of co-operative study and research, wedded to no doctrine and imposing no set beliefs upon teacher or pupil. Amongst its staff will no doubt be found men and women of every point of view. These should all be equally free to speak their minds, but no teacher worth his position will try to dragoon his students into acceptance of any of his own pet theories. Good teaching involves acquainting the student with all points of view fairly; there is no reason why in addition the teacher may not indicate his own preference amongst competing opinions; but in the last resort the choice is the choice of the pupil. The purpose of the university is to teach *how* rather than *what* to think. The teacher may also, of course, exercise the political rights of the ordinary citizen. The following pronouncement was made on this point in England in 1935 by no less than 620 leading professors, heads of colleges and educationalists:

> 1. The university teacher has no less freedom of speech within the law than any other citizen, excepting that there is a special responsibility on him to weigh his public utterances. It must also be recognized that his position in the community may sometimes seem to him to involve a special obligation to speak, and indeed, to make a pronouncement not in accordance

with the opinions and traditions of the majority of citizens.

2. The exercise of this freedom (as defined in Clause I) and indeed, the obligation to speak should not place in jeopardy a university teacher's tenure of his post or make him subject to supervision or correction by the governing authority.

Amongst the signatories to this statement it is interesting to find Lord Rutherford, O.M., F.R.S., formerly Macdonald Professor of Physics at McGill University, along with such other distinguished names as Sir Arthur Salter, Gilbert Murray, J. B. S. Haldane and Rev. Canon Streeter.

Let us hope that "puzzled reader" and others like him will come back to a firm belief in our tradition of liberty. It is a good tradition; it is being violently assailed; it needs active support. A generation has grown up which has not thought the problem through for itself, and which has swallowed all too readily the controlled propaganda abusing democracy. Democracy's only failure is a failure to take the offensive on the economic front, and in most democracies the march forward has already begun. The great principles of freedom, equality and peaceful change are as true to-day as they ever were, and make the "blood and soil" slogans of fascism seem like the savage cries of primitive tribes. All living is dangerous, but the risks of freedom will be preferred by civilized men and women.

Our Mineral Wealth—A Fleeting Asset

By C. M. CAMPBELL

IN AN article published in the Summer Number of THE McGILL NEWS, Mr. Theodore H. Harris states that "Mining is big business . . . colossal . . . stupendous . . . and all the rest of it. More than that it is big business that has come to stay." This, we are told, is the status of mining in Canada. Permanence, on a stupendous scale, is Mr. Harris's message. This matter is very important for we have been borrowing and spending on just such reports.

Mr. Harris, according to the editorial page, is a B.A., M.A., and B.C.L., and has worked at advertising, finance, and journalism. He has, therefore, no authority at all to speak for mining. Where then does he get his information? Certainly not from an experienced mining engineer friend he appears to have for, in his first paragraph, he refers with contempt to this friend's words of warning. His source is obviously the well-known ballyhoo publicity of Canadian mining men and it is with the statements and methods of these men that I wish to deal.

Mr. Harris quotes the volume entitled, *The National Domain in Canada*, by Dr. Frank D. Adams. There is nothing in this book to bear out at all the claims made by Mr. Harris. The conclusion of Rhodes—"There is a bottom to every mine"—is the conclusion of Dr. Adams for he introduces his chapter on mining (page 26) with the statement, "Mining is the only industry in a country which from the very nature of the case cannot be permanent."

The mineral wealth of Canada can be considered briefly under three heads: the Cordilleran, the Precambrian, and the Coal Reserves. The matter of the Cordilleran was considered in *The Financial Times*, Montreal (July 9, page 12) by Dr. Warren, of the University of British Columbia. The heading of the article, "Sees Danger of Mine Exhaustion for British Columbia," covers his argument. Dealing with the Precambrian, Mr. J. Y. Murdock, President of Noranda, told a mining convention in Vancouver in 1935 that "Many promising discoveries have been made in recent years and some new mines developed, but not in sufficient ratio to counterbalance the ore depletion of existing mines." There is a slogan, widely used among mining men, which says: "The destiny of Canada lies in the North." This refers to the northern part of the Precambrian. This is how *The Northern Miner*, Toronto, dealt with this when Hon. H. H. Stevens proposed that the Government should open up gold mines in that area:

> "We would like to point out to Hon. H. H. Stevens and the Reconstruction Party that some fifteen to twenty million dollars has been privately spent in the past seven years on mineral exploration in the Territories but so far not one gold mine has resulted nor a mining dividend of any kind."

As for the Coal Reserves, our Geological Survey is responsible for the statement that we

have 1,234 billion tons in reserve, chiefly in Vancouver Island, Alberta, and Nova Scotia. Yet: (1) The Vancouver Island estimate of 5,793 million tons was cut by the MacKenzie report to about twenty-six million tons of recoverable coal. This report, approved by the operators, was suppressed. It is reported that the Williams report, suppressed, confirmed this conclusion. It is also confirmed by the evidence given before the recent Coal Commission which has been ignored. (2) The Evans report of 1925 cut the Alberta estimate from 1,075 billion tons to twenty-eight billion tons and this estimate was further cut by the recent Barlow report to twenty billion tons. Both these reports, not challenged, were published by the Alberta Government and ignored by the Ottawa Department. (3) Evidence, ignored, submitted by reputable mine operators in Cape Breton shows a serious shortage in that area. (4) Canadians are taxed $10,000,000 annually in tariffs and subventions to maintain this industry.

That there is present prosperity in the mining business is admitted. That we are breaking all records in production is true; that in Canada this is featured as progress is also true. The prodigal son was also prosperous and made the same kind of progress—for a time. This feature is covered by a quotation from Dr. Adams' book which reads:

> "It is a singular fact that among a people supposedly grounded in the rudiments of political economy the progressive exhaustion of this precious resource is everywhere heralded as a triumph of enterprise and a gauge of national prosperity. The nation publishes periodically a record of its scattering of assets and waits with a smile of complaisance for general congratulation."

That the nation is benefiting from this mining prosperity to the extent believed is, however, far from true. Our heavy exports of nickel, copper, asbestos, etc., are needed to pay for our imports of coal, iron, petroleum and other minerals; forty-five per cent. of the dividends go outside Canada as our industry is directed, to a large extent, from the United States; foreign miners send much of their pay cheque outside Canada; supplies imported have to be paid for, and there are payments for subsidies and services rendered to the industry. It is, in fact, a question whether or not the industry is paying its way and I fail to see why it is not the first essential to success to get at these facts.

The most serious situation in the whole matter, however—a situation that is characteristic of Canada alone in the Anglo-Saxon world—is that university men, "searchers after truth," engineers to whom the word "accuracy" is a tradition, who would not think of misrepresenting the reserves of an individual mine with which they were connected, and who consider that an opponent is entitled to the privilege of expressing his opinion, have not hesitated to grossly misrepresent the mineral assets of the Dominion and to use every effort to keep opposite views from reaching the public.



THERE ARE NO REFILLS

The world has ceased to produce ore. In the opinion of the author this empty stope in the Mandy mine in Manitoba typifies the end of our mineral wealth.

To obtain an idea of the intense feeling on this matter I was present at a mining meeting, the largest I ever attended, in Montreal in 1926 when an engineer criticized these statements of inconceivable wealth. His criticism was the subject of laudatory comment in the editorial columns of *The Gazette* and *The Star*, and was approved by leading engineers in New York and

London, yet at this meeting, attended by leading university men, he was told to stop his "damn knocking," and a member, a director of the Canadian National Railways, asked that the paper be excluded from the Transactions.

That is the way we do things in Canada. That is the way they did things in Judah twenty-five centuries ago. "Lying dreams," "false prophesies," and "vain boasting" bankrupted Judah for seventy years. Is there any reason why the same cause will not bring about, and possibly in a short time, the same result in Canada?

I have put this matter in as forceful a way as possible for the situation in Canada is nothing short of desperate. Our fisheries have about reached their limit of production; our big timber is nearly exhausted; much of our agricultural wealth is in doubt; our mineral exports are needed to pay for our mineral imports, and the inflow of borrowed money has ceased. We have tragic unemployment, huge debts, huge interest charges, huge deficit-producing public utilities, and, above all, organizations composed of university-trained men that refuse to divulge and face essential facts. If we could only replace the last handicap by trained men and women who, like Madeleine Verchères or our troops before the poison gas, were not afraid to attack we could solve our problems and make this a great country. The prodigal ultimately "came to himself." Must Canada wait until she is bankrupt before she does the same?

In 1934 Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor of McGill, visited Vancouver and in an address referred to the "tragic national waste" characteristic of this country, and advocated national planning. "I am powerfully impelled to believe," he said, "that we can afford no more major mistakes." Sir Edward's idea is to get the facts and he covered this in the statement: "To my mind the time has come in this country for a great national stock-taking; for a great assessment of assets and liabilities; of opportunities and burdens."

An inventory of assets and liabilities is one of the first statements prepared by a company. Why should Canada not follow the same procedure? Our liabilities are already listed; our bondholders have seen to that. Let us then get to work on an inventory of our assets even if we have to get rid of misguided officials who insist on reactionary methods. Insofar as mineral inventories are concerned, these are the custom in important countries and there is no reason why we should not have a list, kept up to date, for Canada.

It is stories of stupendous wealth that encourage this national waste that Sir Edward deplores. An honest appraisal of what we have to work with would seem to be a first essential. If I am in error in criticizing mining men for their statements a stock-taking will demonstrate this error.

* * * *

Mr. Harris's Comments

To the Editor of THE McGILL NEWS:

Sir,—I am deeply grateful to you for letting me see a proof of Mr. C. M. Campbell's "Our Mineral Wealth—A Fleeting Asset." I have no desire to enter into debate with Mr. Campbell for, as he says, I have no authority whatever to speak of mining, except, possibly, that mining *is* a form of business and *does* make news and hence has come within the range of my own work. Moreover, when I was a sophomore, or was it a junior, I was made acquainted with the term *res fungibiles* and I really do know that mineral wealth does not fall within that classification. The gentleman whom I "pooh-poohed" in my first paragraph is not a mining engineer; I did not say he was; he is just another newspaperman: nor did I quote from Dr. Adams's *The National Domain in Canada* nor impute to Dr. Adams the view that mining in this country is big business.

But all this aside, we all know, I think, that our mineral resources cannot last forever. Perhaps I should have laid some stress on that. But having been invited by the Editor to write a report on the Canadian mining business of today, I tried to do just that. Especially did I try to steer clear of ballyhoo; the facts presented were derived entirely from Dominion Government sources, more particularly from a transcript of a series of radio addresses by the Hon. the Minister of Mines for Canada. Presumably, the Minister of Mines knows whereof he talks and the figures he presented did and do speak for themselves.

As I crawl back into my shell, I call to my aid the emperor (don't ask which emperor, I don't know) who said: "Report to me the state of the traffic in money, in stuffs, in cattle, in ships, in slaves and in debts. Then send the readers of omens about their business. It is more important to know what the porters carry in and out of the gates of the city and what they are paid and on what they spend than to read the entrails of the sacrifice or the flight of crows."

THEODORE H. HARRIS.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Due to the limitations of space, further discussion of Canada's mining industry will have to be confined to the Correspondence Column. Letters should be reasonably brief, otherwise their publication in full cannot be guaranteed.

Mrs. W. L. Grant

Fourth Warden of the Royal Victoria College

By SUSAN E. VAUGHAN

IT IS NOT every day that appointment and position fit as a Yale key fits a Yale lock. Just once in a generation or two the miracle does happen. Something like this was said when in the earliest years of this century George Parkin was named first administrator of the Rhodes Scholarships Trust. George Parkin, born on a New Brunswick farm caught in that faraway country, as authentically as Jude the Obscure caught it, the gleam of light which touched the spires of Oxford. He meant to go there, and go he did, though not until he had served his time as a Maritime schoolmaster, and married his brightest pupil. It was as a married man with a young family that he proceeded to his Honours degree at Oxford. He had a wife who made that kind of thing possible.

George Parkin in the years following those spent at Oxford developed in several directions, as a schoolmaster, as Canadian representative of *The Times*, but chiefly, and most strongly as an Imperial Federationist. He travelled to every corner of the British Empire to spread his gospel, and one of the Canadian friends who endorsed his ideas most fervently was George M. Grant, Principal of Queen's University. Certainly there was not in the British Empire a man better fitted to realize the dream of Cecil Rhodes. At the beginning of the century Dr. George Parkin transferred himself and his family from the Upper Canada College, Toronto, to the neighbourhood of Oxford.

But not all of his family. His second daughter, Maude Erskine, had been entered as an Arts student at McGill in the autumn of 1899, and thus became one of the first resident students of the Royal Victoria College which opened its doors just at that time. The small group of resident students was made up of undergraduates already part way through, matriculants just entering, and a few special students of music or some other department. It happened that Maude Parkin was the only one of the group who began her course when the College opened and was still in residence when she received her B.A. She was thus in a special sense the first student of the College, a distinction which always retained a certain satisfaction for her.

It was far from being her only claim to distinction. She was in due time to achieve a First Class Honours degree in History and Political Science, but long before that her scholarship and personality made her a leader, and when the young college organized itself there was no question as to who was best fitted to be the women's representative in the undergraduate body and head of the resident students. She was a good sport, too, and she took a leading part in the play which the women students put on in her senior year, ambitious forerunners of all the dramatic activity of the present-day McGill. In fact, as a genial professor of those days put it: "If women were admitted among the Rhodes Scholarship candidates Maude Parkin would be well in the lead."

Miss Oakeley, first Warden of the R.V.C., returned to England in 1905 to take over the Wardenship of the Women's College of the University of Manchester. There she was joined by her late head student, Maude Parkin, who was appointed Vice-Warden. Miss Parkin's term of service there, a period of exceedingly useful experience, was ended in 1911 when she married William Lawson Grant, the son of her father's old friend, who after a brilliant undergraduate and graduate record, and a period of professorship of Colonial History at Oxford, had been called to Queen's University as Head of the Department of History. A career of sound work there was broken, as many careers were broken, by the cataclysm of 1914-18. From a War service which had left him with certain permanent though not obvious disabilities, Major Grant was recalled to take over the Headmastership of the Upper Canada College, where both he and his wife had spent part of their youth.

A record of immense usefulness and satisfaction for both husband and wife was suddenly ended by the death of Dr. Grant in 1935.

It was about that time that the question of the succession of the R.V.C. Wardenship began to be talked of, and it was not long before the name of Mrs. Grant began to come up in its connection. There were rumours and counter-rumours, and at one time it seemed as though the project were completely shelved. Mrs. Grant was too fully occupied with other interests. But in the early summer of 1937 the welcome announcement was made officially: "Mrs. W. L. Grant of Toronto

to be Warden of the Royal Victoria College." The chorus of approval came from many quarters. Students of the early days of the College were delighted that the new Warden had been chosen from their group. Some of them had daughters at College now, and their approval was doubled. Students of recent times remembered Mrs. Grant's eldest daughter as an interesting friend and a brilliant student. Far and near were people who had been touched at some time or other by the enthusiasms of Sir George Parkin, and believed that opportunity should be given for the spread of the ideas that he had handed down. Closer friends, who had never lost touch with her from her student days, felt that in bringing back to the College one of the most fervent spirits that it had ever fostered, McGill was doing well for itself and its students. Once more the rare miracle had happened. Appointment and position fitted as key and lock.

Food Research in Relation to the Export of Perishable Produce

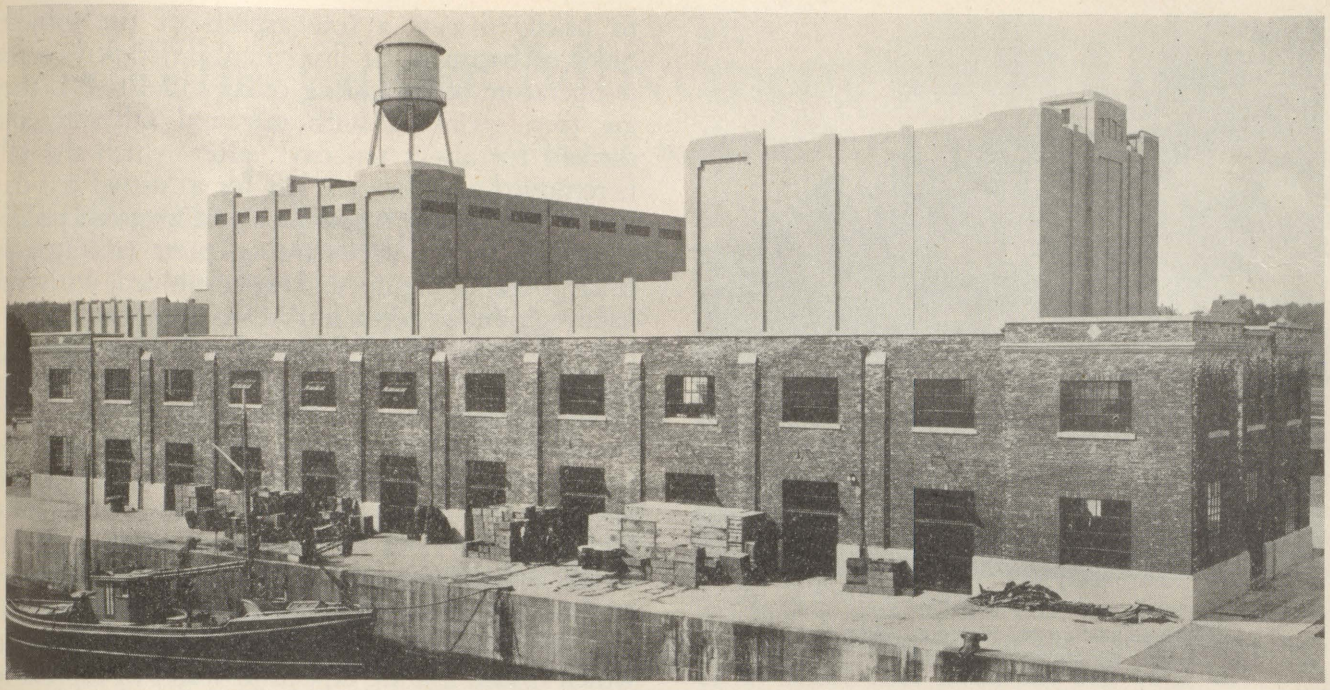
By CHARLES A. EAVES

FIVE years have passed since the Imperial Conference took place at Ottawa, the results of which have proved of immense benefit to Canada. Recent deliberations among statesmen of the Empire were heralded, however, by a new call, perhaps less imperialistic and more international, yet more united than ever in a world made restless by dictatorial determinism.

The need for greater knowledge in the processing of foods is thus emphasized, first, by the possibility of greater competition as a result of fewer trade restrictions, and, second, by the necessity of food preservation in the event of world conflict. Regardless of world conditions greater efficiency in storage methods should lead to stabilization of supply and demand, greater uniformity in the finished product and an all-year-round supply of certain foods now only available to the consumer in season.

The successful marketing of agricultural commodities is largely dependent upon the handling methods used from the time they leave the producer until they are in the hands of the consumer. Nevertheless, in the case of fruits and vegetables, climatic and cultural conditions during the growing season markedly affect the subsequent "keeping" quality. The development of physiological disorders in apples and also fungal decay has been correlated with the kind of fertilizer applied to the growing tree; for example, heavy doses of nitrogenous materials appear to shorten the longevity of stored fruits. The degree of maturity at the time of picking plays an important role in this connection, and the chief difficulty lies in the specific reactions of varieties, some of which keep better when harvested at full maturity and vice versa. The disease known as "bitter pit," characterized by small sunken spots on the surface of apples with an area of dead cells beneath, has been found to be more prevalent in early picked stored apples. Similarly, the superficial browning of the apple skin in storage, known as scald, is generally confined to the green portion of the epidermis. The interesting thing about this trouble is that it can be controlled by using oiled wrapping paper which is instrumental in absorbing the toxic volatile gases given off by the fruit in store. The importance of the stage of maturity of the fruit may be gauged by the efforts made to obtain definite standards in order that growers may store their fruit in the best condition. With pears the best guide as to relative maturity is that found by the use of a penetrometer, an instrument which indicates the degree of softness by the number of pounds pressure required to break the exposed tissue. Such a method is not very satisfactory for apples, however, and thus colour standards are frequently adopted.

Perhaps the most productive work on the physiology of fruits is in the study of respiration which serves to give the investigator an index of metabolism or an estimate of the biochemical activities obtaining within the fruit. By this means it has been shown that fruits at a certain stage of maturity will, when picked, increase the evolution of carbon dioxide fourfold at high temperatures, the need therefore for immediate cooling or "precooling" at once becomes apparent. This increase in carbon dioxide production usually termed "climacteric" is not only stimulated by high temperatures but also by the volatile gases



Courtesy National Harbour Board, Canada

FISH WHARF WITH THE HALIFAX COLD STORAGE PLANT IN THE BACKGROUND

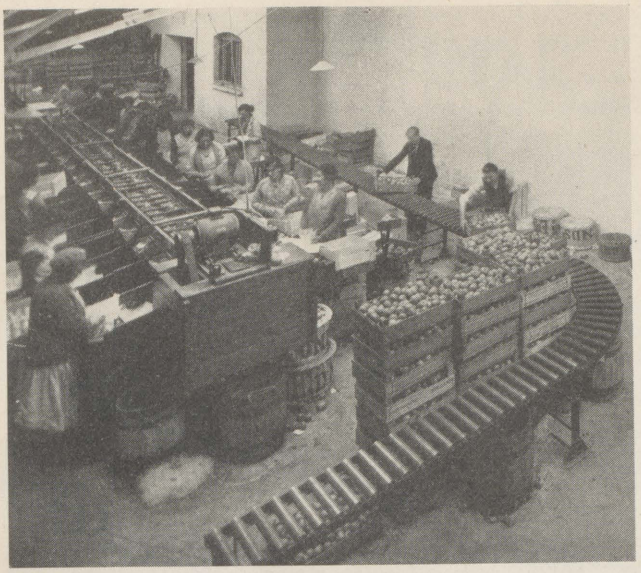
given off by the fruit. The rate of ripening of a green apple may be speeded up when placed in the proximity of mature apples due to the volatiles produced by the latter; it is now known that the gaseous component responsible for this effect contains an ethylene radical. Infinitesimal amounts of this gas will suffice, in fact one part of ethylene in a thousand parts of air is a standard dose in ripening rooms for tomatoes. Experiments with bananas have shown that between seventy and ninety parts per million of ozone will nullify the stimulatory influence of these gases.

The storage behaviour of animal products is likewise affected by growth conditions, particularly by nutritional influences that determine the ratio of lean to fat in meat. Pigs which are fasted for forty-eight hours prior to killing are thicker on the flank and have more back fat than unfasted animals. The method of killing is of great importance; for example, it is necessary that all the blood should be drained from the carcass at the time of killing for successful bacon curing. The most up-to-date method employed is that of electrically anaesthetizing animals prior to slaughtering by means of tong-like electrodes applied to the head. In this manner the animal dies in a quiescent state, and blood fever, which is a factor in meat deterioration, is avoided. Overheating before killing increases the electrical resistance of the carcass and this is associated with a slow rate of salt penetration and increased water loss during the curing process.

The three most important factors concerned with storage behaviour are temperature, humidity and the gaseous components of the atmosphere; the dual influence of these conditions upon the product and micro-biological growth constitutes the major problem confronting the research worker.

Certain varieties of apples are unable to withstand temperatures below 38° F. and yet fungal decay will proceed rapidly under such conditions. This difficulty has been obviated now by increasing the carbon dioxide content and lowering the oxygen concentration in the atmosphere. Unfortunately, it was found that varietal reaction again complicated matters; the Cox Orange apple stores well in 2.5 per cent. carbon dioxide and five per cent. oxygen whereas the McIntosh apple keeps best in a 7.5 per cent. concentration of carbon dioxide. The effect of this adjustment of the gases in the atmosphere is that of depressing the rate of oxidation and retarding fungal growth.

The maintenance of the bloom on freshly stored meat and fish is dependent upon the prevention of slime and loss of colour. Slime is associated with the growth of bacteria particularly the Achromobacter group of organisms which will develop at sub-zero temperatures and is favoured by high humidities. Lowering the relative humidity is not desirable unless the meat is covered with a layer of fatty connective tissue, owing to the loss of moisture and of course weight which means money to the producer. The discolouration of meat is due to the oxidation



Courtesy J. & E. Hall Ltd., England

Machine grading and wrapping apples for gas storage in England.

of haemoglobin to methaemoglobin, partial drying will slow up this process but in atmospheres containing over twenty per cent. carbon dioxide the rate is increased. Nevertheless, carbon dioxide retards the bacterial lipolysis of fatty tissues or development of rancidity. As a result of these and other findings the transportation of chilled beef, mutton and pork in vessels equipped to maintain a ten per cent. carbon dioxide concentration between the Antipodes and England is now an established practice. Strangely enough the gas storage of chilled chickens has not, up to the present, given very satisfactory results.

Eggs have been found to respond very well to carbon dioxide storage, the gas serving to retard the onset of the condition known as watery white. An interesting feature of egg storage is the comparatively new method of testing freshness with ultra violet light, fresh eggs showing up red whilst those unfit for storage show up blue; this test is still, however, in the experimental stage.

It is essential that in the chilling and thawing of meat and fish there should be no loss of valuable nutrients. After *rigor mortis* has passed off the denaturation of protein is very pronounced at -2° to -3° C., resulting in heavy production of "drip" containing valuable proteinaceous material. For this reason quick freezing has been adopted at -5° F. in atomized brine (the "Z process"), or by means of the "Birdseye system" in which the product is placed between two travelling flexible belts of Monel metal which is in contact with calcium chloride brine at a temperature of -45° to -50° F.

As great quantities of both meat and fish are cured before consumption it may be of interest to briefly discuss a few aspects of the subject. Sides of bacon to be dry cured are cooled to the temperature of the curing cellar (38-40° F.), they are then sprinkled with salt and saltpetre and stacked for about ten days, after which the salt is removed and they are left for a further ten-day period, and finally smoked or sold as green bacon. Nitrite is formed from the saltpetre (nitrate) by micro-organic action and is combined with the haemoglobin to form nitroso-haemoglobin. Five parts of nitrite in ten thousand will give a perfect bacon colour but above this concentration surface browning becomes evident. The salt decreases the solubility of proteins in fresh muscle with the formation of a stable salt-protein complex. Smoking or drying has the effect of stopping fat oxidation and it has been suggested that wood smoke contains an anti-oxidant. Another method of preventing rancidity or oxidation is that of glazing used mainly in the fish industry in which frozen fish are dipped in water or especially prepared solutions thereby coating the product with a thin layer of ice before being placed in storage.

Ozonization of storage atmosphere is now a recognized practice in the commercial handling of perishable products both as a bactericide and a destroyer of volatile products from fruits. As low as 1.5 parts of ozone per million will reduce the mould growth on eggs and lessen the absorption of the odours from the containers. The tainting of butter and cheese by fruit volatiles is a serious difficulty in ocean transport but may be overcome by the use of metal foil wrappers or ozone.

The advances made with regard to the transportation of chilled beef have already been mentioned. Similar strides have been made in the improvement of shipping facilities for fruit. The writer had the privilege of accompanying the first fully-refrigerated cargo of apples from Nova Scotia to England last fall in connection with an experimental shipment for the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The fruit arrived in excellent condition and was enthusiastically received by the buyers. This shipment was only a part of a comprehensive set of experiments undertaken jointly by the Federal and Provincial Governments to improve the handling methods and shipping facilities in the annual exportation of almost two million barrels of Nova Scotia apples. These studies included railroad transport from the shipping point to Halifax and the maintenance of low temperatures in refrigerator cars. Much attention has been given to this problem in British Columbia and California where fruits and vegetables have to be shipped great distances. Portable pre-cooling equipment

(*Continued on Page 48*)

The Glider Movement at McGill

By LAURENCE R. RICHARDSON

EIGHT years of persistent effort have seen gliding firmly established at McGill and brought practical flying within the reach of the average student. In 1929 and 1930 McGill was prominent in the air among Canadian universities and the old McGill Light Aeroplane Club, a strong and well-equipped organization, played the leading role in intercollegiate flying in the Dominion. Late in 1929, at an open meeting of this Club, Dean A. S. Eve suggested the extension of the Club's activities into the field of gliding, which was just then beginning to attract attention on this continent. A small committee immediately enquired into the matter of sites and machines, organized the McGill Glider Club and by the end of the session had begun the construction of a Northrop primary glider.

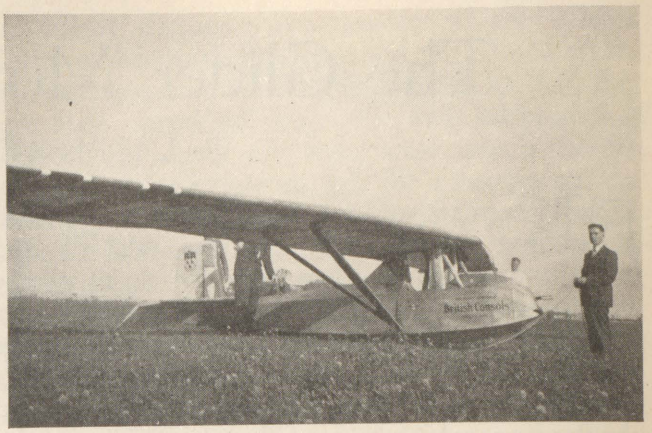
The immediately subsequent years were hard ones for the aviation enthusiasts. The cost of operating powered equipment became increasingly difficult to bear and a final blow, the loss of the Club's DeHaviland Moth, temporarily brought to an end McGill's flying activities. At the same time the Glider Club met with repeated difficulties in attempting to complete construction and assembly of their machine. Students had little funds and still less time to give to this task; but finally a small group working feverishly during the late summer of 1933, completed the Northrop and in October of that year, with the first flight of the silver and red primary, McGill again took to the air.

Built by students and flown by students this machine has given excellent results and amply repaid the members of the Club for the time spent, and the struggles met with and overcome in its creation. At the present time the Northrop is still serving for the training of new pilots. To look at this machine for the first time is to recall powered machines of earlier days. The wings—once silver, but now brilliant yellow as a metamorphosis incidental to its second rebirth—are braced to the fuselage by many wires: flying, landing and fuselage-bracing wires. The simple, girder-type fuselage carries the pilot's seat and controls over a skid in front and terminates with tail-surfaces of the aeroplane type. The control-system is the same and it operates in a fashion identical with those of powered machines. Primitive as this machine may appear, at the same time this type of construction gives the maximum of strength and ruggedness combined with the essential simplicity required for gliders of its class. The record of more than a thousand flights made in this machine, and its survival after two "crack-ups," demonstrates how well this construction is suited to the demands made of the Northrop. Over fifty pilots have taken their training in this machine and it is ready to see as many more student-pilots through their first steps before it will be finally retired with full honours to its credit.

Gliding is the art of powerless flight. A machine is launched into the air either by towing behind an automobile on the end of a long rope, or by shock-cord from the top of a hill. The flight following the take-off is dependent on the type of the machine. Primary-type gliders are heavy and aero-dynamically inefficient. In these machines parasitic wind-resistance is high and the machine is incapable of sustained flights but descends to the ground in a long glide. Accordingly such machines are used for training of an elementary nature. While descending, the pilot has the opportunity to undertake and practice manoeuvres such as turns and circles before making his landing. Other types of machines are of improved designs—secondary and intermediate types, and sailplanes are streamlined efficiently, freer from parasitic resistance, and represent graded improvements from the simplified design and construction of the secondary to the absolute perfection of the sailplane. These machines can prolong their flight by taking advantage of certain natural phenomena. The secondaries and the intermediates are principally used for soaring, riding ascending currents of air derived by the upward deflection of the wind blowing onto the sloping side of a hill; but the sailplane is used mainly for the most advanced type of gliding, in which flight is sustained by taking advantage of ascending currents of air developed through local inequalities of air-temperatures. This latter form of gliding has been called sailplaning; it is the manner in which the majority of the present day records of distance and altitude have been made. More recently attention has been directed to the use of the strong air-currents formed in the vicinity of clouds, particularly cumulus clouds, and it is now the practice of pilots to "tie" themselves to a cloud and travel cross-country by flying in these currents.



The Northrop primary built by the members of the McGill Flying Club and used for the training of student-pilots.



The Falcon intermediate sailplane, an advanced type of glider suitable for soaring and sailplaning.

Secondary types, and intermediate type machines, such as the Club's Falcon, are used in the introduction of a pilot to, and his training in, soaring flight and sailplaning. These machines are relatively inexpensive as compared with powered aircraft. The absence of a costly and heavy engine cuts the price to a third of that of a powered machine and at the same time permits the use of a lighter construction with materials at a lower cost. Machines are now being built in all weights and sizes from the primaries carrying only one man and weighing between two and three hundred pounds to two-place sailplanes weighing from five hundred to a thousand pounds. On the other hand some of the smaller sailplanes weigh only one hundred and thirty pounds but perform excellently both for altitude and distance.

During the past hectic four years in the development of gliding at McGill, it has become apparent that this sport is better suited to the demands and pockets of the students than was powered-flying. The old Glider Club, which later became a section of the Light Aeroplane Club, has finally absorbed its foster parent and blossomed forth as the McGill Flying Club. The University authorities have kindly granted the Club the use of a large workshop in the Engineering Building, a place sufficiently large for the construction, assembly and repair of machines, as well as the use of tools and equipment for the manufacture and checking of metal-fittings and other parts. Permission to use the St. Hubert Airport as a training field has been given by the Dominion Government, a privilege which supplies the Club with an excellent training area readily accessible from the City of Montreal. Although adversely affected by a shortage of flying equipment, the membership in the Club has increased slowly but with a healthy uniformity from merely a handful in the doldrums of 1931 and 1932, to thirty-five during the past session. Students in active membership represent nearly every faculty in the University, and in the past year co-eds joined and took flying instruction for the first time. While always lagging steadily behind the Club's requirements, equipment has slowly accumulated until now the Club owns four machines: the Northrop, for use in giving elementary training; a Slingsby primary, the finest machine of this type, which was the gift of Mr. Norman Holland who generously came to the rescue of the Club following its second set-back last year; the Falcon, an intermediate sailplane, the gift of the Macdonald Tobacco Company, and a B.A.C. glider which it is hoped will be rebuilt into a secondary machine as soon as funds are available.

This equipment is only a skeleton outfit and it is barely sufficient to permit the Club to carry on. Increasing membership demands additional equipment, especially since new members require elementary training and are throwing an increasingly heavy strain on the primaries. The Club is facing the necessity of obtaining at least one more primary in order to accommodate new student-pilots, while for the trained pilots it must acquire, as soon as possible, a machine of the secondary type before they can be safely advanced from primaries to the Falcon, and it is hoped later on to sailplanes, suitable for entry into competitions such as the international meet of the Soaring Society of America which is held each year at Elmira, New York.

In the past, the Club has concentrated on, and kept fully busy with, the task of training new members in the initial steps, and in developing a group of experienced pilots sufficient to undertake this training for others and to progress into more advanced work. Instruction is given in the old "step-by-step" fashion, a system which has proven to be safe and rapid. The green pilot

usually spends up to half-an-hour learning the controls by "hangar-flying"—with the machine stationary and facing into a fresh breeze—until he has acquired a sense of balance. He is then given his ground-tows in the glider, pulled across the airport on a short rope at a speed just less than the flying speed of the machine. In this way the student-pilot soon becomes sufficiently adept to take short hops and practice landings. Gliding is so readily learned that after four or five ground-tows and half-a-dozen hops the pilot is generally flying at altitudes up to fifty feet and practising right and left hand turns. By the end of twenty-five full flights, the average student is making circuits of the field at altitudes of two hundred to three hundred feet and has completed his elementary instruction.

The McGill Flying Club is playing an important part in the development of gliding in the Dominion. The present Club has survived the passage of several years which saw the failure of a large number of promising gliding clubs in Canada, and these years have provided valuable experience for future guidance. The Club has surmounted the struggles incidental to its birth, but it is still faced with the problems of handling increasing numbers of new and untrained pilots and the advancement of pilots beyond the primaries. These difficulties must be overcome if it is to maintain its present status in the field of gliding in Canada. Its greatest service has been the training of new members. The McGill Club has been fortunate in obtaining as members students of high calibre, representative of all parts of the Dominion, and, in the past year, its membership has even included students from the United States, the Canal Zone, Jamaica, England, and Australia. After three or four years association with this Club, during which time members become trained in the construction, operation and maintenance of gliders, the majority return to their homes. Thus rapid development of gliding in the Dominion is promised and the McGill Club is established as a focal point for the development of this sport, which brings flying within the reach of the average individual.

St. Francis College

By EDITH S. NICOLSON

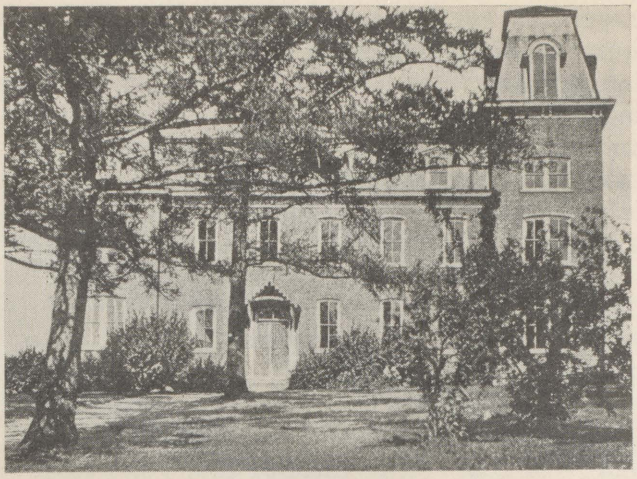
AFTER the defeat of Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham when the English took possession of New France, it was found that there was a large tract of forest wilderness on the south bank of the St. Lawrence River known only to the Indians and the coureurs de bois.

Looking forward to an influx of settlers from the Mother Country the new rulers offered this land to immigrants upon a tenure known as "full and common socage"—a system quite different from the seignorial tenure introduced under the French régime. Farmers wishing to settle in this section were requested to form themselves into small groups of about forty persons, known as "associates" with one of their number empowered to act as land agent in arranging all settlements with the Government. In exchange for the free grants of land these "associates" were required to accept certain obligations—such as those pertaining to the expense of surveying and building roads and the construction of mills within their territory. Since 1792 these early settlements have been known as the Eastern Townships.

During the years previous to the American Revolution, the first settlers made their way into this unoccupied area. They comprised English, Scottish and Irish colonists from the Old Land. In 1776 and the following years, a small group of United Empire Loyalists, expelled from the American colonies, established new homes in this section of Quebec. A second group of immigrants to the Eastern Townships, who came about the same time, contrasted oddly with the United Empire Loyalists. They were Americans, who had fought against Britain in the War of Independence but availed themselves of the free offer of lands and once more found themselves under British rule. Historians have completely ignored the fact that the large majority of the people coming from the New England States were in reality "rebels" and have pictured the Eastern Townships as being peopled wholly by United Empire Loyalists.

Coming into this forest land to settle, some of the early pioneers followed the old Indian trails on foot, carrying their axes and provisions on their backs. Others drove their oxen along the river banks to the new settlements, while a few—coming from Three Rivers or Montreal—took advantage of the frozen river to make their journey less arduous.

The settlers were faced with many difficulties. The New Englanders were a stern, hardy people, self reliant, independent and energetic, and therefore, it is not surprising that they succeeded



ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE, RICHMOND, QUE.

against odds that seemed overwhelming. They had high ideals, a devotion to freedom, and the custom of self-government. They mingled with the Scottish immigrants, who brought as their contribution to the new land a love of education and religion. The Scots may have brought little material wealth from across the ocean but they held fast to the traditions of the past, and mention of their contribution would be incomplete if it failed to include the fact that they built the first school-house, and that in many places it served for a church and a place of justice as well. The grave difficulties of the settlers to find means of educating their children was expressed in a report of a Commission on Education in 1832: "Anxiety which Eastern Township people express for education and the sacrifices they make to procure it for their children are among the most marked characteristics of that population."

On May 24, 1798, Elmore Cushing came with his family to Shipton—or what is now known as Richmond County—to claim a grant of land of 100,000 acres which he had received from the British Government as a reward for an act of loyalty to the Crown in giving information on a case of high treason during the American Revolution. Travelling by the Indian route which connected the Connecticut River with the St. Francis via Lake Memphremagog and the Magog River, a route employed by the Abnaki Indians in their many raids on the New England settlers, the first settler made his way into Richmond County.

As the community began to grow, and once the settlers had established themselves on their new lands, projects to benefit the entire settlement began to be considered. The first of these was the building of a road to Quebec City through the Townships. The route had been traced out in 1800, and when Governor Craig realized that this route would serve as a cheap means of transporting products to Quebec City, he undertook the immediate completion of the road. At a later date the road was extended to Montreal, and provided a highway for the transportation of military troops from Quebec to Montreal. To the people of this township the celebrated Craig road linked them with the two largest centres of Canada in that day.

The provision for education was another of the earliest community undertakings. The earliest school in Richmond was conducted in a private home by Miss Kimball. In 1807 the first school-house was built, being constructed of round logs with basswood planks, split or hewn, to form benches and desks. Dr. Silver was the first teacher.

One of the most interesting and remarkable facts in the history of this community was the establishment of a small library known as the Craig Union Library, in 1815, at Shipton. Due to the efforts of about thirty-five men, some 150 books were obtained and these, though of a serious nature, provided means of instruction and entertainment for the whole community.

The first attempt to establish a school for higher education failed. Undaunted, these formidable people persevered and in 1855 a charter was granted to St. Francis College, and a preparatory school was opened in 1856. The College was erected on a hill overlooking the Town of Richmond and the beautiful valley of the St. Francis River. Affiliated with McGill University, the College prepared students for two years of work in Arts, and served not only its own community but a vast district extending from Chicoutimi on the Saguenay River to the New England States.

The widespread service of the College was partly due to the fact that living in a small community was less expensive than a city but more so to the high standard of education offered by this institution.

Unstinted praise is due those founders of the school who subscribed to the building and launched the enterprise at no small cost of both time and means. At first the annual cost of maintenance came from a Government grant together with contributions from citizens and tuition fees from the pupils—the latter being the chief source of revenue.

During the era of small things at McGill University, St. Francis College continued its affiliation with the University but requirements became so severe that the young College was forced to discontinue its university training in

1900, and became a high school, to be known as St. Francis College High School. Under control of the school board the College was supported by taxation and its permanency was assured.

If justification were needed for the foundation of St. Francis College it could be found in the mere mention of some of its graduates, many of whom have become well known in the various walks of Canadian life. We will enumerate a few: Dr. John A. Dresser, distinguished geologist, was the last Principal of St. Francis College and the first Principal of St. Francis College High School; Sir Melbourne Tait, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Quebec; Dr. G. W. Parmelee, whose work for Protestant Education in Quebec is well known to all; George J. Hill, sculptor; Fred Coburn, artist; two Provincial Treasurers, The Hon. Henry T. Duffy and The Hon. Peter S. G. MacKenzie; J. Armitage Ewing, eminent Montreal lawyer; Senator A. J. Brown, now a Governor of McGill University, and his classmate, the late J. N. Greenshields.

Some Nightmares of Our Time

By A. S. NOAD

MAN, in spite of what the popular song-writer says, is never too old for dreams. In fact, as he advances into what begins to look unpleasantly like the senility of civilization, his dreams come thicker and faster than ever before: any reader of novels who is at all catholic in his tastes must be struck with the sheer fantastic quality of much that has appeared lately in the shape of fiction. Stories of incredible inventions; leaps forward into the future (or more rarely back into the past); gruesome tales of transferred or misplaced identity; visions of interplanetary, even interstellar travel—they are pouring from the presses, and, seemingly, in ever-increasing volume.

Now there is no denying that, taken singly, nearly all of these are negligible, even though among them there are some masterly performances like Joseph O'Neill's *Land Under England* and Capek's *War With the Newts*. But regarded in the mass they reveal some clear trends. A well-marked trend is always a pleasure to the literary investigator; half the time, he must admit, its pursuit will lead him into some monstrously exaggerated generalization, but there are precious occasions when this is not so. The dominant ideas of an age really do exist, and they really do reveal themselves in the habitual forms of men's reasonings and the current idioms of their speech and the reiterated images of their art and literature.

Nowhere, perhaps, is this more clearly marked than in that form of fiction which consists in the creation of some strange world or community where things are run quite differently from the way they go in everyday life. The literature of Utopia—constructive, satirical, or purely fantastic—is a vast one: how vast few who have not investigated it can conceive. And this immense accumulation of imaginary worlds has not grown up haphazard. It can be seen to have answered to certain recognizable needs of the ages through which it has developed. The fancies of the sixteenth century, of More and his successors, are one thing; those of the seventeenth and the early eighteenth century, with their tight outlines and their growing reliance on law, are quite another. So with each distinguishable period in the growth of European consciousness. Two impulses are always ready to take on flesh at the writer's bidding, even sometimes without it, making their way into his imaginary universe and giving it a life that perhaps he himself does not recognize.

These are the familiar urges of Hope and Fear. The one is responsible for the positive aspect of an Utopia, for its constructive suggestions, its theorizing generally. The other, by a process less obvious, touches in its negative side, the conservative side—for any such creation, it must be remembered, has its conservative elements. Nobody has ever wanted to see all our workaday world changed at one fell swoop, and what the Utopist retains from it is often to the full as significant as what he has decided to alter. So Fear, standing unseen at his elbow while he is remodelling the universe, will guide his imaginings, perhaps when he thinks them freest, and will produce the odd amalgam that is present in nearly all imaginary voyages.

To turn to the product of the last decade or so, then, is to see the partly unconscious product of what men most earnestly hope may come to pass, and at the same time what they dread the most. In the past, the first contribution has usually overshadowed the other, so much so that

"Utopian" for many people connotes only a wish-fulfilment, the work of a "visionary" (they forget that visions are of many kinds). Ever since Louis Sébastien Mercier in his *L'An 2440; rève s'il en fut jamais* (1772) struck the idea of projecting his imaginary country into the future instead of merely locating it in some inaccessible region, writers have been peering ahead to see what will become of us, and their tendency has generally been to see good things. This impulse, the outcome of eighteenth-century "perfectionism," perhaps reached its height in the period that saw Bellamy's *Looking Backward* and Morris's *News from Nowhere* and a host of minor Utopias appear.

Yet all through the nineteenth century, here and there, warning voices might have been picked out. *The Coming Race*, Lytton's brilliant but rather neglected satirical work, is in some ways a startling anticipation of Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World*, dedicated to the task of showing that if a superior race of beings is to succeed us, its ways will not be our ways, nor its good our good. Just recently the disquieting voices have broken into full cry, and since 1930, in particular, their chorus has become urgent enough to force itself upon the general attention.

Statistics do not prove much, and a statistical study of literature readily lends itself to ridicule. Still, let me ask you to glance at some figures concerning the years 1930 to 1937.

During this time, a by no means exhaustive survey shows, there appeared seventy-eight imaginary voyages, Utopias, fanciful forecasts, and so on. I omit consideration of the vastly greater number of tales coming out in "pulp" magazines such as "Astounding Stories" and its congeners, though it would be a mistake to regard all these as worthless; I am reckoning only with full-length books, separately published, and dealt with in the serious reviews. The yearly average, you see, is about ten.

Now of this spate of books, all bearing more or less closely on the one topic—escape from the world as we know it—one considerable current continues to be the Utopian. Fourteen such works appear on the list; not a remarkable number for a seven-and-a-half year period, but well up to the average. The total is almost equalled by that of the satirical works which make fun of the Utopian conception, using the form to criticize this, that, or the other political or social tendency. There are twelve stories of this type, a remarkably high number. Only the years that saw a revulsion from the rather mechanical Socialist paradise of *Looking Backward* can show anything comparable, and then, of course, the subjects were less varied and the attacks far more temperate.

Look now at another group of books, and prepare yourself for a surprise. In the short stretch of years I am dealing with there were written and published *nineteen* tales picturing the end of the world, or at any rate of human civilization. Of these, it is true, only four went the whole way and permitted the "great globe itself" with "all which it inherit" to dissolve; the rest were satisfied to leave man extant but living a diminished, crippled, sometimes an altogether brutalized existence.

Of course, figures do lie, as we all know. One good book may outweigh by its influence a hundred bad or slight ones. Yet there is surely a rather disquieting phenomenon here. When H. G. Wells in *The War in the Air* showed us a bewildered mankind, half-numbed by the swift succession of blows dealt it in an aerial war, struggling to recover civilization, we could afford to smile at the remoteness and fantasy of it all. Now we are not so sure. That was before 1914, before 1934-36. We are living today in an age that has been profoundly shaken. A kind of mental anguish seems to be tormenting many of our ablest thinkers. They are far less ready than they were to assure us that time will work wonders, and that civilization, now suffering from its growing pains, will soon achieve maturity and health; or rather they are beginning to realize that wonders are not necessarily beneficent wonders and that time is a different agent depending on whether the point of view is that of sixteen or sixty.

If these grave voices warn us, however, that civilized living is really endangered, perhaps as never before since the collapse of the Roman Empire, it is always possible for us to shrug our shoulders and respond that the business of thinkers is to envisage all possibilities, even remote ones. Of course, they keep telling us these things, but do not other voices, louder if not more penetrating, harmonize the old theme and bring us reassuring messages? Something is bound to turn up, as it has in the past, to confound the croakers. The darkest hour is before the dawn. And so on.

The case is different with the imaginative writers—artists, though some of them in a humble way. Here it is the damnable iteration that weighs one down. It testifies to a continual preoccupation, almost an obsession. Think of them: fifteen several authors (if we except the whole-hoggers) taking up their pens to picture for us our civilization in ruins, man beaten again

in his long struggle, the heritage that seemed so secure dissipated and lost. These men represent not the coldly analytical but the visionary faculty of our generation, and their visions, to some readers at least, are horribly disquieting.

Twenty serious treatises will not produce the effect we have seen wrought by plays like *R.U.R.*, films like *The Shape of Things to Come*. And though each of these brought its message of hope, it was the earlier scenes of each that most visibly struck home. Anyone who sat through the opening sequences of the Wells film and took note of his neighbours can bear witness to this, and to the uncanny hush that spread through the auditorium as London was wiped out before their eyes.

In an appendix to the first volume of his monumental *Study of History* Professor Arnold Toynbee attempts to calculate, from past history and the estimates of astronomers, the probable number of civilizations that will come into being before the earth becomes uninhabitable. Twenty-one such civilizations have already been produced. He concludes: "On this basis, a simple calculation shows that, if the species has thrown up 21 representatives of itself in 6,000 years, then, before the day of civilizations is done, the number of them that will have come and gone from first to last will be in the order of magnitude of 21 x 83,000,000 = 1,743,000,000!"

In spite of that exclamation mark, when I have shown the passage to various friends I have invariably been rewarded by the one response—a burst of incredulous laughter. Nearly two billion civilizations to come after our own is extinct? Tell it to the marines!

But in his extraordinary *Last and First Men*, which by an imaginative effort seeks to portray the possible future of intelligent living on the earth, Olaf Stapledon gives us a few graphs and scales, illustrating the comparative length of the existences enjoyed by a great number of different "men" who in turn dominate the universe. As the story unfolds, the place occupied by our own history of a few thousand years dwindles and dwindles. When the ten-millionth year or so is reached, the whole of *homo sapiens*'s rather muddled life, from birth to old age, is only the tiniest flake, utterly dwarfed by the immense ranges that precede and follow it.

Now this diagram, when shown to my friends, has generally evoked a different response from that drawn by the Toynbee prognostication. The laugh is much slower in coming, and it sounds rather hollow. Some of them, as a matter of fact, do not laugh at all; they look (and who shall blame them?) a little perturbed. The previous illustrations have shown them nice cross-sections of civilization, with the period say from Julius Caesar to Napoleon represented first by a good solid chunk of space—and then before their eyes, in successive diagrams, as the focus changed, that chunk has melted and flattened and become a layer, a wisp, a film.

It is thus that the writer or other artist who attacks us through the imagination can get home as the plain purveyor of theory and statistics can rarely hope to.

Of the methods used by our fifteen authors to apply the quietus to our presumably already dying culture I have not space to say much here. They are not, on the whole, very remarkable for their ingenuity. As no one will need to be told today, war is the instrument most favoured; some of the prophets have a glorious field-day at the expense of humanity in the mass, with poison gases of hitherto unknown virulence, bacterial onslaughts, intensified air bombing, and what not. A few have conceived of a general uprising against the Western world on the part of Orientals, suddenly and not very credibly filled with the urge to emulate Genghis Khan and his Mongols. Certain more imaginatively endowed ones see Western Man destroying his own civilization from within, through a kind of dry-rot that brings on gradual collapse, without the need for any abrupt and catastrophic fall. Flood and pestilence, too, are made to play their parts. On the whole, the lack of variety is somewhat disappointing; we must turn to acknowledged masters like Capek for anything as good as the newts.

There is one comforting consideration about the whole picture, however. We used to be told, with how much scientific soundness I cannot say, that dreams, even the longest and most horrific ones, were visitants of the brief period just before the sleeper's awaking. Perhaps something of the kind is apparent here. The nightmares are beginning to afflict man as never before: is it a sign that at long last he is about to start into a fully awakened existence?

The McGill University Contingent C.O.T.C.

(*Continued from Page 17*)

Membership as cadets in the McGill C.O.T.C. is restricted to students who are British subjects, physically fit and, in the opinion of the Commanding Officer, likely to make good officers. Promotion to Cadet Non-Commissioned rank may be expected in the second and third years, and selected cadets who have qualified, and are contemplating taking Commissions in the Militia, are granted Commissions as 2nd Lieutenants in their last year.

The Library Table

"It Can Happen Here"

By H. CARL GOLDENBERG

The Spirit and Structure of German Fascism. By Robert A. Brady. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto. 1937. 420 pp.

Those people in democratic countries who view the happenings in Germany and in Italy with indifference, comforting themselves with the feeling that "it can't happen here," must read this book. It should, in fact, be prescribed for reading wherever people are interested in the maintenance and safeguarding of democracy, because, in the words of Professor Laski: "There is no reason, I suggest, to suppose that any nation is so inescapably wedded to democracy as to be free from the danger of Fascism."

Professor Brady, of the Economics Department of the University of California, writes on first-hand information. He investigated conditions "on the spot" for the Carnegie Foundation. He therefore knows whereof he writes—and his writing is clear, simple, attractive and unacademic. He presents a careful and detailed outline of the Nazi conquest of power, and analysis—"the most complete, to my knowledge, that exists in the English language" says Professor Laski—of Fascist institutions and mechanisms in Germany, and an estimate of the lessons implicit in recent German history.

To Professor Brady, the Nazi régime is nothing but "a dictatorship of monopoly capitalism. Its 'fascism' is that of business enterprise organized on a monopoly basis, and in full command of all the military, police, legal, and propaganda power of the state." The system is set up "to control completely all activities and all thoughts, ideas, and values of the entire German nation. It seeks to 'co-ordinate spirit', or point of view, and to 'co-ordinate structure,' or all the economic machinery of the state. To these ends it embodies three principles: 'the leader principle,' 'the authority principle,' and 'the total principle.' The first two mean centralization of the power to direct from on top, with each 'leader' having final and unabridged control over appointment, removal, and all activities of all subordinates under him. Authority is from the top down; responsibility is from the bottom up. This is a complete reversal of democracy in spirit and form. The third, the 'total principle,' means the extension of such control over all members of the population in all their activities—work, leisure, and recreational—and over all the forms and media for the expression of any point of view whatsoever.

"The Nazi system represents, in short, nothing more than an extension to the nation at large of the rules, the behaviour patterns, and the points of view of the ordinary autocratically governed business enterprise, nothing more—with this exception, that it adds thereto power to enforce complete conformity with its point of view on the part of all members of the community, regardless of class, station, or interest."

Professor Brady's survey of the institutions and mechanisms of the Nazi system are thorough and illuminating. He points to the corruption of the sciences and to the use of the arts and education as tools of propaganda. He outlines the enslavement of the workers and the growing militarism of the nation, the place of women in the state, and the rigid status of "blood and soil" and fixed social classes in agriculture, and, above all, the supreme power of business monopoly. The laws and institutions—"chambers," "boards," "councils," etc., etc.—serving to "co-ordinate" Germany, are analyzed and discussed in detail.

It is Professor Brady's conclusion that the shadow of Fascism looms over the whole world. He argues that with continued unemployment, poverty and hunger, social unrest is bound to increase. "But, in their struggle for power to enforce their demands, trade unions and other forms of organized political, social and economic unrest run full tilt into a fact of enormous portent for the 'shape of things to come'—that business itself is organized and politically conscious. Business already possesses predominant influence in the councils of every capitalistically organized state. If the challenge of the forces arrayed against it prove sufficiently serious, capital will no longer remain a 'silent partner' to government. Rather than surrender power it will resort to the coup d'état and reach out for the mantle of sovereign power. It will seek, in short, to establish a fascist régime."

Professor Brady names many organizations and analyzes certain literature in the United States which imply definite Fascist tendencies. We might now add the revived vigilante movement which is decidedly anti-labour. After all, if democracy does not assert itself, and if certain business interests fail to appreciate the fact that Fascism does not provide a laissez-faire heaven, it does appear to the reader of Professor Brady's book that "it can happen here."

UNFLINCHING

A Diary of Tragic Adventure. By Edgar Christian. The Musson Book Co., Ltd., Toronto, 1937. 156 pp. $1.75.

Epitomized in this slender volume is a deeply moving tragedy of the Canadian North. The book arrived from the publishers yesterday, to read it took only an hour or two, yet today the emotion it stirred is unabated.

Perhaps some readers of this review will recall the story with which the diary deals, the tale of the Englishman, John Hornby, an experienced Northern traveller, who in 1926, accompanied by his cousin, Edgar Christian, aged 18, and Harold Adlard, a chance-met friend, pushed eastward by canoe into the Barren Lands from Great Slave Lake, intending to spend the winter hunting and trapping in the area below the junction of the Hanbury and Thelon Rivers. John Hornby knew this lonely country well and all his experience told him that migrating caribou would provide abundant food, but the caribou migrated by a different route that year, and Hornby's party died of starvation.

Had it not been for Edgar Christian's diary, found in the camp on the Thelon River in 1929 by a patrol of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, details of the disaster would never have been known and a tale that grips the heart could never have been told, but the diary was recovered and now is given publication.

With only essential explanations, *Unflinching* tells the story in Edgar Christian's own words. The diary opens on October 14, 1926, when Hornby, Adlard, and the diarist are enthusiastically fitting up an old log cabin on the bank of the Thelon River and are hunting energetically for their winter's supply of food.

To the reader with knowledge of what is to come, even the early entries are ominous, with their details of hunting and trapping yielding scanty results and no substantial reserve of food being built up for the winter. By February 9, the handwriting of Fate is appearing upon the wall, but the boy is unable to read the script, and records, quite cheerfully, "Again we are out of meat and grease, but Jack managed to bring in some frozen blood"—from a caribou killed long before—adding that, when stirred with flour, the thawed-out blood made a not unappetizing mixture.

From that time on, the story is one of slow starvation until, on April 11, with John Hornby dying, Christian sees that "the situation is now very serious." On the evening of April 17, "poor Jack passed peacefully away." Christian cannot bring himself to enter many details in his diary—he loved and admired Hornby with all his boyish heart—but he pathetically records that "Harold good pal was a marvel in helping me and putting things a little straight for the night." To those who found the camp in 1929 and saw the care with which Hornby's body had been sewn in canvas and protected from harm, that phrase "putting things a little straight for the night" is pregnant with meaning.

Seventeen days later, death again visited the cabin, and Christian's simple diary entries—"At 10.5 p.m. Dear Harold passed away," and "Today I must fix things up as best as possible" leave the reader with a harrowing realization of the lonely position of the sole survivor.

The last entries in the diary are dated June 1. There has been no word of complaint, no bitterness, no casting of blame, only "weaker than have ever been in my life," then "have food on hand but heart peatering," and, with the dim knowledge that merciful death was close at hand, the final words, "Make preparations now. Got out too weak and all in now. Left things late."

At the end, the boy's mind wandered a little. This the disjointed entries show. But there remained to him that courage which justifies the word "unflinching" and has won for his memory an honoured place in the age-long record of Northern travel.—*R. C. Fetherstonhaugh.*

THE ENGLISH CO-OPERATIVES

By Sydney R. Elliott. Yale University Press, New Haven. $3.00.

Mr. Elliott's profound and comprehensive survey of "the world's biggest Big Business" must be accorded a place among the classical works on Co-operation. This is no flushed and enthusiastic account of membership increases, business expansion, and piled-up share capital; it is a brilliant study of the impact of co-operation upon capitalism; of its significance to the state, private business and international importing and exporting; of the intimate details of the machinery by which British co-operatives turn over an annual trade of £100,000,000. The first two chapters contain a graphic account of the industrial and labour movements in England during the last century and of the part that co-operation played in pressing for social legislation and fair recognition. Then Mr. Elliott, who is Editor of *Reynolds News*, the co-operative Sunday paper, examines and analyzes the entire structure of the present economy, clarifying the position of monopolies and trusts and banks with their protective legislation and their inter-relations; and against this broad picture he places the co-operative movement at all the points where it impinges on the capitalist system. One of the most illuminating features of this fascinating modern history is the author's exposition of the shackles which bind the movement at so many points—shackles forged by the state, by private business, and by ignorance amongst co-operation memberships themselves. Accounts of co-operative successes are usually stressed more strongly than accounts of opposition and defeat; here, by his straightforward inclusion of defeats with victories, Mr. Elliott offers fair warning.

In spite of the highly factual nature of the book, the author writes with so much tolerance and humour that every chapter is highly readable. If it is not ungrateful to criticize so excellent a work, it might be suggested that there are several rather depressing features of British co-operation which are not dealt with very particularly: one is the decline in democratic control which is clearly discernible to certain observers; another is the lack of attention to quality, services to members, and research. Then, too, it is open to question whether his belief in the possibility of working on to socialized industry, through control of primary production, is valid. Mr. Elliott is fully aware of the political implications of the co-operative movement, and his book urges the reader to discussion on a hundred points. But apart entirely from its stimulating quality and charm of style, *The English Co-operatives* is a work which no one interested in co-operation can afford to be without.—*Helen Marsh.*

OLIVER CROMWELL AND THE ENGLISH PEOPLE

By Ernest Barker. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto. 1937. 106 pp.

There are people both in England and in Germany who seek to draw comparisons between Adolf Hitler, Fuhrer of Germany in the twentieth century, and Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England in the seventeenth century. In a lecture on Oliver Cromwell, delivered in Germany, that eminent British scholar, Professor Ernest Barker, bore this attempted comparison in mind. On his return to England, Professor Barker supplemented his lecture with an epilogue dealing more closely with parallels and differences between the English and German Revolutions, and this delightful essay is the result.

"All periods of revolution have naturally a certain similarity," writes Professor Barker. "They all carry with them an exhilirating sense of entry into a new and regenerated life. They all involve a closing of the ranks around the ideal of the new life; and that involves, in turn, both internal and external consequences. Internally there will be an impatience with dissident and anti-revolutionary elements . . . . Externally the glow of a new life and the sense of a new solidarity will exert

an expansive force: the revolution will become militant: it will seek to assert itself in the world, and to vindicate its worth on the public stage of the nations.

"The Puritan Revolution shares with the German Revolution of today (as it also shares with the French Revolution of 1789) these common characteristics . . . . But these comparisons only lead us down a blind alley. We come out again at the same door at which we went in. Our parallels show us mainly difference, with occasional glimpses of likeness; and to compare two things which are partly alike, but differ even more than they agree, may make even more for bewilderment than it does for enlightenment."

The dominant motive in Cromwell's England was religious, and the Lord Protector was a devout person. It is otherwise in Hitler's Germany. Hitler's aim is uniformity—the totalitarian state. Cromwell, on the other hand, "was the incarnation—perhaps the greatest we have had—of the genius of English Nonconformity, which is the peculiar and (it may even be said) the cardinal factor in the development of English politics and English national life." Cromwell stood for freedom—and, particularly, religious liberty. Nazis like to forget this fact.

Cromwell must be considered in the light of his age—the middle of the seventeenth century. He stands out as a great Englishman. In the words of Professor Barker: "He was, and is, beyond any other man, the expression of English Nonconformity, alike in its qualities and its defects: the reflection of its idea of the primacy of religious liberty, its idea of the limited State, its idea of the State based on free association and proceeding by free discussion. He was not, indeed, a true reflection in all that he did or all that he was . . . . But with all its imperfections the reflection stands, and will continue to stand, whenever we look at his face and lineaments."

Placing Hitler against the background of his age will not produce so favourable a result. Oliver Cromwell was a civilized being, whereas Adolf Hitler has merely restored the age of the barbarian in Germany. —*H. C. G.*

LIFE OF JOHN KEATS

By Charles Armitage Brown. Edited by Dorothy Hyde Bodurtha and Willard Bissell Pope. Oxford University Press. 1937. $1.75.

So many important works about Keats have appeared in the last decade that it seems we must resign ourselves for a time to the reception of minor gleanings; it is highly improbable that any unpublished works of value will be brought to light (though odd scraps of verse will no doubt turn up from time to time), and the task of interpreting the poet and his achievement for our generation has been pretty well accomplished. The present publication, it must be granted, belongs to the class of Keats *minora;* it cannot provide anything "new" in the way of biographical details, for the Brown manuscript, though this is its first appearance in print, has been known to all the biographers from Houghton to Colvin and Buxton Forman. Nevertheless, as the record of one who was intimate with Keats during the all-important period of his poetical flowering, it is well worth a reading.

Brown, it may be recalled, met Keats in the summer of 1817, when they were neighbours at Hampstead; the following year the two young men took their memorable forty-three-day walking tour through Scotland and the Hebrides, with a brief excursion to Ireland. After Keats, already ailing, had returned to the South, only to be prostrated by the loss of his brother, Tom, it was Brown who proved himself a friend in need by inviting the poet to live with him in congenial and restful surroundings. During the summer and autumn of 1819, under Brown's roof, the finest and most enduring of Keats's work was written.

Though then and always a fervent champion of Keats, particularly against the Tory reviewers, Brown was by no means eager to print his reminiscences. The memoir was not even begun until 1829, eight years after the death of his friend, and then its composition was more or less forced upon him by the urgings of a number of people who had known them both, and by the failure of other biographical projects, such as those of John Taylor and Reynolds. For a short period he worked at it with energy, but unexpected difficulties, including a quarrel with Charles Dilke, another of Keats's friends, and the hostility of George Keats, seem to have discouraged him. At last, in December of 1836, the life was sufficiently far advanced for Brown to make it the basis of a lecture delivered before the Plymouth Institution—a lecture which was the first public account of the poet's struggle with adversity, if we except the superficial references in Leigh Hunt's *Lord Byron and Some of His Contemporaries*. The reception, so Brown wrote to Hunt, was "remarkable," but reading between the lines of his letter we can see that the discussion that ensued had turned less on Keats as a poet than on his supposed martyrdom at the hands of the *Quarterly* and *Blackwood's*, of which the lecturer had made a good deal.

The next step, it would clearly seem, should have been the printing of Brown's biography. Now, however, the enmity of George Keats stood more formidably in the way than ever, for he was able to enjoin legally the publication of any of the hitherto unprinted poems, and Brown did not wish to proceed without them.

At length, in 1841, George agreed to waive his rights, and it appeared that the long-deferred publication was to take place. Unfortunately, Brown was now leaving England for New Zealand, never to return (he died in 1842); he was therefore too busy to avail himself of the opportunity. Before sailing, he turned his MSS. over to Richard Monckton Milnes, later Lord Houghton, to whom fell the honour of bringing out the one really important biography of Keats published within his own generation. Houghton's use of the materials was both accurate and artistic, and has been generally followed by subsequent writers; hence up to the present no need was felt for the printing of the original.

In presenting Brown's text, the editors have been careful to abstain from making any exaggerated claims for it. Their full and scholarly introduction does succeed in creating the impression that if many of Keats's contemporaries absurdly over-emphasized the deadliness of the effect produced in him by the hostility of some reviews, the pendulum may have swung too far in the other direction. Brown was fully convinced that Keats's last years were embittered by a combination of financial and family worries with the realization that he was being unfairly attacked, and that this gloom played its part in lowering the poet's physical resistance. As one who associated and corresponded regularly with Keats at the time, he is surely worth listening to.—*A. S. Noad.*

THE RECOVERY PROBLEM IN THE UNITED STATES

Publication No. 72. The Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C. 709 pp. $4.00.

This analysis of the recovery problem in the United States is another in the very valuable series of economic studies produced by the Brookings Institution. It is the work of experts who are thorough in their research and who possess the added quality of clarity in the presentation of their findings. The book will undoubtedly be read with great interest and benefit by all who are concerned with the major economic problems of the day.

The authors present the background of current problems by reviewing the great economic changes of recent years. They analyze the maladjustments of the post-War years contributing to the depression, the course of the depression and its impact, and the extent of the recovery and government policies in relation thereto. Having placed the American depression in its world setting, they proceed to describe in detail the ways in which the depression affected the different divisions of the American economic system, and the extent and character of the recovery movement in America. They review in turn the effects of the depression upon employment and production, upon wages and prices, upon government and private finance, and upon international trade and financial relations.

It is the opinion of the authors that the dire consequences attributed to increased productivity as a result of technological changes have been greatly exaggerated. They say: "Examples of startling technological change have necessarily been drawn from limited fields of economic activity. The majority of the people are normally engaged in work which is only moderately subject to the application of labour-saving devices. As a result, even though man-hour productivity in manufacturing has been increasing at the rate of about 3.5 to 4.0 per cent. per year, for the economic system as a whole it has proceeded at the rate of only about one per cent. per year." This statement is certain to be challenged.

In analyzing the recovery programme of the United States Government in its many phases, the authors express the opinion "that as soon as the American banking crisis was cleared up a new advance in the United States would have begun, even had no further governmental action been taken." With regard to continued governmental expenditures on a large scale, they stress that "the possibility of a serious breakdown of government finance still exists."

The authors note the following favourable factors in the present situation: (1) An abundance of loanable funds available at low rates of interest; (2) The material reduction in the burden of private indebtedness in the course of the last three years; (3) The unusually satisfactory trend with respect to wage and price relationships; (4) The material improvement in the balance between agriculture and industry; (5) The disappearance of uncertainty with respect to monetary and banking policies; (6) Developments in commercial policy favouring an expansion of foreign trade; (7) The stimulus to further expansion provided by the enormous accumulated deficiency of production; (8) The great decline in confusion with respect to government policies.

Unfavourable factors are: (1) The difficulty of maintaining fiscal stability; (2) The danger of an inflationary movement generated by forces operating in the field of private enterprise; (3) Emerging labour policies; (4) Ill-conceived industrial legislation; (5) The unstable international situation.

The programme recommended by the authors is moderate and conservative. It seeks a balanced budget, stable foreign exchange rates, the establishment of a favourable ratio of prices and wage rates, the maintenance of prevailing hours of labour, the extension of reciprocal trade agreements, and the elimination of industrial and agricultural policies which tend to restrict output or to prevent the increase of productive efficiency.

There are many who feel that such a programme is very inadequate and that more basic changes are essential. This does not weaken the book under review: it is a splendid factual study to which persons of all views may refer to their benefit.—*H. C. G.*

INDIVIDUAL DIAGNOSIS

A Manual for the Employment Office. By N. W. Morton, Ph.D., Lecturer in Psychology, McGill University. Oxford Press, Toronto. 123 pp. $1.25.

This volume, the sixth publication of the McGill University Social Science Research Series, stresses the need for individual diagnosis and adjustment, and a personalized relationship between the public employment office and its clientele of applicants. The purpose of Dr. Morton's volume is "to present a summary of current instruments and methods of psychological practice which can be recommended to the public employment office for use in selecting and counselling applicants."

The author presents several employment case histories and points out the vocational potentialities of each individual in the cases described. He then shows how these potentialities can be measured by psychological tests and rating scales. In the majority of cases, examples of tests are given, as well as their cost and source of supply. There is also a brief discussion of the statistical analysis of test data including a very condensed explanation of standard terms used in psychometrics.

One section is devoted to suggestions concerning the choice of tests for particular occupational classes of workers. Several excellent guidance case histories show the types of tests used and the interpretation of test results and recommendations in each case.

Another section is devoted to the use of vocational psychometrics by the private employer in the selection, promotion and transfer of employees.

The concluding section consists of a discussion of the time required for, and the cost of administration of, a testing programme in a public employment office. Two thousand dollars is given as the total yearly cost, a figure which the author points out is lower than that established by the Minnesota Public Employment Service and the Adjustment Service of New York City, both of which have worked out extensive testing programmes. In the opinion of the reviewer Dr. Morton's estimate is far too low, especially with respect to the salary to be paid a trained vocational psychologist, equipped to handle the testing load in a public employment office.

This volume is not written in a form simple enough to be useful to the average employment interviewer in a public employment office. It is only within the last three years that the public employment services of the

United States have raised the requirements for their placement personnel, and even today interviewers are not required to have anything but a superficial familiarity with psychometrics and statistical terms. Certainly, most of the employment interviewers in the offices of the Employment Service of Canada have not been trained to handle the type of psychological material presented in this volume. While the book is an excellent and up-to-date bibliography of vocational tests which can be effectively administered in a public employment office, it would only be useful in the hands of a trained psychometrician. It is, however, a valuable handbook or manual for such a worker.—*Frances S. Alexander.*

THE THEORY OF FORWARD EXCHANGE

By Paul Einzig. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Limited, Toronto. 1937. 520 pp. $6.25.

Since the abandonment of the gold standard and the consequent dislocation of currencies, the problems of foreign exchange have increased greatly in number and in complexity. The frequent fluctuations in the external values of different monetary units have played havoc with international transactions and have promoted the development of the Forward Exchange Market. This market was not established in the depression years, but dealings in forward exchange have increased enormously in this era of currency instability. Nevertheless, the literature on forward exchange is very limited. Dr. Paul Einzig, an expert on the subject and the author of numerous authoritative works on money, banking, and finance, has written the present book to fill the gap.

The system of Forward Exchange—that is, foreign exchange bought or sold for future delivery against payment on delivery—is highly complicated, and Dr. Einzig admits that he has not attempted to over-simplify it. His book is not for the layman: it is for the economist and the banker. It deals extensively with theory, which concerns the economist, and practice, which concerns the banker, and it seeks to construct a link between them. Further, says Dr. Einzig: "The practical object of this book is to indicate the possibilities of making better use of the Forward Exchange system, not only for meeting the requirements of trade but also for the broader purposes of monetary policy." He therefore discusses the effect of forward exchange rates on interest rates, price levels, trade balances, and international gold movements.

The book includes valuable charts and tables relating to forward rates and monthly interest rates covering a period of many years. These should render it particularly important to the statistical departments of financial institutions.—*H. C. G.*

FUNNY PIECES

A Book of Random Sketches. By Stephen Leacock. John Lane, The Bodley Head, London. 1937. 7/6.

Mr. Stephen Leacock is one of the two living humorists who can kindle a conflagration of laughter on either side of the Atlantic. Mr. A. P. Herbert, who can also compel the "sudden glory" which has never yet been completely explained, was probably right in saying that he has made more people laugh than any other living author. His new collection of what is for the most part commonsense nonsense is as amusing as any of its predecessors. He says it is so discursive and fragmentary that he would not have dared to put it together but for the past intelligence of his readers. No such apology was required.

The Preface is dated from the Old Brewery Bay, Lake Couchiching, which proves that he knows the right kind of place in which to liquidate life's melancholy. His idea of getting historic books criticised by modern reviewers has amusing results. Newton's *Principia*, for example, is reviewed by the Gardening Correspondent, who assumes the diagrams are plans for a garden: "If not, we don't know what they are." The diplomatic settlement of international misunderstandings is satirised in the account of the dispute between Mr. Hyphen Jones and Mr. Asterisk Brown about the back lane which separates their back-yards. Their semi-official communiqués led to grave tension, which was not relieved until an acceptable formula was found. Though he was one of the criminals, he deals humorously with the sudden suppression of thirteen professors in McGill University who were guilty of having reached the age of sixty-five. Wiser than the Governors of that imposing institution, we have no intention of depriving him of his Jestership believing as we do that humour, like sound wine, often improves with age.

There are some serious omissions in his "Barber's Outline of History," which notes the revolution caused by the invention of the steamed towel, more important than that of steam itself. The connection of *barbara celarent* with the barber's art should have been discussed. nor should he have omitted—not through ignorance, we hope—the famous Fourteenth Century description by Walter de Lathery of barbarous shaving at Woodstock in Oxfordshire. The rustics with stiff (*improbus*) beards ascended the barber's dray on Sunday morning before Mass, and by the time all had been shaved the vehicle had been yanked half-a-mile down the Banbury road. We forgive him this time, but expect the next jests he compiles to be sufficiently documented.—*E. B. O.* in *The Morning Post*, London, Eng.

CANADA

By André Siegfried. Harcourt, Brace, New York. 341 pp. $3.00.

This book is divided into four parts. In the last (The Political Aspect), and in the chapters on the French-Canadians, M. Siegfried has a good deal to say that is shrewd, true and important, though his admiration for the French-Canadians is sometimes uncritical. The rest of the book is superficial. Almost all of it suffers from the sort of personification which, for example, describes the capital imports from Britain, 1904-1914, as "simply the support that a young country has every right to expect from its mother."

The poorest parts of the book are those which deal with economics. M. Siegfried's theoretical equipment is obviously inadequate, his knowledge of Canadian economic literature and statistics equally so. He calls the St. Lawrence valley "overpopulated" without defining that slippery term. His talk of the great empty spaces and the "immeasurable volume" of Canada's resources shows complete unawareness of the work of

McGibbon, Jenness, Hurd, Whiteley and others, to say nothing of the relevant parts of *The Canada Year Book*. He evidently does not know that since the war Canada has exported just about as much capital as she has imported. And why does he rely on his imagination for an estimate of tourist traffic? *The Canada Year Book* gives figures.

Not less damaging to the book is M. Siegfried's class bias. He remarks piously that, "Depressions are not eternal . . . . and in spite of man's imprudent remedies which usually retard recovery, they do pass in the end when Nature liquidates them in her own way." His ideas of the western farmer were evidently picked up from eastern financiers, for he repeats the preposterous tale of the grain growers' life requiring "only a few periods of intense work . . . . leaving them between whiles plenty of liberty to run around in their motor cars or take an express train to Florida or California." He displays a delightful naïveté about the climatic and technical conditions of prairie farming, and the discussion of whether there has been "overproduction" of wheat ignores the question of prices!

As for labour, listen to this: "The Canadian workman . . . . arrives at the factory in his car, wears gauntlets at work, is well equipped and well housed . . . . Often he is a member of the American Federation of Labour." At the very most, only 12 to 15 per cent. of Canadian workers are members of any unions at all, and less than half of these are in A. F. of L. unions. (Official Report on Labor Organization, 1935.)

This review may seem harsh. But M. Siegfried's reputation, and the pretentiousness of this book, justify strict standards of criticism.—*Eugene Forsey* in the August, 1937, issue of *Survey Graphic*, New York.

THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

By J. C. Meakins, Professor of Medicine, McGill University. C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, Mo. 1936. 1,343 pp. with 505 illustrations, including 35 in colour. $10.00.

This book, as its Preface states, claims the interest of the student and the general practitioner rather than that of the specialist. This apologia is further developed in an extended "Introduction," which decries "the spirit of specialization and mass production which has invaded the medical profession." Yet the treatise fulfils its object excellently.

It is concise in its description of disease processes, is thoroughly up-to-date, and covers the territory fairly effectively. Its wealth of excellent illustrations is a great feature. These include the rare and unusual manifestations rather than the pictures and photos found in most textbooks.

The author never loses sight of the character of his audience and his language is simple in style, and his directions and treatment essentially to the point. He states a very practical moderate view on moot questions such as that of nephrosis, and devotes no space to argumentative theorizing. Thus it comes that within the compass of little more than a thousand pages he has succeeded in a remarkable manner in accomplishing the task he set out to undertake. The book can be thoroughly recommended to general practitioners and students.—*D. P. M.* in *The Journal of the Medical Association of South Africa*, Cape Town.

ART OF CANADA

The Studio. August, 1937. Vol. CXIV, No. 533. The Studio Limited, London. 2/-.

This number of *The Studio* is of particular interest to Canadians because of the article, "Art of Canada," by Graham Campbell McInnes. It is a brief illustrated outline of the history of Canadian art from the time when it was "Canadian" in the sense only that the artists were such, to the days of "The Group of Seven" and other contemporary artists "who were the first to realize the peculiar nature of the Canadian scene, with its gaunt masses, vivid colours, clear atmosphere and strong rhythmic lines . . . . and, above all, the first to paint in a personal and sincerely Canadian manner, from intimate contact with, and a profound feeling for their native landscape."—*H. C. G.*

Books Received

The Great Migration. By Edwin C. Guillet. Thomas Nelson and Sons, Ltd., Toronto. 1937. 284 pp. $4.00.

History of the Arabs. By Philip K. Hitti. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto. $9.50.

The Settlement of Canadian-American Disputes. By P. E. Corbett. The Ryerson Press, Toronto. $2.75.

The Crisis of Quebec, 1914-18. By Elizabeth H. Armstrong. Columbia University Press, New York. $3.00.

Bonaparte. By Eugene Tarlé. Knight Publishers, Inc., New York. $4.50.

Ordeal in England. By Philip Gibbs. The Ryerson Press, Toronto. 1937. 407 pp. $2.50.

Charles Scribner's Sons, of 597 Fifth Avenue, New York, recently issued a 102-page catalogue entitled *Scribner Fall Books, 1937*.

Fun at the Microphone

(*Continued from Page 8*)

Also I have a white beard; and these two facts are somehow associated in people's minds with wisdom. That is a mistake. If a person is a born fool, the folly will get worse, not better, by a long life's practice."

These are two gems of radio technique. Remarkable too when you consider that President Roosevelt speaks over the radio perhaps three times a year, and Bernard Shaw perhaps once every three years. Yet there is not a radio artist anywhere who could not benefit by studying their styles.

Just one more thought before I "sign off."

All graduates of McGill are distinguished, and we of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation are proud to have one of them for our "Chief." Under his leadership we are forging ahead.

We have no inferiority complex about Canada's place in broadcasting. Our country is going to have as fine a system as any in the world.

So listen to the CBC. Let us know when we miss the mark. You'll find that we will hit it more and more that way. Then you'll be doing something for Canada.

Graduates' Society Elections

Voting for the under-mentioned offices in the Graduates' Society, for the Society's representative on the Board of Governors of the University, and to fill vacancies on the Executive Committee and Graduate Council, has been proceeding since July 10 when nominations closed. Members of the Society who have not yet cast their ballots are reminded to forward them to the Honorary Secretary of the Society before October 1.

The names of those nominated for the offices of the Society for which elections are being conducted this year follow:

For Representative on the Board of Governors. One to be elected. Term three years.

H. B. McLean.
Notary; with W. de M. & H. M. Marler, Montreal.

For Second Vice-President. One to be elected. Term two years.

G. E. Reid, B.A. '15.
Manufacturer, Reid Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, Ont.; President, McGill Society of Ontario.

For Honorary Secretary. One to be elected. Term two years. (Names are arranged alphabetically).

A. Sydney Bruneau, B.A. '13, B.C.L. '17., K.C.
Advocate, with Campbell, Kerry & Bruneau, Montreal; Honorary Treasurer, Montreal Branch Society, 1932-34, Professor of Commercial Law, Faculty of Law, McGill University; School Commissioner, Westmount; Director, Belding Corticelli, Ltd., Montreal.

H. McLeod Hague, B.C.L. '21.
Lawyer; with Hague, Heney & Hague, Montreal.

For Honorary Treasurer. One to be elected. Term two years. (Names are arranged alphabetically).

George C. Marler, B.C.L. '22.
Notary; with W. de M. & H. M. Marler, Montreal.

J. W. McCammon, B.Sc. '12.
Commissioner, Quebec Electricity Commission.

For Executive Committee. Two to be elected. Term two years. (Names are arranged alphabetically).

W. G. Hanson, B.Sc. '10.
Investment Dealer, Hanson Bros., Inc., Montreal; Treasurer, Graduates' Society, 1925-27.

R. C. Holden, B.A. '14, B.C.L. '19, K.C.
Lawyer; with Meredith, Holden, Heward & Holden, Montreal.

Willis P. Malone, B.Sc. '25.
Technical Development Engineer, Northern Electric Company, Ltd., Montreal; Class Secretary, Science '25; Reunion Committee, 1936; Gymnasium Fund Campaign Committee, 1936.

O. S. Tyndale, B.A. '08, M.A. '09, B.C.L. '15, K.C.
Advocate, with Brown, Montgomery & McMichael, Montreal; Honorary Secretary, Graduates' Society, 1929-31.

For Members of the Graduate Council. Five to be elected. Term two years. (Names are arranged alphabetically).

Charles L. Brooks, B.Sc. '12.
General Traffic Engineer, The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Montreal.

E. J. Carlyle, B.Sc. '04.
Mining Engineer; Secretary-Treasurer, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

J. W. Fagan, B.Sc. '23.
Assistant General Superintendent, Northern Electric Company, Ltd., Montreal.

F. Hankin, B.C.L. '21.
President, Francis Hankin & Co., Ltd., Montreal.

E. C. Koch, B.Sc. '11.
Manufacturer; Managing Director, The Montreal Quilting Company, Ltd., Montreal.

T. R. McLagan, B.Sc. '23.
Industrial Engineer, Dufresne & McLagan, Montreal.

A. R. M. MacLean, B.A. '11, M.Sc. '12, Ph.D. '16.
Technical Director, Eastern Dairies Limited, Montreal.

J. L. O'Brien, B.A. '20, B.C.L. '23.
Lawyer, with Audette & O'Brien, Montreal; formerly Editor, *McGill Daily* and *McGill Annual*, formerly President, McGill Track Club and Canadian Intercollegiate Track Union; formerly Arts Representative on Students' Council and formerly Manager, McGill Basketball Club.

C. G. Sutherland, M.D. '17, B.A. (Dalhousie).
Practising Physician-Internist, Montreal.

G. E. Tremble, M.D. '21, D.Lo. Eng., F.R.C.S. (C).
Specialist—ear, nose and throat, Montreal.

The Problem of Silicosis

(*Continued from Page 10*)

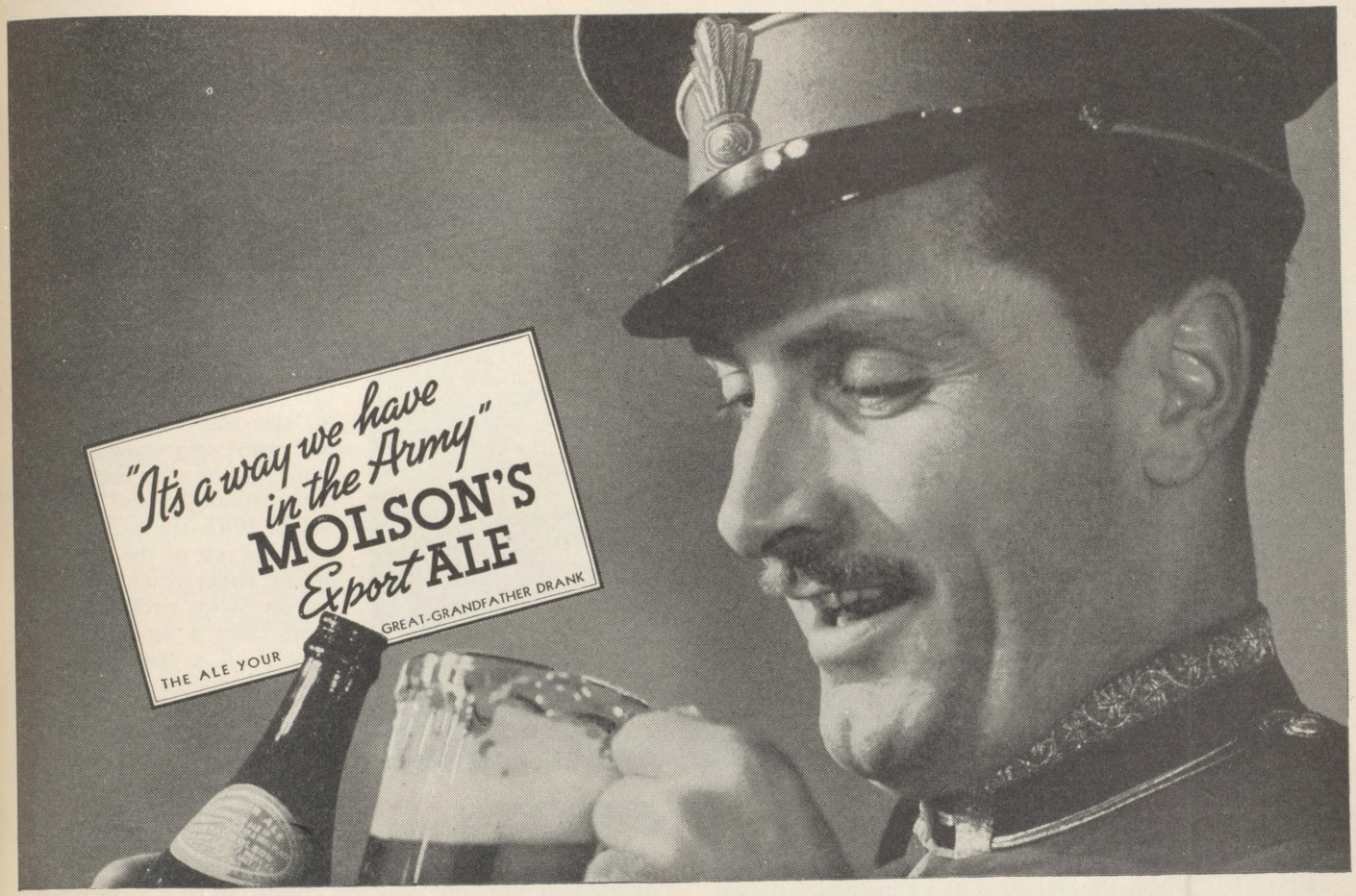
insoluble (so that it could not act upon the "dust" cell which picked it up), and yet it caused no trouble in itself.

At first this was worked out in the laboratory. Then tests were made on animals. Of two sets of rabbits, group one was put in special boxes whose atmosphere contained freshly ground pure quartz dust; group two lived in a similar set of boxes, but to the quartz dust they breathed was added a small amount of metallic aluminum. At the end of six months the lungs of both groups were examined, and it was found that while group one had advanced, typical silicosis, group two was practically unaffected. The dust cells of the lungs showed that the silica was well embedded in them but the aluminum seemed to have drawn their teeth effectively.

This work is only the beginning of what it may be possible to do to prevent silicosis. The problem has not been even nearly solved. It is not known, for example, whether the neutralizing effect of the aluminum will be permanent or not. Again, how is it going to be mixed with the quartz dust under actual working conditions?

These are but two of the many unanswered questions raised by silicosis. The nature of the extremely important association between silicosis and tuberculosis, is another. There are many more.

But the researches I have mentioned, as well as the work being done in many other centres, show how keenly the whole problem is being examined.



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Douglas Hall of Residence

EXACTLY a hundred years ago a son was born in Quebec City to a Scotchman and his second wife. His name was James Douglas. In October McGill University will dedicate a $500,000 edifice—Douglas Hall of Residence—to his memory.

Douglas Hall, McGill's first dormitory for male students, opened its doors on August 30, more than twenty-two years after Dr. Douglas made his original gift of $150,000 for this especial purpose. Dr. Douglas died on June 25, 1918, and when his will was probated a month later, it was revealed that he had bequeathed to the University a further amount of $50,000, with the stipulation that it, too, should be used only for the construction of a dormitory. The money was invested. Three years passed and, in 1921, McGill celebrated its Centennial. A campaign for funds resulted in donations totalling many hundreds of thousands of dollars, of which $5,920 was ear-marked for a dormitory. This amount was added to the Douglas Fund. For fifteen more years the money was not utilized but, through the increments of interest it was gradually increasing and by last year, when it was decided to build Douglas Hall, the sum had become large enough to pay the entire cost of constructing and equipping the present building.



DR. W. BRUCE ROSS

Dr. James Douglas was a graduate of Queen's University, Kingston, but, for several years immediately before the Great War, he served as a Governor of McGill. In all, the University received $312,900 from him. In addition to the gift of $200,000 for a dormitory, his donations included $25,000 to the Faculty of Medicine with which the Douglas Research Fellowship in Pathology was established.

Dr. Douglas's generosity was not confined to McGill, however. He gave his Alma Mater $250,000. The Protestant Hospital for the Insane at Verdun, Que., is indebted to him to the extent of $42,000. The Memorial Hospital in New York received $400,000 and four grams of radium besides the money to build the Douglas Laboratory there. As the direct result of his influence and interest this hospital was affiliated with the Cornell University Medical School, while he contributed liberally to Guy's Hospital and to the Radium Institute, of London, England.

And so, thanks to Dr. Douglas, a low stone building, surrounding a quadrangle open to the front, has risen on the slopes of Mount Royal, near University Street and above the Percival Molson Memorial Stadium. Overlooking the City of Montreal and the majestic St. Lawrence River, it is constructed of grey stone from the north side of the mountain, its gabled slate roofs and tall chimneys blending with the nearby hospital and University buildings.

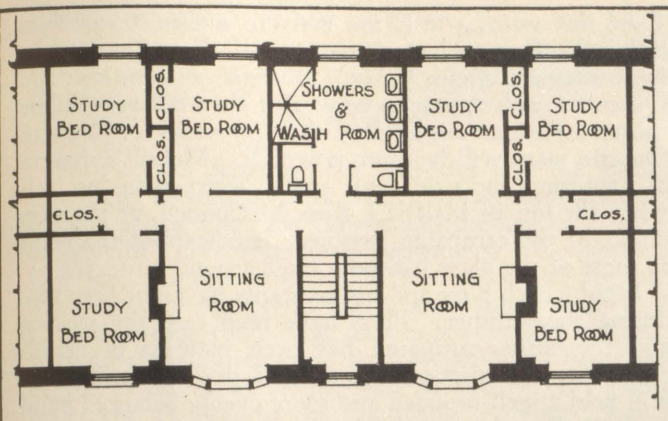
Douglas Hall is built on the staircase plan and consists of a series of houses each with its own entrance. On each floor there is a pair of sets of rooms. Each staircase, constructed of flagstone, has its own door onto the quadrangle, and is connected with the others and with the rest of the building by an underground passage for use when necessary. In most cases a set of rooms consists of a study with a fireplace, opening off which are three bedrooms whose occupants will share the study. Each student has his own bedroom and there is ample bathing and toilet provision on each floor. There are also eighteen single study-bedrooms in the front of the building, and two sets consisting of a large study and four bedrooms. Some of the studies are equipped with built-in bookcases. There is a telephone on every staircase and each study is wired for the installation of private telephones at the personal cost of those who desire them.

The Refectory, a large room with a timbered roof of hewn British Columbia cedar, is in the west block of the building. The kitchen and service quarters connect with it, at one end of which is the staff Common Room. At the other end is the vestibule which also gives access to the students' Common Room and the reading room, overlooking the Stadium. The main entrance is under these rooms, flanked by a porter's lodge, a coatroom and a reception room.

There are also three sets of rooms for the use of the six members of the staff of the University who will reside in the Hall, in addition to the suite, with office, for the use of the Warden. Another group of rooms is reserved for visitors, either students from other universities or relatives of men in residence.

In the basement of the building there is an unheated ski storage room, a photographic dark room, a workshop, a laundry, a large trunk room, a ping-pong room, a billiard room, a sound-treated music room and a room for the use of students' committees. The entire building will be heated from the central power house of the University on Carleton Road.

Douglas Hall can accommodate 140 persons, including 125 students. At the beginning of September thirty-five undergraduates were already in residence and, judging by the number of applications being received daily, it was expected that the Hall would be fully occupied by the time the larger faculties opened for the 1937-38 session about October 1. The cost to each



TYPICAL PLAN OF STUDENTS' QUARTERS
DOUGLAS HALL OF RESIDENCE
McGILL UNIVERSITY MONTREAL, P.Q.

student, which includes board, lodging and household laundry, varies between $360 and $420, depending upon the length of the session of the faculty in which he is registered.

Dr. W. Bruce Ross, first Warden of Douglas Hall, is also Lecturer in Mathematics. He is a graduate of McGill, having received his Arts Degree in 1930 and the degree of Ph.D. (cum laude) in 1933. Dr. T. F. M. Newton, who has been appointed Assistant Warden of the Hall, is also a graduate with a brilliant record as a student both at McGill and at Harvard University. In addition to being Assistant Warden, he is Assistant Professor in the Department of English Language and Literature.

Douglas Hall will be self-governing, it being the intention of the University to allow students the utmost freedom compatible with good order and to reduce regulations to a minimum. Thus the conduct of residents will be controlled directly by a committee of undergraduates to whom authority will be delegated to the fullest possible extent.

The general contractors for Douglas Hall were the Atlas Construction Company while Fetherstonhaugh and Durnford were the architects. The first sod was turned on October 28, 1936, by John A. Nolan, then President of the Students' Society of McGill University, in the presence of a group of University officials and undergraduates.

The spruce forests of the Dominion have been discovered as a source of vanillin—the essential flavouring matter of vanilla. Through an ingenious and complex chemical process, worked out at McGill University, under a Howard Smith fellowship, waste products, formerly thrown away, are being made into a substance that may soon be flavouring the cakes and pastries of Canadian homes.

The announcement of this new discovery formed part of the celebration by Howard Smith of their twenty-fifth anniversary. The company came into being in 1912 and at first consisted of one paper machine housed in an old abandoned cotton mill at Beauharnois, Quebec. Today it operates eight mills having a total of thirteen paper machines and controlling over 2,200 square miles of timber. The latest development has opened up the possibility of obtaining more value from the forests of Canada, as large sales of vanillin are looked for in both domestic and foreign markets.



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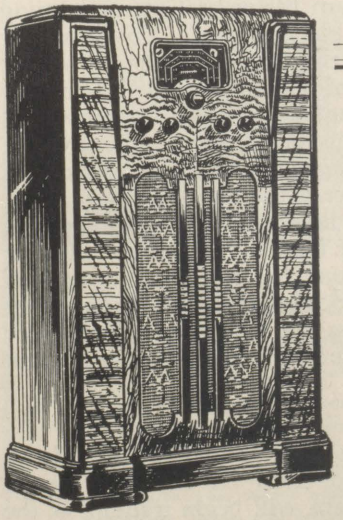
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HUGH FARQUHARSON

Sports Notes

HUGH MILLER FARQUHARSON, 25-year-old graduate of the University, has been appointed Coach of the McGill Senior Hockey Team. Mr. Farquharson succeeds Dr. Robert Blagrave Bell who coached McGill's hockeyists to six intercollegiate championships in seven seasons, as well as to the Montreal Senior Group and Province of Quebec titles in 1931 and 1934. Dr. Bell, who graduated in Arts in 1926 and in Dentistry in 1928, was a member of McGill's Senior Intercollegiate Hockey Team for several seasons during his undergraduate days. He announced his retirement as Coach last spring, due to the pressure of his professional duties, after having satisfied his ambition of leading the McGill team to the championship of the International Intercollegiate Hockey League in its first year of operation.

Mr. Farquharson, a graduate of the classes of Arts '31 and Law '34, was a member of the Senior Hockey Team for seven years. Last fall he went to Paris to continue his studies in law and while there played hockey with the Paris Volants, of the British Ice Hockey League, and later in the season with the Southampton Vikings when the club was moved across the Channel. He is rated as one of the world's outstanding amateur hockey players.

* * * *

About the time this issue of THE McGILL NEWS appears, candidates for positions on McGill's Senior Intercollegiate Football Team will begin training at the Percival Molson Memorial Stadium. Head Coach Doug. Kerr has announced that the first practice will be held on September 13 under the direction of himself and the following assistants: John Cloghesv, Assistant Head Coach; Fred Wigle, Line Coach; Wally Markham and "Buster" Fletcher, Intermediate Coaches; and Errol Smith, Freshman Coach.

At this writing it is too early to obtain an accurate estimate of the relative strength of the teams in the intercollegiate circuit. The University of Toronto and Queen's squads appear to be weaker than last year, while most authorities expect that the University of Western Ontario team will be more powerful. McGill's chances of capturing the title seem to be better than last fall when the loss of Halfback Russ McConnell, at the very outset of the campaign, seriously handicapped the team as most of the plays had been built around him.

Head Coach Kerr and his assistants have not been idle during the summer. Plays have been carefully studied and the entire campaign has been planned in detail. According to indications at the end of August, McGill will field a well-rounded and more evenly-balanced band of footballers this fall, led by George Hornig, of Brooklyn, N.Y., final year student in Medicine, who has succeeded Cammy MacArthur as Captain. It is hoped that Herbie Westman, kicking halfback of two seasons ago, will be eligible to play after an absence of a year, while Andy Anton, giant middle wing, whose powerful plunging was a sensation of the 1935 season, is also expected to line up with the team this autumn. Ian Craig and Charlie Letourneau are the only members of last year's squad lost through graduation. Among others expected to play for the Redmen again are MacArthur, McConnell, Alec Hamilton, and Ronnie Perowne.

Major D. Stuart Forbes, Athletics Manager, states that the Stadium playing field is in excellent condition, and that season tickets for McGill's home games are now available at prices to suit every purse. The team will be seen in action for the first time on Wednesday evening, September 29, when an exhibition night game with Eastwards is scheduled. The complete schedule of games appears on the opposite page.

* * * *

Under the heading, "25 Years Ago Next Month Shag First Came to McGill," the following item appeared on August 23 in "Casual Close-Ups," the daily column in *The Gazette*, Montreal, written by Sports Editor Marc. T. McNeil:

Comes September 17, Dr. A. F. "Pud" Argue will hold a celebration party—for Francis J. Shaughnessy and himself. For that date will be the silver jubilee of Shag's advent at McGill. It was on September 17, 1912, that Shaughnessy first rallied the Red football forces as their coach, and if Shag is in Montreal—and not, in his capacity of International League president, running around other I.L. cities attending playoff games—on that date next month, he and Dr. Argue will foregather to toast that day a quarter of a century ago.

"Pud" Argue was manager of the McGill team of 1912, and it was he, on his own hook, who signed Shag to a contract. It was McGill's first venture with a paid grid coach, and the University was still pondering the problem and the expense entailed, when Argue went to Ottawa and brought back Shaughnessy's signed contract at Shag's own terms: $500 for the season, and a $500 bonus if he won the championship. That was a powerful lot of money for a football coach in those days, and "Pud" shudders a bit now as he recalls his daring. "If Frank had been a flop, I'd have been properly sunk," he opines. But everything worked out all right for McGill won the intercollegiate title.

In 1932, for the 20th anniversary of Shag's debut as McGill coach, Dr. Argue wrote to all members of that 1912 team still living. His letters went as far west as

Vancouver and as far east as Beirut, Syria, and Shag's players, thus gotten together by mail, gave him a presentation in memory of their happy association of 20 years earlier.

* * * *

Prior to his departure for Barbados late last spring, Dr. Phil Edwards, three times a representative of Canada at the Olympic Games and for five seasons one of McGill's foremost track performers, was presented with the Norton J. Crow Memorial Medal for outstanding athletic performance and sportsmanship in Canada during 1936. Dr. Edwards was also presented with an electric diagnostic set by a group of his friends at the informal gathering held in the McGill Union under the auspices of the Graduates' Athletic Club of McGill University and the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.

* * * *

Dr. James Naismith, head of the Department of Physical Education at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan., a McGill graduate who is widely-known as the inventor of basketball, recently visited Almonte, Ont., his birthplace. During his stay there he was the guest of Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, also a native of Almonte and graduate of McGill, who heads the Department of Physical Education at the University of Pennsylvania.

* * * *

Nels Crutchfield, B.Com. '34, member of the Montreal Canadiens team of the National Hockey League during 1934-35, who was gravely injured in an automobile accident during the fall of 1935, will attempt a "comeback" this season, it is reported.

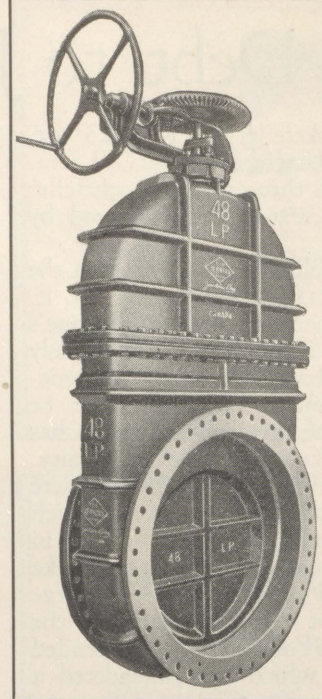
McGill Football Schedule

The 1937 schedule of the McGill Senior Intercollegiate Football Team is as follows:

Wed., Sept. 29—Eastwards at McGill (exhibition).
Sat., Oct. 2—Royal Military College at McGill (exhibition).
Sat., Oct. 9—McGill at U. of Western Ontario.
Sat., Oct. 16—University of Toronto at McGill.
Sat., Oct. 23—Queen's University at McGill.
Sat., Oct. 30—McGill at Queen's University.
Sat., Nov. 6—McGill at University of Toronto.
Sat., Nov. 13—U. of Western Ontario at McGill.
Sat., Nov. 20—Intercollegiate Playoff.

Season tickets for McGill's home games are priced at $2.00, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00. Boxes (four seats and an automobile parking ticket good for the season) are priced at $25.00. Tickets are now on sale at the McGill Union, 690 Sherbrooke Street West; telephone PLateau 4489.

Houses built of waste wood products and motor-car tires of rubber-covered wood-pulp cellulose were pictured in an address at Vancouver by Dr. Harold Hibbert, of Montreal, Director of the Department of Industrial and Cellulose Chemistry at McGill University, at the Canadian Chemical Association convention.



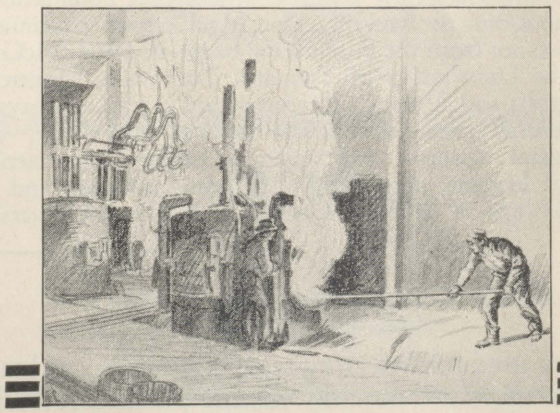
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McGill's Debt to John D. Rockefeller

THE death of John D. Rockefeller, on May 23 last, brings to mind the many benefactions McGill University has received since 1921 through the Rockefeller Foundation, an organization created and endowed by the late Mr. Rockefeller.

Writing about "The Rockefeller Benefactions" in the June, 1932, number of THE McGILL NEWS, Dr. H. E. MacDermot, then as now a member of the magazine's Editorial Board, began: "It is probably not widely enough realized how much McGill owes to the beneficence of the Rockefellers, and it will therefore be proper to add some account of this debt to what has already been told of other benefactors of the University. It will not be possible, however, to convey by mere statements of gifts an impression of the extent to which the Rockefeller Foundation has interested itself in Canadian university progress generally, and, as we like to think, in that of McGill particularly. A large administrative body does not usually manifest the warmth of a personality, but the Foundation has extended help to McGill in a manner which has engendered a spirit of true friendliness. It was in that spirit that the very first offers of assistance were made; it was soon after the close of the war, and the Foundation made it clear through its representative, Dr. Richard M. Pearce, that its desire to help medical education in Canada was quickened by a recognition of Canada's contribution to the struggle, and especially of the share of the Canadian universities in that contribution. In a sense it was a gesture of friendliness from the United States in general, made concrete and effective by Mr. Rockefeller in particular."

Dealing specifically with the Rockefeller Foundation's contributions to McGill, Dr. MacDermot continued: "Assistance from the Foundation began in 1920: McGill, and the Universities of Toronto, Dalhousie, Montreal, Manitoba and Alberta, all received aid in various ways—in general medicine, public health, pathology, the biological sciences, experimental surgery, paediatrics, mental hygiene, child study, the social sciences, and by scholarships of different kinds. In our own University the aid took the form of endowments made contingent upon the securing of new funds for buildings. Thus grew the Biological Building, and the Pathological Building on Pine Avenue. Later on a grant was given for the development of the Department of Medicine, and this resulted in the establishment of the University Clinic. Then came a grant for the establishment of a child laboratory of the nursery type, gifts for research and experimental surgery, a grant for social science research, and, most recently of all, the endowment of a Neurological Institute."

A summary of the Rockefeller Foundation's gifts to McGill follows:

November 30, 1921—$1,000,000 as a general endowment for the Faculty of Medicine, contingent upon erection of new buildings for physiology, pathology, and psychiatry (pledged November 18, 1920).

July 1, 1924—$500,000 as an endowment for the University Medical Clinic.

March 11, 1925—$57,500 for the study of child life, with a further grant in June, 1930 (grants made by L.S.R.M. and Spelman Fund).

January 22, 1929—$85,000 for research and experimental surgery (spread over four years).

December 10, 1930—$110,000 for social science research (spread over five years).

April 13, 1932—$1,232,652 for the development of teaching and research in neurology.

March 23, 1934—$5,936 for research in pharmacology.

May 1, 1934—$10,000 for spectroscopic analysis of biological material.

January 1, 1935—$17,000 for research in genetics.

May 17, 1935—$24,000 as an additional grant for spectroscopic analysis of biological material.

February 19, 1936—$2,500 as an additional grant for research in pharmacology.

June 1, 1936—$50,000 as an additional grant for social science research (spread over four years).

July 1, 1937—$2,500 as an additional grant for research in pharmacology (for fifteen months).

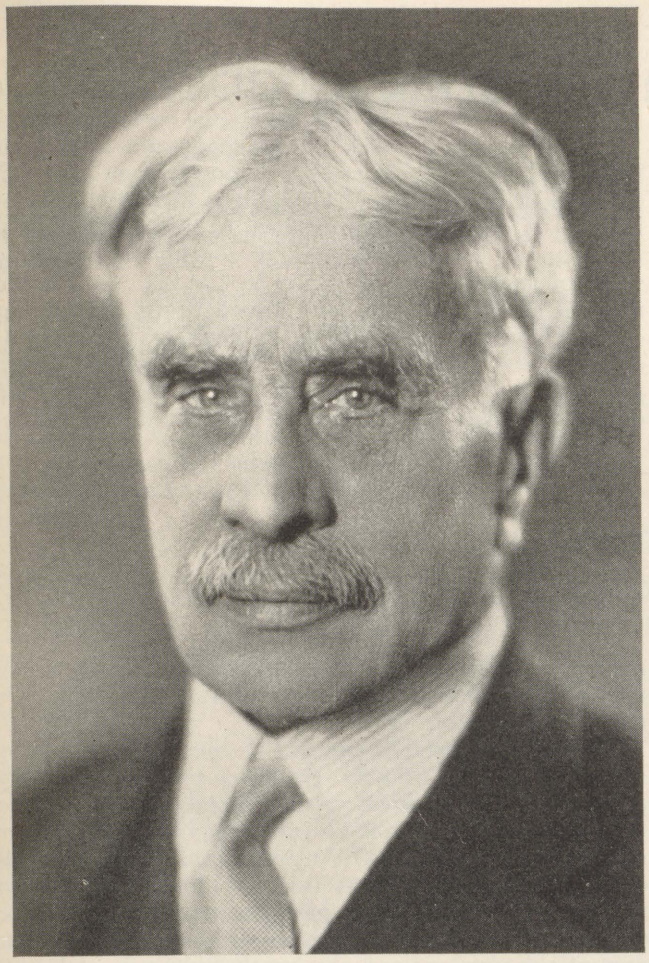
Food Research in Relation to - - -

(*Continued from Page 28*)

is now used for lowering temperatures in car loads where there are no cold storage plants available, electric fans being used to drive the air over the ice and salt in the bunkers and thence through the packaged produce. In Europe refrigerator cars are being equipped with mechanical units and, in addition, highly polished aluminum foil is used for insulation, thus reducing the non-paying load. Flettnor rotors are also being tested with the object of increasing the air circulation within cars. Meat distribution in England is largely done by means of pony refrigerators or portable refrigerator boxes which may be transferred from railroad to trucks with great ease.

Solid carbon dioxide, or dry ice, is steadily gaining in popularity as a refrigerant and recent investigations have shown that the control of decay by the refrigerating effect is further enhanced by the inhibitory influence of the carbon dioxide. Research work in Germany indicates that dry ice can be used to advantage on board fishing vessels to keep the catch in good condition until arrival in port.

The author hopes that this brief outline of some of the recent advances in the handling of perishable produce will indicate the numerous fields of endeavour which the food industry has to offer the college graduate. In Canada there are many institutions devoted to the study of problems related to food research. The support they receive will most certainly be reflected in the future demand of the world, particularly of the Mother Country, for Canadian produce of the highest quality.



SIR ROBERT BORDEN

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden, G.C.M.G., LL.D. '13, former Chancellor of McGill University and War-time Prime Minister of Canada, died at his home in Ottawa on June 10. He was in his 83rd year.

In spite of his heavy responsibilities, Sir Robert accepted appointment as Chancellor of McGill on February 11, 1918, following the death of Sir William Macdonald. He resigned on May 25, 1920, due to the pressure of public duties and the state of his health, and several weeks later, in July, 1920, his impaired health also forced him to resign the Premiership. E. W. (now Sir Edward) Beatty succeeded him as Chancellor of the University.

McGill Society of Ontario

The summer meeting of the McGill Society of Ontario, originally scheduled for mid-July, was held in London, Ont., on Friday, September 10.

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Founder's Day Dinner on October 6

THE Founder's Day Dinner, a function of unusual interest, will be revived at McGill this autumn. This event, inaugurated in the early days of the Graduates' Society, used to be held annually in Molson Hall and took the form of a large reception at which the Principal and his wife received. It was essentially a great family gathering, socially delightful and mentally stimulating because of the lively and interesting discussions which ensued. It was discontinued during the Great War, but this year it will be revived by the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society.

The Dinner, to which all graduates are invited, is being held in the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on October 6. Its purpose is to give every graduate an opportunity of learning of the University's policy, to hear of its special needs, and to become aware of the continually increasing scope of its service to education in Canada. It is hoped that the speakers will be Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor of the University, and Dr. W. H. Brittain, Acting Principal. Dress will be formal. Dinner will be served promptly at 7.30 o'clock, and tickets will cost two dollars per plate. An orchestra will be in attendance.

An Exhibit of Mineral Fluorescence

By T. H. CLARK
Curator, Redpath Museum

A COLLECTION of minerals may be remarkable for one or more of several features, such as its completeness, the large size of the specimens, the beauty of its crystals, or the wide range of its colours. Striking as the inherent mineral colours sometimes are, they pale in comparison with the colours taken on by some specimens when exposed to ultra-violet light. Then certain minerals, such as fluorite, glow with a luminescence that is almost mystical, and which never fails to evoke expressions of enthusiastic praise. So marvellous are the results obtainable by the use of ultra-violet light that museums the world over are installing such exhibitions. The one now approaching completion in the Redpath Museum has been made possible by the donation of a Nico Ultra-Violet Lamp by Mr. Forbes M. Hutchins, without whose generosity in this respect it would have been impossible for us to install such an exhibit.

The lamp is housed in a cabinet into which one looks through a small glass window. The interior of the cabinet is painted black, and except for what little light enters through the window the mineral specimens within can be illuminated only by pressing switches, one of which allows ordinary light to flood the exhibit and the other controls the ultra-violet light. The resulting contrast in the appearance of the specimens is nothing short of spectacular. It is hard to believe that the minerals, so ordinary looking under the white light, are not actually incandescent under ultra-violet light, yet there is no sensible heat.

If a white mineral is exposed to blue light it appears bluish, a yellow mineral greenish, etc., in an easily predictable way. However, if minerals are exposed to ultra-violet light, that is invisible "light" with a range of from 1,800 to 3,800 Angstrom units, no reflected colour can be seen. Most minerals do not respond to this treatment, but a few, perhaps one in ten, have the property of transforming the invisible short wave light rays of the ultra-violet light into visible rays of longer wave lengths. In other words, rays invisible to the human eye enter the mineral and there produce changes which lead to the emission of visible coloured light. Minerals which may be white, gray, or drab, under ordinary light are transformed as by magic into glowing masses of brilliant purple, green, rose, yellow, etc. In many cases there is no relation whatever between the natural colour of the mineral and its fluorescent colour.

Later we hope to add other objects such as butterflies, bird skins, oils and woods, some of which are known to react in the same way as do minerals. Even fingerprints sometimes show up brilliantly under the influence of this light though they may be otherwise invisible.

Don't fail to come in to see the show.

French Summer School Given Diploma

A special diploma of honour has been awarded to the McGill University French Summer School by the Government of France, it was announced at the closing exercises of the School. Approximately 135 students from all parts of Canada and the United States, and from several other foreign countries, attended the School, held in the Royal Victoria College for six weeks during July and August. The School was under the direction of Professor F. C. Roe, of the University of Aberdeen.

Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor of the University, has been elected to a Fellowship in the Royal Society of Arts (England).

Europe Acclaims McGill Pianist

Miss Mary Munn, blind Montreal girl who is a graduate of the McGill Conservatorium of Music, is placing Canada in a prominent niche in the international realm of music, according to despatches to The Canadian Press from London, England. Miss Munn is credited with having aroused critics of various European capitals to a high pitch of acclaim for her brilliant performances as a concert pianist.

More than 150 drawings of Old Masters in facsimile from portfolios presented to the University by Lady Roddick have been placed on display in the exhibition gallery of the Redpath Library where they will remain on view until October 9.

"Vacation" Activities of McGill's Staff

Members of the staff of McGill University spent the summer in various parts of the world. Among those whose activities were recorded by the press were:

Dr. W. H. Brittain, Acting Principal of the University and Vice-Principal of Macdonald College, who delivered the presidential address at the annual convention of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists in Saskatoon in June.

Dr. G. R. Lomer, University Librarian, who was the official representative of the Quebec Library Association at the conference of the American Library Association in New York in June.

Prof. Charles W. Hendel, Dean-elect of the Faculty of Arts and Science and Head of the Department of Moral Philosophy, who represented the University at the Ninth International Congress of Philosophy in Paris in August.

Dr. J. B. Collip, Head of the Department of Biochemistry, who reported to the oto-laryngological section of the Canadian Medical Association, at its meeting in Ottawa in June, a new treatment through the use of genial extracts for some halitosis-producing diseases. Dr. Collip read a paper prepared by himself, Dr. Hector Mortimer and Dr. R. P. Wright.

Dr. W. D. Tait, Chairman of the Department of Psychology, and Dr. N. W. Morton, Lecturer in the Department, conducted courses in the Summer School for Teachers at Dalhousie University, Halifax, during July and August. The courses were designed to further the scientific study of Nova Scotia school pupils.

Dr. H. D. Southam, Assistant Professor of Education, was the official delegate of the University and of the Canadian Teachers' Federation at the Seventh Biennial Conference of the World Federation of Education Association in Tokio in August.

Dr. Grant Fleming, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, spent some time in Battle Creek making a critical study of the Michigan community health programme at the request of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation.

Dr. L. R. Richardson, of the Department of Zoology, represented the McGill Light Aeroplane Club at the international competition of the American Gliding and Soaring Society in Albany, N.Y., in June.

Prof. Frank Scott, of the Faculty of Law, was one of the speakers at the conference on Canadian-American affairs held in Kingston, Ont., in June.

Dr. C. A. Dawson, Professor of Sociology, delivered a paper before the convention of the Canadian Society of Agricultural Economics in Saskatoon in June.

Dr. Wilfrid Bovey, Director of Extra-Mural Relations, spoke before the second Canadian French Language Congress in Quebec City in June.

Dr. Harold Hibbert, Director of the Department of Industrial and Cellulose Chemistry, attended the twentieth annual convention of the Canadian Chemical Association in Vancouver in June.

Prof. V. C. Wynne-Edwards, of the Department of Zoology, sailed on the *Gertrude L. Thebaud* with Commander Donald B. MacMillan's 16th Arctic Expedition.

Dr. C. Leonard Huskins, Head of the Department of Genetics, gave a demonstration of research work carried out in the department last session at a meeting of the Genetics Society of America, held at Wood's

ALL GRADUATES

ARE INVITED TO COME TO

THE FOUNDER'S DAY

DINNER

WED., 6th OCTOBER, 7:30 p.m.

AT THE WINDSOR HOTEL

See announcement on the opposite page

An annual event to honour the memory of the Hon. James McGill, and to give graduates annually a direct insight into McGill affairs.

Guest speakers: The Chancellor and the Acting Principal.

Tickets: $2.00 each, may be had from officers of The Montreal Branch of The Graduates' Society or from the Society's Office, East Wing of Arts Bldg., or by telephoning MArquette 2664.

McGILL SONGS, AND MUSIC BY AN ORCHESTRA. DRESS, FORMAL.

Conducted by

THE MONTREAL BRANCH OF THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY

Hole, Mass., on August 31 and September 1. He was assisted by Dr. S. C. Reed, Miss Alma Howard, S. G. Smith, H. G. F. Sander, and G. B. Wilson. Also at the meeting were Dr. R. M. Love and Dr. J. M. Armstrong, former students in the department, who are now on the staff of the Dominion Government Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Presentation to Harry Grimsdale

Widespread regret among the graduates of Applied Science and Engineering was expressed to Harry Grimsdale on his retirement from active connection with the University at a dinner tendered him at the Faculty Club on the evening of Friday, June 18, under the chairmanship of Prof. Charles M. McKergow, '03. The many qualities which have made "Harry" so well beloved of all students who came in contact with him in his thirty-five years of service in the Engineering Building were suitably brought to mind in speeches by Dean Ernest Brown, Prof. John W. Bell, '97, and Prof. R. E. Jamieson, '14.

Approximately 180 graduates had sent in contributions to fill a purse which among other presents, such as the Key to the Engineering Building, were given to "Harry" during the evening.

Other graduates at the dinner included: Heaman, J. A., '02; Cropper, W. C. M., '05; Glassco, G. B., '05; Robertson, Gilbert, '08; Trimingham, J. H., '08; Sproule, Gordon, '08; Dodd, G. J., '11; Hudson, G. M., '11; Roy, Hugh, P., '11; Mitchell, W. G., '13; Weir, James, '13; Coke, R. N., '14; Garden, H. Mackie G., '15; Lyons, Edward L., '15; Perry, Brian R., '15; Booth, Percy, '16; Fyon, Albert L., '16; Monat, C. O., '16; Neilson, Stanley A., '16; Hunt, W. G., '17; McCurdy, L. R., '21; Vaughan, H. W., '21; Smallhorn, E. R., '23; Grant, Alex. J., '29; Jacobsen, E. R., '29; Montgomery, H. R., '29; Viberg, E. F., '29; Pangman, A. H., '30; and MacNab, S. D., of the Staff.

McGill Society of Great Britain

The first dinner of the McGill Society of Great Britain was held in the Café Royal, London, on May 25. About forty graduates, including several visitors from Canada, were present. John T. Hackett, K.C., of Montreal, President of the Graduates' Society, was the guest speaker, and Dr. A. S. Eve, President of the Branch, was in the chair.

During his address, Mr. Hackett discussed conditions at the University and outlined the recent activities of the Graduates' Society.

J. G. Archibald, Arts '04, proposed the toast to the University to which Mr. Hackett responded. H. H. Hemming, Arts '14, proposed the toast to the visiting graduates to which Chief Justice R. A. E. Greenshields and Arthur B. Wood responded. Dr. W. Bulkeley-Evans, official representative of McGill in England, also spoke briefly, and the guests included Miss Donalda McFee, Arts '88, one of the first of McGill's women graduates.

At the Empire Day Service in St. Paul's Cathedral the Society was represented by Sir Harry Brittain. Dr. W. Bulkeley-Evans, Dr. A. S. Eve, John T. Hackett and G. E. Bell, Secretary of the Branch.

Montreal Branch Nominations

Two officers and five executive councillors have been nominated for election at the annual meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society. However, any group of ten qualified members of the Branch may make other nominations in accordance with Article 6 of the Constitution of the Montreal Branch Society, which reads as follows:

6. ELECTIONS AND ANNUAL MEETING: The election of the officers shall take place at the annual meeting which shall be held on the third Tuesday in October of each year. Nominations for all offices shall be made by a Nominating Committee prior to publication of the September issue of THE McGILL NEWS and such nominations shall be therein published, provided that any ten (10) members in good standing may nominate any other member for any office by placing in the hands of the Honorary Secretary at least eight (8) clear days before the date of such Annual Meeting a document nominating such member and bearing the signatures of the members nominating him as well as the signed acceptance of the member so placed in nomination; and the Honorary Secretary shall forthwith in so far as possible notify the Membership of such nominations by publication thereof in the *McGill Daily* or otherwise, as may be deemed advisable. The Nominating Committee shall be elected at the annual meeting and shall consist of six members elected for two years, three of whom shall be elected in the even numbered years and three of whom in the odd numbered years.

According to the above, the Nominating Committee of the Montreal Branch Society consisting of Dr. Stuart Ramsey (Chairman), Dr. Jane D. Spier, H. R. Mulvena, W. C. Nicholson, J. A. De Lalanne and Prof. O. N. Brown have made nominations for the offices to be filled by election at the annual meeting of the Montreal Branch Society on Tuesday, October 19, as follows:

For Vice-President. Term two years.

Dr. L. H. McKim, M.D. '12.
Surgeon.

For Honorary Secretary. Term two years.

Paul P. Hutchison, B.A. '16, B.C.L. '21.
Lawyer; with Meredith, Holden, Heward & Holden.

For Executive Council. Term two years. Five to be elected. (Arranged in alphabetical order.)

J. G. Brierley, B.A. '26, M.A. '29, B.C.L. '29.
Lawyer; with Phelan, Fleet, Robertson & Abbott.

Dr. C. H. Crosby, M.D. '37.
Interne, Montreal General Hospital.

J. C. Emo, B.Com. '23.
Executive; with Industrial Acceptance Corporation.

J. C. McDougall, B.Sc. '09, B.Arch. '10.
Architect.

R. B. Perrault, B.Sc. '21.
Executive; with Cumming-Perrault, Ltd.

McGILL GRADUATES
and Other Readers of
THE McGILL NEWS

are invited to submit articles or letters for publication in this magazine. Suggestions as to make-up and subject matter will also be welcomed.

Note: THE McGILL NEWS reserves the right to reject or edit any contribution which may be received.

Vacancies in the Royal Canadian Air Force

To fill a number of vacancies for permanent commissions, The Royal Canadian Air Force will receive applications from graduates of the faculties of Engineering, Arts and Science, or Law. Those selected will be commissioned as provisional pilot officers and posted to a flying school for a training course of approximately one year's duration. During this time pay and allowances will amount to $4 a day, and on becoming a permanent officer the basic pay will be $2,100, with additional allowances up to $450 a year.

Any McGill graduate desiring to apply should communicate with the officer commanding the military district in which he resides, or write to the Graduates' Society before November 1. Shortly after that date arrangements will be made for a medical examination and interview, and those selected will be instructed to report for training on January 3, and given free transportation to the Flying Training School.

Susan Cameron Vaughan Scholarship

At the annual meeting of the McGill Alumnae Society held in May, it was decided that the Scholarship Committee of the Society should make a special effort to increase the endowment fund, which has been accumulating since 1931. The interest derived from this fund is to be used as an annual scholarship for an R.V.C. student and is to be known as the Susan Cameron Vaughan Scholarship. Mrs. Vaughan, when Warden of the College, was always closely identified with the Scholarship Committee and is still one of its most active workers. The Committee is proud to undertake this task and thus perpetuate the name of one of McGill's most outstanding graduates.

The Committee acknowledges with gratitude the many contributions which have been made since the first announcement of this scholarship. The fund now totals $1,200. It is the hope of the Committee that, by the opening of the session in 1938, this fund will be increased to $3,000, so that a Scholarship will be available. Graduates and other friends of the Royal Victoria College who wish to contribute to this special effort of the Alumnae Society are invited to send their contributions to the Honorary Treasurer, Miss Mabel Corner, at the Royal Victoria College, Montreal.

Engagement

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Allen, of Westmount, Que., announce the engagement of their daughter, Irene Grace Allen, B.Sc. (Arts) '26, to Cuthbert Frith Pashley, B.Com. '25, son of the late F. W. Pashley and of Mrs. Pashley. The wedding will take place about the middle of October.

"Have faith in your God, in your country, in your fellows and in yourselves. Remain true to your kindly mother, McGill. Be courteous. Strive to hold dignity in a world which seems to be losing it. Be honest. Above all carry with you that sense of responsibility to yourselves and others, which raises men to the highest level of true citizenship."—*Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor of McGill University, to new graduates.*

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Personals

THE McGILL NEWS *welcomes items for inclusion in these columns. Press clippings or other data should be addressed to H. R. Morgan, Recorder Printing Company, Brockville, Ontario; or to the Graduates' Society, McGill University, Montreal. Items for the Winter issue should be forwarded prior to November 1.*

ADAMS, C. A., B.Sc. '05, has retired as Principal of the Granby, Que., High School after twenty-nine years' service and has been presented with a sterling silver tea set and tray by the Protestant community of that town.

ADDIE, REV. GORDON R., B.A. '30, of Rawdon, Que., has been appointed Rector of the Anglican parish of Nelsonville, Que.

ANDERSON, BRIGADIER W. B., B.Sc. '98, who has been Officer Commanding No. 3 Military District at Kingston, Ont., will go on leave in October, pending his retirement on pension.

ARCHDALE, HELEN E., B.A. '29, LL.M., has been called to the Bar at Gray's Inn, London, England.

ARCHIBALD, EDWARD W., B.A. '92, M.D. '96, of Montreal, attended the meeting of the British Medical Association in Belfast, Ireland.

ARGUE, JOHN FENTON, M.C. '96, of Ottawa, attended the Convocation of the University at which his son, John Fenton Argue, M.D. '37, received his degree. He was accompanied by his daughters, Mrs. W. R. G. Ray (Leila Argue, B.Sc. '26), of Quebec, and Mrs. G. P. Chance (Florence Argue, M.S.P.E. '21), of Saranac Lake, N.Y.

ATKINSON, A. R., M.D. '35, is now practising in Collingwood, Ont.

ATKINSON, WALTER S., M.D. '14, of Watertown, N.Y., will conduct an instructional hour at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology in Chicago in October.

BAKER, HOWARD M., B.Com. '31, Secretary to Deputy Director C. A. Barnes of the Montreal Police Department, has been awarded a $1,400 scholarship by the Bureau of Street and Traffic Research of Harvard University for his thesis based on a personal study of traffic problems. Mr. Baker is the first Canadian to win the scholarship which has been in annual competition for five years.

BARRY, ARTHUR W., B.Eng. '35, has been awarded the Master's degree in Chemical Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

BELBIN, H. STANLEY, B.A. '35, on completion of his studies at the United Theological College, Montreal, has been ordained to the ministry and inducted into the charge of Russeltown, Que.

BELL, ADAM C., Ph.D. '34, who has been attached to the staff of the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, has accepted an appointment as Research Development Chemist with the William Colgate Co., Jersey City, N.J.

BIELER, J. H., B.A. '13, B.C.L. '19, Assistant Treasurer of the League of Nations at Geneva, represented the University at the Quatrecentenary Celebrations of the University of Lausanne.

BLACKLER, CHESLEY F., M.D. '26, Dip. of Public Health '32, has been appointed Medical Officer of Health of Kingston, Ont., and Assistant Professor of Public Health at Queen's University. Latterly, he has been Medical Superintendent of King Edward VII Memorial Hospital in Bermuda.

BOAK, ANDREW C., B.Sc. '30, has been appointed Metallurgist and Foundry Supervisor of the Empire Brass Manufacturing Company, Limited, London, Ont.

BOURKE, GEORGE W., B.A. '17, Actuary of the Sun Life Assurance Co., Montreal, attended the 11th International Congress of Actuaries in Paris.

BRAIS, F. PHILIPPE, K.C., B.C.L. '16, has been elected President of the Montreal Reform Club.

BRODIE, MAURICE, M.D. '28, M.Sc. '31, is now attached to the staff of Providence Hospital, Detroit, Mich.

BRODY, SELWYN, B.Sc. '32, M.D. '36, who has completed an interneship at the Jewish General Hospital, Montreal, has been appointed Assistant Resident in Neurology at King's County Hospital, New York.

BROWN, MISS ANNA V., B.Sc. '27, has been elected President of the Zonta Club of Montreal.

BURGESS, DR. WARREN RANDOLPH, Past Student, Deputy Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the 169th Annual Commencement Exercises of Brown University, Providence, R.I., on June 21.

CAVERHILL, G. RUTHERFORD, B.A. '20, has been elected President of Caverhill, Learmont and Co., Limited, Montreal.

CHAPMAN, ANTONY D., B.A. '36, M.A. '37, has been awarded the Moyse Travelling Scholarship in literary subjects.

CHAPMAN, CLIFFORD W., Ph.D. '35, who has been Pharmacologist on the staff of the Department of Pensions and National Health in Ottawa has been loaned to the Chinese Government for two years to serve as Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacology with the Nanking Institute.

CHIPMAN, W. W., M.D. '11, LL.D. '33, received the honorary degree of LL.D. at the Annual Convocation of the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.

COLE, W. STANLEY, B.Sc. '20, lately of Brockville, Ont., has been appointed Assistant Divisional Engineer of the Ontario Highways Department at Cochrane, Ont.

COUPER, W. M., K.C., B.C.L. '02, of Montreal, has been re-elected High Chief Ranger of the Canadian Order of Foresters.

CRUIKSHANK, J. M., M.D. '25, D.P.H. '36, now Chief Medical Officer of the Bahamas, was decorated with the O.B.E. in the Coronation honours list.

DE BECK, E. K., B.A. '06, has been appointed Superintendent of Brokers in the Attorney-General's Department of the Province of British Columbia.

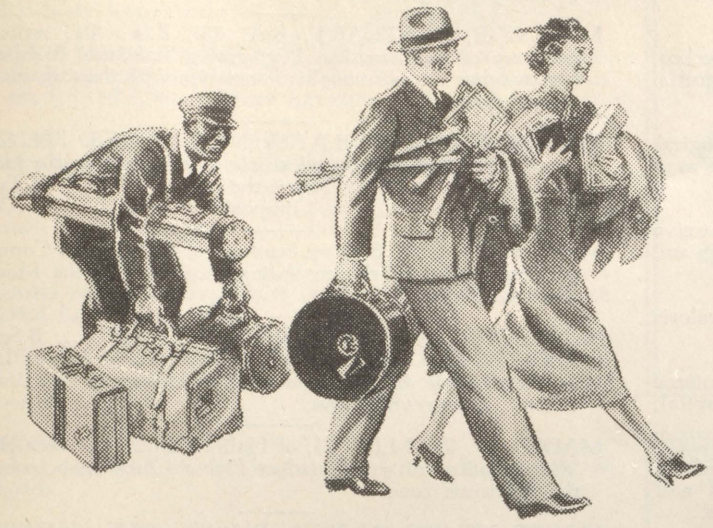
DOLAN, DESMOND, B.S.A. '37, is employed in the Department of Plant Pathology, Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

DOLLAR, MISS HELEN, M.D. '37, has joined the staff of the Women's Hospital in Philadelphia.

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DOWD, NORMAN S., B.A. '11, of Ottawa, Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Congress of Labor and Editor and Manager of *The Canadian Unionist*, was an adviser to the Canadian delegation at the 23rd session of the International Labour Conference in Geneva.

EDWARDS, PHILIP A., M.D. '36, has been appointed Resident House Surgeon at the Barbados General Hospital, Bridgetown, Barbados.

FETHERSTONHAUGH, E. P., B.Sc. '99, of the University of Manitoba, has been appointed a member of the National Research Council for a three-year term.

FLAHERTY, J. KENNEY, Past Student, has been appointed Editor and Business Manager of the Sherbrooke (Que.) *Daily Record*.

FOURNIER, C. J., B.A. '28, M.D. '32, who has been a Government Medical Officer in Bermuda, has been transferred to the medical service in West Africa.

FRASER, SIMON B., M.D. '28, is now engaged in practice at Cornwall, Ont.

GILBERT, GEOFFREY, B.Sc. '20, has been appointed Manager of Petsamon Nikkeli O.Y., Finnish subsidiary of the International Nickel Company of Canada, with headquarters in Salmijarvi, Finland.

GOLDBLOOM, ALTON, B.A. '13, M.D. '16, of Montreal, has been elected President of the Canadian Society for the Study of Diseases of Children.

GOTH, REV. GEORGE W., B.A. '30, who has been in charge of the United Church at Pakenham, Ont., has accepted a call to the pastorate of St. Paul's United Church, Brandon, Man.

GREIG, A. R., B.Sc. '95, Professor in the Department of Engineering of the University of Saskatchewan, has retired from his teaching duties and assumed the post of Superintendent of Buildings in the University.

GRIGG, A. P., B.A. '16, B.C.L. '20, has been appointed Deputy Recorder of Westmount, Que.

GROSJEAN, REV. GEORGE F., B.A. '18, of Paris, now minister of one of the largest congregations in France following the Presbyterian system of government, represented the Reformed Churches of France at the General Council of the Reformed Churches of the World meeting in Montreal in June.

HAMILTON, DONALD M., M.Eng. '36, has been awarded the Miller prize by the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers, London, England, for his illustrated paper on "Some Civil Engineering Works in America."

HANDYSIDE, K. A., Past Student, partner in the firm of Pitfield and Company, stock brokers, has been elected a member of the Montreal Curb Market.

HARROWER, GORDON S., Past Student, has become a partner in the Montreal financial firm of Hansons & Macaulay. He has been a member of the Montreal Stock Exchange since 1929.

HARWOOD, CHARLES A. de L., K.C., B.C.L. '93, who has been Solicitor of the Canadian National Railways in the Province of Quebec, has been promoted to the post of Chief Solicitor for the same territory.

HORWOOD, J. F., M.Sc. '33, Ph.D. '35, who has served for two years as senior Demonstrator in Chemistry at the University of Western Ontario at London, is returning to McGill to become Assistant in the Department of Chemistry.

HOWARD, R. PALMER, B.A. '32, M.D. '37, has been appointed to the staff of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.

HYNDMAN, A. B., M.P., M.D. '15, of Carp, Ont., has been elected a District Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ontario, A.F. & A.M.

INGHAM, MISS MARY E., R.N., Grad. Nurse '35, has been appointed Superintendent of Nurses at the Moose Jaw General Hospital, Moose Jaw, Sask.

JOHNSON, DR. WALTER H., B.Sc. '33, spent the summer at the Oceanographic Biological Station, Woods Hole, Mass., continuing his research work.

KEAY, THOMAS, M.D. '07, who is practising in Pepeekeo, Hawaii, was recently appointed President of the Territorial Medical Association.

KERR, DR. FORREST A., B.A. '17, formerly of the Geological Survey of Canada, is now engaged in private practice as a geologist.

KERR, TREVOR W., Past Student, has become an active partner in the Montreal financial firm of John C. Rogers and Company.

KINCADE, GORDON F., M.D. '31, is Provincial Tuberculosis Diagnostician for British Columbia.

KINGSLEY, J. DUDLEY, M.D., C.M. '37, has been appointed Interne in the Surgical Department of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.

KLEINER, GEORGE, B.A. '36, M.A. '37, has been awarded a Moyse Travelling Scholarship, valued at $1,250, and will continue his studies at the London School of Economics.

KURTZ, MISS LILY, Past Student in Music, has been notified of renewal of the voice scholarship which she has held for two years at the Juliard School of Music in New York.

LAFFOLEY, L. H., B.Sc. '16, has been promoted in the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Montreal to be Assistant Engineer of Buildings.

LAMB, A. S., M.D. '17, J. CYRIL FLANAGAN, D.D.S. '23, and LIONEL A. SPERBER, B.A. '21, B.C.L. '24, all of Montreal, are among those named directors of the Boys' Federation of Canada.

LEGAULT, ALBERT, B.Sc. '16, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Laurentian Division, Canadian Pacific Railway, with headquarters in Montreal.

LEGGETT, T. H., M.D. '01, of Ottawa, has assumed office as President of the Canadian Medical Association.

LEONARD, COLONEL IBBOTSON, B.Sc. '05, of London, Ont., has been elected President of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association.

LEWIS, MISS ESTHER E., B.A. '21, Grad. Nurse '33, is now in charge of the public health section of the nurses' training course at the Montreal General Hospital.

LYON, HAROLD P., B.Sc. '32, M.D. '36, has entered the British Colonial Service as Assistant Medical Officer at Nassau, Bahamas.

MacFARLANE, GORDON N., B.A., B.Sc. '32, M.D., has been awarded the Fitzpatrick Scholarship by Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in medicine with the highest aggregate standing in all subjects of the final year.

MacKENZIE, K. R., B.A. '33, has passed the final examinations as a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

MacLAUGHLAN, DONALD W., Past Student, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Chemistry at Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.

MacLEAN, ROBERT U., B.A. '34, has been ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian Church in Canada after graduation from the Montreal Presbyterian College and has been appointed to the church at Hemmingford, Que.

MacMILLAN, DONALD, B.A. '29, M.A. '30, has been ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian Church and inducted as minister of the churches of Avonmore, Monkland and Gravel Hill, Ont.

McCUSKER, DR. E. A., M.D. '16, Regina, Sask., has been re-elected President of the Canadian Flying Clubs Association.

McEUEN, C. STUART, M.D. '20, of Montreal, has been pursuing post-graduate studies in Paris.

McKENZIE, B. STUART, B.A. '00, B.Sc. '01, retired as Secretary of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association, Ottawa, but is continuing his association with that organization as consultant.

McKENZIE, R. TAIT, B.A. '89, M.D. '92, LL.D. '21, contributed a strikingly-illustrated article on sculpture to the June 13 issue of *The New York Times*, the subject being "Our Typical Boy and Girl: A College Composite."

McLENNAN, GUY S., Past Student, of Pitfield and Company, has been elected to the governing committee of the Montreal Stock Exchange.

McNAUGHTON, MAJOR-GENERAL A. G. L., B.Sc. '10, M.Sc. '12, LL.D. '20, received the honorary degree of LL.D. at the Annual Convocation of the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.

MADER, V. O., M.D. '23, of Halifax, N.S., has been elected Vice-President of the Canadian Flying Clubs Association for the Maritime zone.

MAGEE, LT.-COL. ALAN A., B.A. '15, of Montreal, has been elected President of Barclays' Bank (Canada).

MAGUIRE, JAMES CORNELIUS, B.Eng. '37, has been awarded a scholarship in the Columbia University School of Engineering.

MARTIN, A. J., M.D. '15, B.A. '19, Ph.D. '21, Montreal, spent part of the summer visiting Russia and the Scandinavian countries.

MASON, JAMES H., M.D. '05, has resigned from the presidency of the Protestant School Commissioners of Lachute, Que., after 18 years as one of its members.

MATHESON, HOWARD W., B.A. '11, M.Sc. '11, has been elected Chairman of the Quebec Division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

MATHEWSON, EDWARD PAYSON, B.Sc. '85, LL.D. '22, has been granted a year's leave of absence as Professor of Administration in Mineral Industry at the University of Arizona in order to take charge of smelting operations for the L. R. Nielson Mining Company in the Orient.

MATHEWSON, MISS MARY, Grad. Nurse '29, Assistant Director of the School for Graduate Nurses, McGill University, attended the International Congress of Nurses, in London, England, in July.

METAYER, T. J., Past Student, has been appointed Assistant Engineer of Stadacona Rouyn Mines.

MIFFLEN, S. C., B.Sc. '14, of Sydney, has been elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Mining Society of Nova Scotia.

MORRIS, R. S., B.Arch. '23, has been elected Chairman of the Toronto Chapter of the Ontario Architects' Association.

MORRISON, J. L., M.Sc., Ph.D. '37, has been awarded a science scholarship by the Committee of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851.

MURRAY, WILLIAM M., B.Eng. '32, an Instructor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology since 1935, has received the degree of Doctor of Science in Mechanical Engineering from that institution.

NEWTON, THEODORE F. M., B.A. '25, M.A. '27, has been appointed Assistant Professor of English in McGill University.

NUTTER, J. A., B.A. '00, M.D. '04, of Montreal, attended the meetings of Rotary International in Nice and also travelled elsewhere in Europe during the summer.

PARSONS, REV. HAROLD E., B.A. '35, has been inducted as Pastor of the United Church at Chalk River, Ont., after transfer from Scotstown, Que.

PEERS, JAMES H., M.D. '31, recently accepted an appointment with the Division of Laboratories and Research of the New York State Department of Health, Albany, N.Y.

POWERS, MAURICE, M.D. '34, has been appointed a Surgeon in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and will conduct courses at the R.C.M.P.'s new crime laboratory in Regina, Sask.

PUTNAM, MISS A. DONALDA, M.A. '33, has been appointed Librarian of the Montreal Children's Library.

REID, E. P., B.A. '31, M.A. '32, is attached to the Economics Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

REID, LT.-COL. G. ERIC, B.A. '15, of London, Ont., was a member of the goodwill party of the Canadian Legion which visited Germany in May.

REID, MISS HELEN R. Y., B.A. '89, LL.D. '21, of Montreal, has been elected a Vice-President of the Canadian Welfare Council.

ROBINSON, BENJAMIN, K.C., B.C.L. '18, has been re-elected President of the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society of Canada.

ROBINSON, JONATHAN, K.C., B.C.L. '23, has resigned as Assistant Recorder of Westmount, Que., owing to the pressure of his duties as Member of the Quebec Legislature for Brome.

ROSS, CHARLES C., B.Sc. '09, former Minister of Lands and Mines of Alberta, has been elected President of the Anglo-Canadian Development and Holding Co., Limited, Calgary.

ROSS, DUDLEY E., M.D. '21, has been appointed Surgeon-in-Chief of the Children's Memorial Hospital, Montreal.

RUDOFF, HYMAN, B.Sc. '33, Ph.D. '37, was awarded a Moyse Travelling Scholarship in scientific subjects for 1937, which he relinquished on being notified that he had also been awarded one of the Exhibition of 1851 scholarships.

SAUNDERS, FREDERICK E., M.D. '35, announces that he has opened an office for the practice of obstetrics and gynaecology at 519 Medical-Dental Building, Vancouver, B.C.

SAXE, JOHN GODFREY, B.A. '97, M.A. '14, LL.D., contributed a notable study of the New York system of charities, with particular reference to the doctrine of Cy Pres, to the New York State Bar Association *Bulletin* in June.

SHANE, SAMUEL, Past Student, has resigned as Financial Editor of *The Gazette*, Montreal, and has been appointed Manager of the Toronto bureau of Dow Jones of Canada.

SHARKEY, REV. NORMAN F., B.A. '29, has been inducted as Minister of the Memorial Presbyterian Church at Bristol, Que.

SMITH, MISS LETHA, B.A. '17, M.Sc. '21, formerly on the staff of Miss Edgar's and Miss Cramp's School, Montreal, has been appointed teacher of physics and chemistry at Miss Hall's School in Massachusetts.

STEEVES, J. T. R., B.Sc. '12, has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited.

STONE, FRED, B.A. '31, M.A. '33, has resigned as Secretary to Premier William Aberhart, of the Province of Alberta, in order to take a position on the permanent staff of the Canadian Association for Adult Education with headquarters in Montreal.

SULLIVAN, W. C., D.D.S. '26, of Williamstown, Ont., has been successful in a post-graduate course at the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto.

SWEENY, THE MOST REV. JAMES F., B.A. '78, M.A. '81, LL.D. '21, of Toronto, has been re-elected President of the Ontario branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

TAMBLYN, LT.-COL. D. S., D.S.O., O.B.E., D.V.S. '01, has retired as District Veterinary Officer, Military District No. 3, Kingston, Ont., after 33 years' military service.



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SUN LIFE of CANADA

TANTON, B. W., M.D. '37, is on the staff of the Saint John General Hospital, Saint John, N.B.

TAYLOR, GORDON R., M.A. '33, has resigned as Minister of Knox Presbyterian Church, Kincardine, Ont., to accept an appointment as Sessional Lecturer in Systematic Theology at Knox College, Toronto.

THEOBALDS, THOMAS R., B.Sc. '28, is now Engineer to the Island of St. Lucia, B.W.I., and has recently been in Canada studying roads and other public works.

THORPE, REV. BENJAMIN J., B.A. '28, M.A. '32, who has been in charge of Anglican Churches at Pointe Claire, Valois, Beaurepaire and Beaconsfield, has been appointed incumbent of the Parish of South Stukely, Que.

TORY, H. M., B.A. '90, M.A. '96, D.Sc. '03, LL.D. '08, of Ottawa, has been re-elected President of the Dominion Fire Prevention Association.

UNSWORTH, REV. DR. J. K., B.A. '84, of Victoria, B.C., was recently the guest of honour at a luncheon marking the 50th anniversary of his ordination into the Christian ministry.

WADSWORTH, REV. DR. G. C., B.A. '23, has been elected Chairman of the Saint John, N.B. Presbytery of the United Church of Canada.

WALLER, REV. DR. C. C., B.A. '93, M.A. '96, of Huron College, London, Ont., was one of the representatives of the Church of England in Canada at the World Conference on Faith and Order in Edinburgh, Scotland.

WHITEBREAD, JOHN, M.D. '22, is the first full-time Coroner of the City of Vancouver, B.C.

WILLIS, REV. SELWYN T., B.A. '33, now Curate at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, has been elevated to the priesthood of the Church of England.

WOODS, H. D., M.A. '31, has been awarded the Maurice Cody Research Fellowship, valued at $1,200, by the University of Toronto for the session 1937-38. He is proceeding to the degree of Ph.D.

YEO, H. E., M.D. '37, is on the staff of the Saint John General Hospital, Saint John, N.B.

YOUNG, ELRID G., B.A. '16, M.Sc. '19, of Dalhousie University, Halifax, has been elected a Councillor of the Canadian Physiological Society.

YOUNG, H. E., M.D. '88, LL.D. '11, Chief Medical Officer of British Columbia, has been elected a Vice-President of the Canadian Welfare Council.

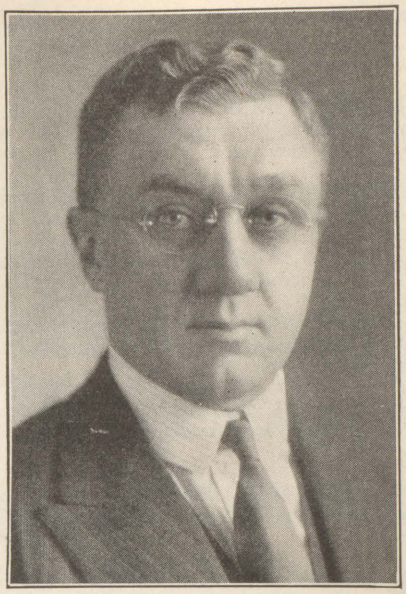
Graduates elected to the British Columbia Legislature include: HON. GEORGE M. WEIR, B.A. '11, Minister of Education; FRANK P. PATERSON, M.D. '98, Leader of the Conservative Opposition; J. J. GILLIS, M.D. '09.

Commemorating the long connection of the late HERBERT L. REDDY, B.A. '73, M.D. '76, with the Women's General Hospital, Montreal, a memorial bust and tablet were unveiled in that institution in June.

Among those recently admitted to the ministry of the United Church of Canada were: DAVID R. ANDERSON, B.A. '34, PERCIVAL J. LAMBERT, B.A. '34, and SYDNEY G. WOOLFREY, B.A. '34.

A cairn to the memory of FRANK H. MEWBURN, M.D. '81, LL.D. '21, is to be erected on the grounds of Galt Hospital, Lethbridge, Alta., of which he was one of the founders.

Prof. H. H. Gray, head of the Department of Bacteriology at Macdonald College, has been awarded the degree of Doctor of Science by the University of London.



LOGAN M. WATEROUS

Logan M. Waterous, Past Student of the Class of Science '05 and first President of the McGill Society of Ontario, died in Brantford, Ont., on July 26 after an illness of nearly a year. An active member of the Graduates' Society, he was elected to the presidency of the Ontario branch when it was organized in 1934 as an amalgamation of several societies of McGill graduates in Toronto and other cities in the central part of the province.

In his youth, he was prominent on the football field. Before entering McGill, he played the game at Mohegan Lake Military Academy, Peekskill, N.Y., and at Upper Canada College, Toronto. As a freshman at McGill in the fall of 1902 he "made" the senior team as inside wing. He never lost interest in the game and, in later years, organized and fostered the Brantford team of the Ontario Rugby Football Union.

Logan Waterous shouldered his business and community responsibilities as enthusiastically as his football activities. As President of Waterous Limited—successor to Waterous Engine Works Company, Limited, which was founded by his grandfather—he was a leader in manufacturing, civic, educational, charitable and church affairs in Brantford and vicinity.

He is survived by his mother, his wife, two sons—one of whom, Hewitt L. Waterous, is an undergraduate in the Faculty of Engineering at McGill—and a brother, C. L. Waterous, Past Student in Applied Science, Vice-President of Waterous Limited.

475 Students in Medicine

About 475 medical students are enrolled at McGill this session, according to a recent announcement made by officials of the Faculty of Medicine. This figure is approximately the same as in recent years. Due to the revision of the course, students in first and second years began attending lectures on September 1. Undergraduates in the remaining three years will resume their studies on September 15 but registration of students in most of the University's other faculties and schools will not get under way until the end of September with classes due to open about October 1.

Deaths

ASTLE, THOMAS FRANCIS, B.C.L. '02, in Metis Beach, Que., on July 30, 1937.

BORDEN, RT. HON. SIR ROBERT LAIRD, G.C.M.G., LL.D. '13, in Ottawa, on June 10, 1937.

BOURNE, MRS. MARY ELIZABETH, mother of Wesley Bourne, M.D. '11, M.Sc. '24, in Barbados, B.W.I., on May 30, 1937.

BUFFAM, MRS. CHARLOTTE CODE, mother of Dr. Basil S. W. Buffam, B.Sc. '23, M.Sc. '24, of Noranda, Que., and of G. B. Bonar Buffam, M.D. '35, in Perth, Ont., on May 31, 1937.

CAMERON, ALEXANDER FRANCIS, Past Student, of Montreal, accidentally killed near Laprairie, Que., on July 23, 1937.

CAVERHILL, GEORGE, Past Student, in Montreal, on June 6, 1937.

COHEN, ABRAHAM Z., B.A. '00, of Montreal, in Old Orchard Beach, Me., on July 19, 1937.

COWLEY, MRS. HATTIE WALLACE, wife of D. K. Cowley, M.D. '80, in Granby, Que., on July 8, 1937.

CRAM, MRS. ROBERT H., mother of Haldane R. Cram, B.Sc. '11, in Ottawa, on July 13, 1937.

FINDLAY, GEORGE, father of Rev. E. A. Findlay, B.A. '14, of Verdun, Que., in Levis, Que., on May 8, 1937.

FLAGG, JOHN DODDS, M.D. '87, in Buffalo, N.Y., on July 19, 1937.

GAUKRODGER, REV. G. CLEMENT, D.Th., Past Student, in Metcalfe, Ont., on July 20, 1937.

GIBB, JOHN STEWART, father of Stewart H. Gibb, B.A. '15, M.D. '19, of Rochester, N.Y., in Montreal, on May 26, 1937.

GOSSELIN, JEAN, B.C.L. '77, in St. Laurent, Island of Orleans, Que., on August 8, 1937.

HAMILTON, WILLIAM H., Past Student, in New Haven, Conn., on July 20, 1937.

HARRISON, LAURIE LAUGHLEY, M.D. '04, in Halifax, N.S., on June 30, 1937.

JOHNSON, MATTHEW J., father of Hobart W. Johnson, M.D. '24, of Milwaukee, Wis., in Oak Leaf, Ont., in May, 1937.

LAING, MRS. EDITH, mother of George F. Laing, M.D. '15, in Windsor, Ont., on May 20, 1937.

MACEY, MRS. AUDREY IRENE, wife of H. P. Macey, M.D. '32, in Sweetsburg, Que., on May 5, 1937.

McGEOWN, JAMES FRANCIS, Past Student, in Montreal, on July 22, 1937.

McGILL, MISS IDA WINIFRED, B.A. '99, in Berkeley, Cal., on June 21, 1937.

MILLS, CHARLES HENRY, Mus.Bac. '11, in Madison, Wis., on July 22, 1937.

O'HALLORAN, GEORGE FINLEY, B.A '83, B.C.L. '85, in Ottawa, Ont., on August 12, 1937.

RAINVILLE, HON. H. B., B.C.L. '73, of Montreal and Monte Carlo, in Atlantic City, N.J., on August 6, 1937.

ROGERS, HARRY GEORGE, Past Student, in Toronto, Ont., on June 4, 1937.

ROWAT, MRS. RHODA ISABELLA, wife of Donald M. Rowat, B.A. '97, B.C.L. '01, in Montreal, on July 5, 1937.

SLATER, NICHOLAS JAMES, B.Sc. '07, in Ottawa, on June 9, 1937.

TANNENBAUM, MORRIS, father of David Tannenbaum, B.A. '08, M.D. '09, in Montreal, on June 10, 1937.

WAIT, MRS. GEORGE S., mother of Eric H. Wait, B.Sc. '22, of Ottawa, in Montreal, on July 18, 1937.

WATEROUS, LOGAN M., Past Student, in Brantford, Ont., on July 26, 1937.

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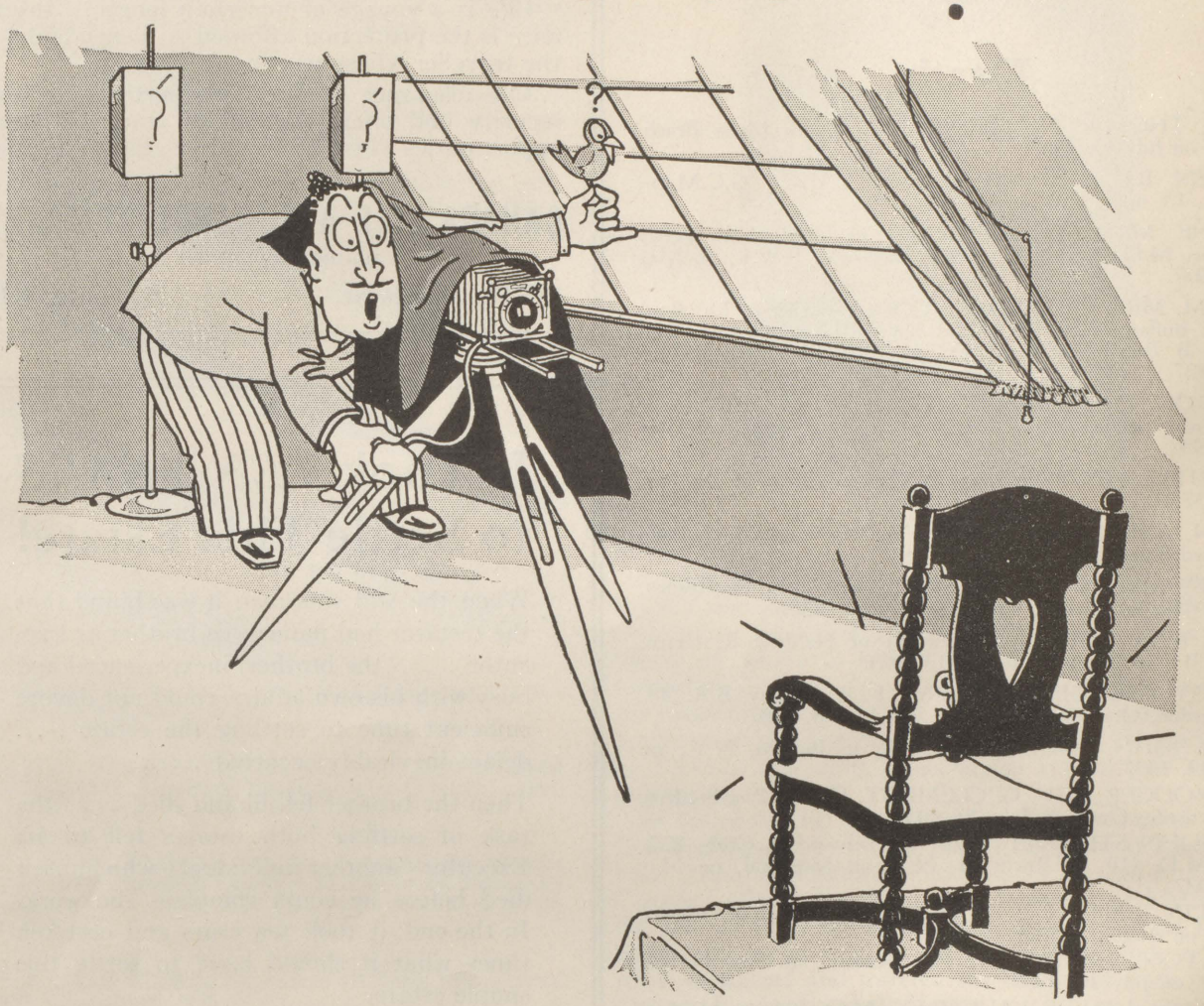
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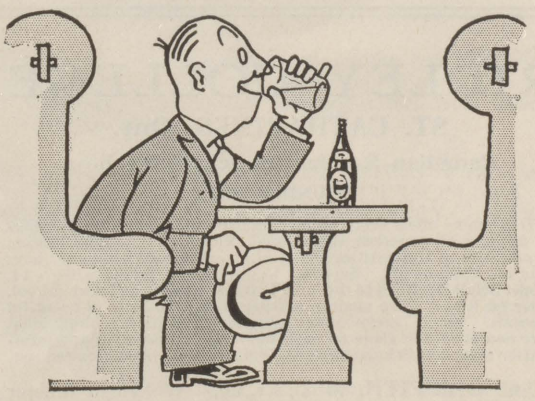
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Births

ALLISON—In Montreal, on June 17, to Eric F. Allison, B.Com. '32, and Mrs. Allison, a son.

ARMOUR—In Montreal, on May 22, to J. C. Armour, M.D. '21, B.Sc. '23, and Mrs. Armour, a son.

ASHBY—In Montreal, on May 14, to Reginald B. Ashby, B.Sc. '24, and Mrs. Ashby, a son.

BELL—In Montreal, on July 29, to A. C. Bell, Ph.D. '34, and Mrs. Bell, a son.

BROOKS—In Lachine, Que., on May 13, to C. Emerson Brooks, M.D. '28, and Mrs. Brooks, a daughter.

BUDGE—In Montreal, on July 27, to Campbell Budge, Past Student, and Mrs. Budge, a son.

CAPE—In Montreal, on July 2, to J. M. Cape, Past Student, and Mrs. Cape, a son.

CLEVELAND—In Montreal, on June 20, to Thorburn Cleveland, D.D.S. '23, and Mrs. Cleveland, a daughter.

CUSHING—In Montreal, on May 17, to Rev. Charles Cushing, B.A. '10, and Mrs. Cushing, a daughter.

DOUGLAS—In Montreal, on June 5, to Mr. and Mrs. Monteath Douglas (Muriel Howard, B.A. '36), a daughter.

DUTHIE—In Montreal, on July 28, to Mr. and Mrs. William F. Duthie (Marion Wilson, B.A. '33), a daughter.

FOOTE—In New Haven, Conn., on June 25, to W. R. Foote, M.D. '34, and Mrs. Foote, a son.

GILL—In Concord, N.H., on May 26, to Maclean J. Gill, M.D. '32, and Mrs. Gill, a son.

GORDON—In Montreal, on July 19, to C. Howard Gordon, B.Sc. '24, and Mrs. Gordon, a daughter.

GREGORY—In Saint John, N.B., on June 3, to R. A. Gregory, M.D. '31, and Mrs. Gregory, a son.

HAGUE—In Montreal, on June 3, to Harry McLeod Hague, B.C.L. '21, and Mrs. Hague, a daughter.

HALPERIN—In Montreal, on May 18, to H. M. Halperin, D.D.S. '17, and Mrs. Halperin, a son.

HEENEY—In Montreal, on June 15, to A. D. P. Heeney, B.C.L. '29, and Mrs. Heeney, a daughter.

JOHNSON—In Montreal, on June 28, to E. L. Johnson, B.Sc. '27, and Mrs. Johnson, a daughter.

KAUFMANN—In Montreal, on May 28, to Mark Kaufmann, M.D. '19, and Mrs. Kaufmann, a son.

KUNTZ—In Ottawa, Ont., on May 29, to A. E. Kuntz, M.D. '25, and Mrs. Kuntz, a daughter.

LAPLANTE—In Montreal, on May 7, to J. Paul Laplante, M.D. '30, and Mrs. Laplante, of Granby, Que., a son.

MacKAY—In Montreal, on June 30, to R. de Wolfe MacKay, B.A. '28, M.A. '29, B.C.L. '32, and Mrs. MacKay, a son.

McMARTIN—In Montreal, on May 21, to W. Finlay McMartin, B.A. '30, M.D. '35, and Mrs. McMartin, of Lachute, Que., a son.

MONRO—In Montreal, on July 16, to Mr. and Mrs. H. A. U. Monro (Alice Banfill, B.H.S. '33), a son.

PARKES—In Montreal, on June 29, to A. J. R. Parkes, B.A. '17, and Mrs. Parkes, a son.

RABINOVITCH—In Montreal, on July 3, to Dr. Boaz Rabinovitch, B.Sc. (Arts) '21, and Mrs. Rabinovitch, a son (stillborn).

RODGER—In Montreal, on June 4, to W. S. Rodger, B.A. '25, M.D. '29, and Mrs. Rodger, of Cowansville, Que., a son.

SEYMOUR—In Montreal, on June 17, to James W. Seymour, B.Com. '28, and Mrs. Seymour, of Brownsburg, Que., a son.

SOCOLOW—In Montreal, on July 6, to Lewis E. Socolow, B.A. '27, M.D. '31, and Mrs. Socolow, a daughter.

STEWART—In Montreal, on July 21, to Rev. R. G. Stewart, B.A. '34, and Mrs. Stewart, a son.

TAYLOR—In Shawville, Que., on May 26, to Rev. F. W. Taylor, B.A. '29, and Mrs. Taylor, of Bristol, Que., a son.

WILSON—In Ottawa, Ont., on July 29, to Selwyn H. Wilson, B.Sc. '22, and Mrs. Wilson, a son.

WONHAM—In Montreal, on July 29, to W. R. Wonham, B.Sc. '22, and Mrs. Wonham, a son (died July 30).

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Marriages

ALEXANDER—In Edmundston, N.B., on June 3, Miss Mary Stevens, to Hugh John Alexander, M.D. '35, of Coalmont, B.C.

ANDERSON—In Montreal, on June 19, Miss Hazel Esther Ward to Rev. David Robertson Anderson, B.D., B.A. '34, of Shawbridge, Que.

ASTWOOD—In Baltimore, Md., on June 3, Miss Sara Ruth Merritt, of Piedmont, N.C., to Edwin Bennett Astwood, M.D. '34, of Cambridge, Mass.

BABB-HORSLEY—In Montreal, on July 20, Miss Evelyn Alberta Horsley, B.A. '27, to Warren Dunton Babb, M.D. '36.

BAUGH—In Lakefield, Que., on July 10, Miss Grace M. Baugh, B.A. '33, to Archibald A. Sharpe, of Three Rivers, Que.

BLACHFORD-MITCHELL—In Montreal, on July 17, Miss Elsie Marjorie Mitchell, B.A. '30, to Henry Edmund Blachford, B.Sc. '31, both of Montreal.

BOLTON—In Boston, Mass., on June 25, Miss Annette Conklin, of Cambridge, Mass., to Arthur Hamilton Bolton, B.A. '31, of Quebec.

BRABANDER—In Montreal, on July 10, Miss Hilde Brabander, Past Student, to Josiah Wood, of River Bend, Que.

BRIDGMAN—In Montreal, on May 26, Miss Muriel Edna Woodhead to Randolph Harwood Bridgman, B.A. '16, B.C.L. '19, both of Montreal.

BUCHANAN—In Montreal, on June 12, Miss Anna Overine to Edward Trevor Buchanan, B.Sc. '28, of Shawinigan Falls, Que.

BYERS—In Fort Coulonge, Que., on July 29, Miss Cecile Norman to Alfred Roddick Byers, B.Sc. '22, M.Sc. '33, Ph.D. '36, son of J. Roddick Byers, M.D. '02, and Mrs. Byers, of Westmount.

CAMERON—In Knowlton, Que., on August 14, Miss Jean C. O. Cameron, B.A. '36, to Robert L. Grout, of Montreal.

CAMPBELL—In Lachute, Que., on July 24, Miss Sarah Doris Campbell, B.A. '21, to Roy P. Fraser, of Lachute.

CAPPER-McGEE—In Montreal, on August 20, Miss Kathleen McGee, B.A. '35, to Alfred H. Capper, Past Student, of Westmount, Que.

CLARKE—In Montreal, on August 14, Miss Isabel Elizabeth Low to George Frederick Clarke, B.Sc. '31, M.Eng. '35, of Brownsburg, Que.

CLOGG—In Westmount, Que., on July 16, Miss Lorna Margaret Clogg, B.A. '34, to Stanley Vincent Allen, of London, England.

CONROY—In Montreal, on July 3, Miss Mary Patricia Conroy, B.L.S. '34, M.A. '36, daughter of B. A. Conroy, M.D. '06, and Mrs. Conroy, to Edward William Hanley, Jr., of West Concord, Mass.

CRAIG—In Montreal, on June 26, Miss Jean Evelyn Cantlie to Robert Henry Craig, B.Com. '34, son of the late Robert H. Craig, M.D. '96, and of Mrs. Craig, all of Montreal.

CROMWELL—In Sherbrooke, Que., on July 17, Miss Hildegarde May Carrier to Alexander Ross Cromwell, B.Sc. '27, of Montreal.

DEITCHER—In Montreal, on June 13, Miss Pearl Deitcher, Past Student, to Saul Josephson.

DICKENSON—In Chateauguay Basin, Que., on July 3, Miss Gertrude Jean Dickenson, B.A. '31, to Theodore Wearing, of Pamour, Ont.

EAVES—In Westmount, Que., on June 9, Miss Wynifred Evelyn Eaves, B.A. '31, to Dr. George Le Maitre, both of Montreal.

ELLIOTT—In Montreal, on July 24, Miss Helen Doris Gales to Harold William Elliott, B.Sc. '34, M.D. '36.

EVE—In Kingsley, Hants, England, on July 8, Miss Grace Milward Godwin, to Richard Stewart Eve, B.Arch. '31, son of A. S. Eve, M.A. '08, D.Sc. '08, LL.D. '35, and Mrs. Eve (Elizabeth Agnes Brooks, B.A. '04,) of London, England.

FERGUSON—In Ancaster, Ont., on June 12, Miss Anne Ellington Counsell to Dr. John Douglas Ferguson, Past Student, of Ottawa.

FORBES—On August 15, Miss Jean M. Forbes, B.A. '33, of Montreal, to Robert Thayer, of New York City.

FULFORD-SMITH—In Montreal, on June 17, Miss Gladys Lucy Hamilton Smith, B.A., Soc. Workers '30, M.A. '30, to Rev. George Lloyd Fulford, B.A. '31, both of Montreal.

GARRETT—In Ottawa, in May, Miss Lillian Maude Garrett, Public Health Nursing '34, to Russell Alexander Stewart, of Ottawa.

GILLESPIE—In Montreal, on May 20, Miss Lois Tully O'Brien, to Alexander Robert Gillespie, B.Com. '30, both of Montreal.

GRANT—In Windsor, Ont., on June 19, Miss Janet Buchanan Gow, to William Thompson Grant, B.Com. '34, both of Windsor.

GRANT—In Toronto, on June 28, Miss Margaret Manro Grant, B.A. '33, daughter of the late Dr. W. L. Grant and of Mrs. Grant (Maude Erskine Parkin, B.A. '03), to Geoffrey Andrew, of Pictou, N.S.

GRAY—In Valleyfield, Que., on June 19, Miss Phyllis Lyth, to Donald Alexander Gray, B.Sc. '25, of Montreal.

HALE—In Montreal, on July 19, Miss Nancy Hale, Past Student, to William Hugh Coverdale, Jr., of Birmingham, Ala.

HICKEY—In Morrisburg, Ont., on July 3, Miss Margaret Louise Hickey, Past Student, of Montreal, to Robert Frank Gray, of Kitchener, Ont.

HOUGH—In Montreal, on June 5, Miss Mary (Peggy) Mansur, to Ayton Lloyd Hough, B.Eng. '33, of Shawinigan Falls, Que.

HURDMAN—In Aylmer East, Que., on August 7, Miss Winnifred Mary Aileen Hurdman, B.A. '25, to John William Davies, both of Montreal.

JAQUAYS-GRIER—In Montreal, on July 31, Miss Constance Grier, Past Student, to Homer Morton Jaquays, Jr., B.Sc. '30, son of Homer M. Jaquays, B.A. '92, B.Sc. '96, M.Sc. '99, and Mrs. Jaquays, all of Montreal.

KIMPTON—In Montreal, on May 15, Miss Dorothy Ellen Cope, to Geoffrey Holiday Kimpton, B.Eng. '35, both of Montreal.

LEBOLDUS—In Montreal, on June 15, Miss Evelyn Patricia Smith, to Michael Wendell Leboldus, M.D. '33, both of Montreal.

LEES—In Westmount, Que., on August 14, Miss Mary Harvie Lees, Past Student, to George O. A. Brown.

LENNOX—In Montreal, on August 20, Miss Gwendolyn Doris Ardill, to Rev. Robert Lennox, B.A. '34, M.A. '35, of Hamilton Square, N.J.

LEVY-WEINFIELD—In Montreal, on June 24, Miss Rosebud Weinfield, B.A. '37, daughter of Henry Weinfield, K.C., B.A. '00, B.C.L. '03, to Sidney Herbert Levy, B.A. '33, all of Montreal.

LIPSON—In Los Angeles, California, on August 15, Miss Ethel Kopman to Barnett Lipson, M.D. '28.

McKENZIE—In Westmount, Que., on May 26, Miss Betty McKenzie, B.A., B.L.S. '31, of Vancouver, B.C., to Edward Campbell Hay, of Toronto.

MacLEOD—On August 27, Miss Jessie G. MacLeod, B.A. '33, to George N. Moseley.

MacMILLAN—In Westmount, Que., on June 18, Miss Vida Pierce Scott, of North Sydney, N.S., to Rev. Donald MacMillan, B.A. '29, M.A. '30, of Avonmore, Ont.

MARCHAND—In New York, on July 9, Miss Maurine McNeil, of Arlington, Ga., to Paul Robert Marchand, D.D.S. '30, of Montreal.

MARRIOTT—In New York City, on July 2, Miss Helen Marriott, Past Student, to Sigurd Boschen, of Bergen, Norway.

MARSH—In Montreal, recently, Miss Ethel Elizabeth Henry, to William E. Marsh, M.D. '37, of Alameda, Cal.

MARSHALL—At St. Johns, Que., on July 30, Miss Elizabeth Neithercut, to William Elliott Marshall, B.A. '28, of Arundel, Que.

MAW—At Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., on June 12, Miss Doris Mary Lockhart, to Arthur John Goodall Maw, B.S.A. '23, of Macdonald College.

MODE—In the Town of Mount Royal, Que., on June 26, Miss Mary Hall Morrison, to George Stuart Mode, M.D. '35, of Montreal.

MOE—In Vancouver, B.C., on June 19, Mrs. Olive Mills Dawson to George Gordon Moe, B.S.A. '14, M.Sc. '21, of the University of British Columbia.

MOLSON—In Montreal, on June 22, Miss Naomi Kingman Molson, B.A. '36, daughter of Walter Molson, B.A. '04, and Mrs. Molson, to Lieutenant J. R. B. Longden, R.N.

MORRISON—At San Mateo, Cal., on July 12, Miss Edith Frances Rees, of Kingston, Ont., to Gordon M. Morrison, M.D. '33, of San Mateo.

MOWATT—In Montreal, on June 24, Miss Gwendoline S. Averill, of McMasterville, Que., to Rev. Andrew J. Mowatt, B.D., B.A. '36, of Avoca, Que.

NEILL—In Fredericton, N.B., on June 26, Miss Mary Stewart Neill, B.L.S. '35, to Richard LeRoy Lee, of Centerville, N.B.

NICHOLLS—At Oshawa, Ont., on June 30, Miss Flora Adeline Fowke, to John Van Vliet Nicholls, B.A. '30, M.D. '34, M.Sc. '35, son of A. G. Nicholls, B.A. '90, M.A. '93, M.D. '94, D.Sc. '09, and Mrs. Nicholls, Montreal.

NICKSON—In Beaconsfield, Que., on June 5, Miss Dorothy Arabelle Nicoll, to John Ellison Nickson, Past Student, of Montreal.

OGILVIE—In Montreal, on July 16, Miss Gertrude Margaret (Peggy) Amy to Lorne Frederick Wilson Ogilvie, Past Student.

OGILVY-RUNNELLS—In Montreal, on June 30, Miss Lillian Kathleen Runnells, B.A. '28, to Robert Forrest Ogilvy, B.Sc. '25, M.Eng. '32, of Toronto.

PATON—In Montreal West, Que , on August 14, Miss Phyllis H. Paton, Past Student, to Dr. Claude E. Welch, of Boston, Mass.

PETRIE—In Fredericton, N.B., on June 29, Miss Dorothy Jardine Palmer, of Montreal, to James Gordon Petrie, M.D. '32, of Newcastle, N.B.

PLEWES—In Brockville, Ont., on August 4, Miss Margaret S. Hardy, of Hornepayne, Ont., to Argyle Campbell Plewes, Ph.D. '34, of Charleston, W.Va.

PRIMROSE—In Ottawa, on April 29, Mrs. Eleanor Girouard Baskerville to John Tower Primrose, B.Sc. '95, of Dongan Hills, N.Y.

RACEY—In Newboro, Ont., on August 21, Miss Mary Phyllis Leggett, to Arthur Gerald Racey, D.D.S. '37, of Montreal.

RAYMOND—In Montreal, on July 12, Miss Peggy Carey to George H. Raymond, M.D. '35, both of Montreal.

ROBERTSON—In Senneville, Que., on June 28, Miss Beatrice Roslyn Arnold, to Harold Rocke Robertson, B.Sc. '32, M.D. '36, of Montreal.

SALOMON—In Montreal, on June 22, Miss Faga H. Salomon, B.A. '35, to Eugene L. Gardner.

SAUNDERS—In London, Ont., on August 21, Miss Katharine Elizabeth Fraser to George Rees Saunders, B.Eng. '34, of Montreal.

SAVAGE—On June 26, Miss Freda Elizabeth Ware, of St. Lambert, Que., to Joseph Clifford Savage, B.C.L. '21, of Montreal.

SCHURMAN—In Halifax, N.S., on August 17, Miss Doris Elizabeth Hobrecker to Robert Alexander Schurman, Past Student, of Montreal.

SHARKEY—In New Westminster, B.C., on June 8, Miss Marion Isabella Bowles, of Victoria, B.C., to Rev. Sidney James Sharkey, B.D., B.A. '34, of New Westminster.

SIMINOVITCH—In Montreal, on May 30, Miss Lillian Plotnick, to Jack Siminovitch, B.Sc. '31, M.D. '35, both of Montreal.

SMITH—In Grand Rapids, Ohio, on July 22, Miss Ruby Blanche Manor to John Walter Smith, M.D. '23, both of Grand Rapids, O.

SOUTHWOOD—In Richmond, Que., on May 15, Miss Myrtle Alice Carr to Harold Thomas Southwood, D.D.S. '35, of Sherbrooke, Que.

STEWART—In Montreal, on June 23, Miss Helen Douglas Stewart, B.A. '35, to Gordon Rankin.

STEWART—In Quebec, on June 5, Miss Mildred Grace Lawrence to Leslie Baxter Stewart, B.Sc. '27, both of Shawinigan Falls, Que.

SUTTON—In Three Rivers, Que., on June 5, Miss Dorothy Edna Carpenter to Gordon Ancrum Sutton, B.A. '28, B.Sc. '30.

TAYLOR—In Montreal, on June 5, Miss Marian Isabel Webster to John Howard Taylor, B.Eng. '35, of Hamilton, Ont.

TOMLINSON-FOWLER—In Riondel, B.C., on July 17, Miss Frances Louise Fowler, Ph.D. '36, to George Herbert Tomlinson, Ph.D. '35, of Cornwall, Ont.

ULRICHSEN—At Orillia, Ont., on August 10, Miss Barbara Agnes Ulrichsen, B.A. '31, M.A. '35, to Donald Nimmo, of Detroit.

WEBSTER—In Westmount, Que., on June 9, Miss Bonnie Hodgson Stuart to Gordon M. Webster, B.A. '22, B.C.L. '28, both of Montreal.

WYSE—In Toronto, on May 12, Miss Georgina Ainslie Isabel Esling to James Wilson Wyse, B.Sc. '24.

YORK—In Ottawa, on June 19, Miss Ethel Frances Plant to Frederick G. York, B.Eng. '35.

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H. WEIR DAVIS — JAMES P. ANGLIN

Lost Addresses

Any information in regard to the Graduates listed below will be welcomed by the Graduates' Society, Executive Office, McGill University, Montreal.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Medicine '75
Duncan, George C.

Medicine '76
Clarke, F. G. B.
Greer, Thomas A.
Hunt, Henry

Medicine '78
Gardner, H. H.

Medicine '79
Carman, Philip E.

Medicine '80
Pinsonneault, B.

Medicine '81
Lang, William A.
Laurin, Edgar J.

Medicine '86
Kennedy, Robert A.

Medicine '87
Hall, Andrew G.
Morgan, Vincent H.
Norman, Telfer J.
Ross, Lawrence
Wilkins, Horace P.

Medicine '88
Desmond, F. J.
Lang, Wesley M.

Medicine '90
Irwin, Alexander

Medicine '92
King, Harry L.

Medicine '93
Carroll, Robert W.
MacKay, Robert B.

Medicine '94
Davis, Robert E.

Medicine '95
Hagle, John H.

Medicine '96
Ryan, Joseph P.
Smith, R. Stanley B.
Stockhouse, Oswald

Medicine '97
Clindinin, Sylvester L.
Jost, Arthur C.
Kirby, Halden S.
Lockary, Joseph L.
Midgley, Robert G.
Sutherland, G. R.

Medicine '98
Bearman, George P.

Medicine '99
Drier, E. Newton

Medicine '00
Cook, Charles R.
Donnelly, Augustine
McDonald, W. F.
McDougall, Archibald
McSorley, Hugh S.
Townsend, Cecil

Medicine '01
Harley, Richard J.
Miller, Stanley
Rogers, Herbet B.
Russell, Edward M.
Sanders, Charles W.

Medicine '02
MacDonald, Augustine
Ritchie, Charles F. P.

Medicine '03
Laurie, Ernest
McEachern, Isaac
Mitchell, Isaiah E.

Medicine '05
Prendergast, Archibald

Medicine '06
Hill, Richard C.

Medicine '07
Grier, Reginald T.
Hollbrook, Robert E.
Morton, Frank A.
Peltier, Henry G.
Stevenson, Arthur B.
Wilson, Albert A.
Woodrow, James B.

Medicine '08
Fyfe, Alexander
McGibbon, James A.

Medicine '09
Clark, James C.
Cody, Harry C.

Medicine '10
Anderson, W. M.
Burton, W. E.
Elliott, Robert
Froomess, L. E.
Logie, H. B.
McNaughton, M. W.

Medicine '12
Crawford, John W.
Pitman, Mason

Medicine '13
De Carmo, Philip W.
Jones, Thomas A.
Krolik, Melville
Parker, Fred. D.

Medicine '14
Francis, John
Marten, David

Medicine '15
Denny, James P.
Fitzpatrick, Edward J.
Grant, William J.
Griffith, Gerald T.
Moffatt, Howard Lee

Medicine '17
Bernard, D. S.
Elman, David (Past Student)
Saskener, M. A.

Medicine '18
Brown, Elfric D.
Donnelly, Francis J.
Warren, Joseph R.

Medicine '19
Challenger, Neville E.
Williams, John R.

Medicine '20
Freedman, Morris
Henderson, Marshall
Ofiesh, Kanaan F.
Palmer, John H.
Porter, William A.
Valentine, John B.

Medicine '22
Fox, Charles B.
Imbleau, J. E. L.
Levin, Thomas
Reinhorn, Charles G.

Medicine '23
Gundeson, C. M.
Skinner, William K.

Medicine '24
Wiggins, Reginald H.
Wilson, Horace O.

Medicine '25
Chan Quei Hin
Findlay, Stanley D.
Senecal, Joseph G.
Walker, Douglas W.

Medicine '26
Dowd, Joseph E.
Glass, Alexander R.
Kelly, Adolphus B.
Kirk, Claude M.
Land, Harry David

Medicine '27
Dunne, Francis S.
Reid, Thomas F.

Medicine '28
Melik-Vartanian, H.
Shankman, Harry L.
Touzel, C. S. Eugene
Wolf, Israel J.

Medicine '29
Kleker, Bernard F.
McDonald, Howard A.
MacLennan, David A.
Miller, Chauncey A.

Medicine '30
Braunstein, Moses M.
Kruplin, Nathan
Malamud, Nathan

Medicine '31
Astwood, E. Millard
Munn, Charles A.
Wylde, Edmund W.
Weidman, William H.

Medicine '32
Kwauk, S. S.

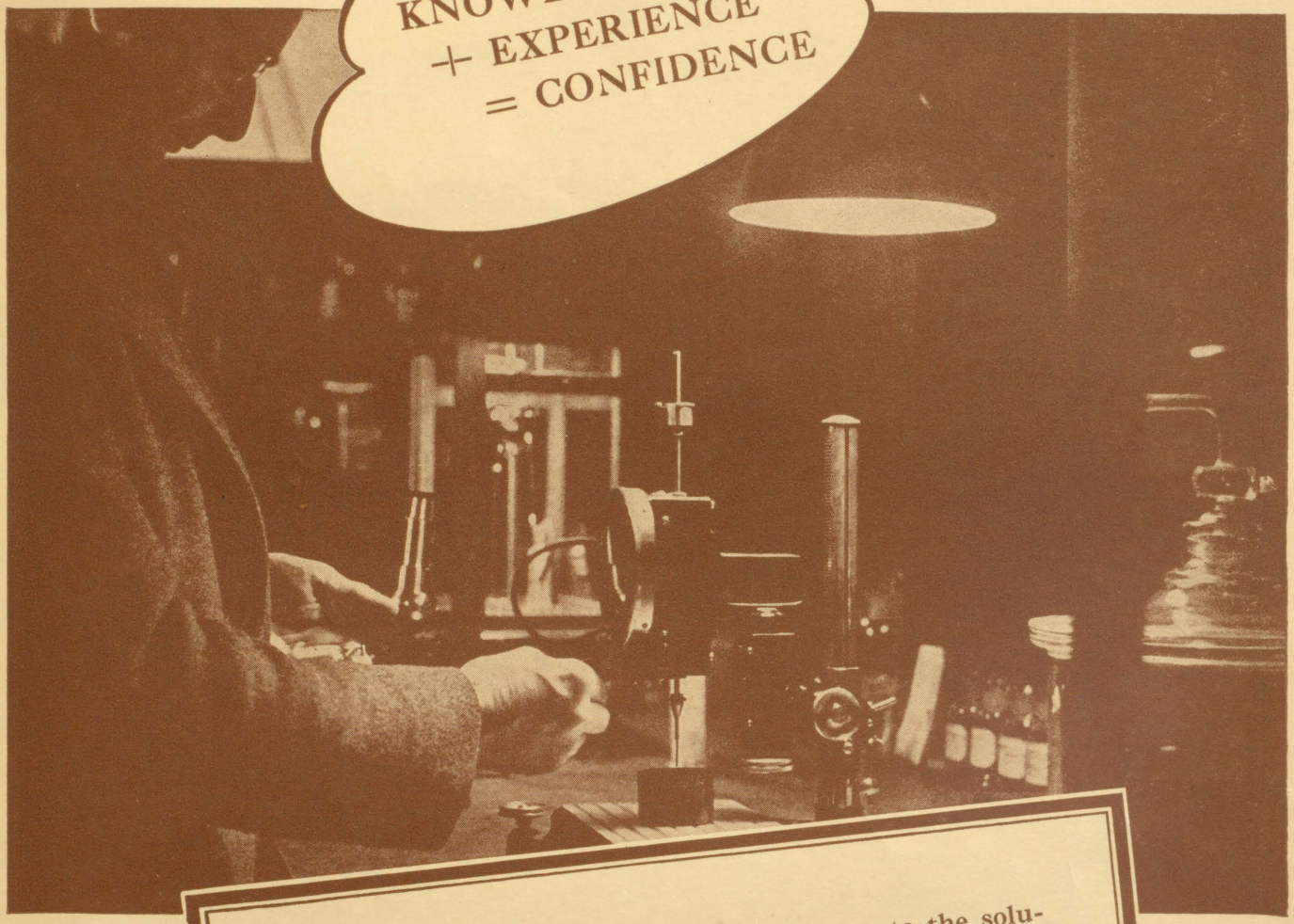
Medicine '33
Mahoney, Joseph
Wagle, John R.

Medicine '34
Price, Ralph E.
Renton, Hollis A.
Skinner, Norman S.
Wilson, Reginald A.

Medicine '35
Lippincott, Stuart W.
Van Wahl, Albert L. (Past Student)
Vernon, Hollis E.
Weber, Walter M.
Witherspoon, William M.



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